

GAZETTEER OF INDIA
RAJASTHAN
UDAIPUR

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



UDAIPUR

By
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DIRECTORATE OF DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR.

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P R E F A C E

The Gazetteer of Udaipur district is the twenty-second in the series of the district gazetteers which are being brought out by the State Government in collaboration with the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

Before the creation of Udaipur district in its present form, the territory included therein formed a part of the erstwhile princely State of Udaipur, also known as Mewar, which was ruled by the Guhil clan of Rajputs. With the merger of Udaipur State, into Rajasthan, the present district was carved out. Since this administrative unit has come into existence recently, no separate gazetteer of this area is available, but this tract finds mention in the Provincial Series of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (1908), as well as in its extract portion entitled *Mewar Residency Gazetteer* (1909).

The district gazetteers are being written/revised in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the Government of India. As would be apparent, in Rajasthan the task is more of writing them afresh rather than revising them as the old gazetteers cover little ground for the district created after the formation of Rajasthan, besides the fact that much of what is available in old gazetteers is either obsolete or irrelevant to the present circumstances. The current series, therefore, in conformity with the pattern laid down by the Government of India and attuned to the changed socio-political and economic circumstances give eloquent commentary on the changes occurring during the transitional period contemporary life.

The material given in the old gazetteer, wherever relevant, has been gainfully utilised in compiling this volume. Most of the information had, however, to be sifted from a number of publications, both official and non-official and archival record. The data included in this volume pertain to the period ending 1972-73 unless otherwise specified. The climatological summary given in this gazetteer has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government of India.

The draft of this gazetteer was prepared under the supervision of my predecessor late Shri K. K. Sehgal. It was sent to the State Government for approval by me after finalisation.

Various departments of the State and Central Governments, semi-government institutions and individuals, who made available necessary material for this volume and also helped in many other ways in its compilation, deserve thanks. Thanks are also due to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi and his staff for thorough scrutiny of the draft chapters and valuable suggestions. It would be relevant here to mention that the Central Gazetteers Unit gives grant-in-aid for the compilation and printing of district gazetteers. The chapter on History given in this volume was very kindly written by Dr. Nagendra Singh, I. C. S. (Retd.) and I am grateful to him for the valuable contribution.

I am also extremely grateful to Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Chief Minister and Shri Manak Chand Surana, Planning Minister, who took keen interest in the work throughout. I also express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri G. K. Bhanot, Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan and Shri I. Khanna, Special Secretary, Planning Department who amidst their numerous pre-occupations gave valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication. To the officers and staff of the Gazetteers Department who helped in the compilation and printing of this volume, I owe much and they all deserve appreciation for their team work.

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 Director, District Gazetteers
 Rajasthan, Jaipur.

GAZETTEER OF UDAIPUR DISTRICT

PLAN OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGES
I—General	1—25
II—History	26—64
III—People	65—99
IV—Agriculture and Irrigation	100—158
V—Industries	159—219
VI—Banking Trade and Commerce	220—248
VII—Communications	249—273
VIII—Miscellaneous Occupations	274—285
IX—Economic Trends	268—323
X—General Administration	324—335
XI—Revenue Administration	336—376
XII—Law and Order and Justice	377—402
XIII—Other Departments	403—418
XIV—Local Self-Government	419—450
XV—Education and Culture	451—485
XVI—Medical and Public Health Services	486—523
XVII—Other Social Services	524—552
XVIII—Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations	553—580
XIX—Places of Interest	581—609
Bibliography	610—613
Glossary	614—617
Index	618—654
Plates	I—XII
Map	

CONVERSION TABLE

Length

- 1 inch=2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot=30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard=91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile=1.61 kilometres

Area

- 1 square foot=0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard=0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres
- 1 acre=0.405 hectare

Volume

- 1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Capacity

- 1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres
- 1 seer (80 tola)=0.937 litre

Weight

- 1 tola=11.66 grams
- 1 chhatank=58.32 grams
- 1 seer=933.10 grams
- 1 maund=37.32 kilograms
- 1 seer (24 tolas)=279.93 grams
- 1 ounce=28.35 grams
- 1 pound=453.59 grams
- 1 ton=1,016.05 kilograms

Temperature

$$t^{\circ} \text{ Fahrenheit} = 9/5 (T^{\circ} \text{ centigrade})^{\circ} + 32$$

Metric Weights & Measures

Length

- 10 millimetres=1 centimetre
- 100 centimetres=1 metre
- 1,000 metres=1 kilometre

Area

- 100 square millimetres=1 square centimetre
- 10,000 square centimetres=1 square metre or centiare
- 100 square metres=1 are
- 100 ares=1 hectare
- 100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres=1 sq. kilometre

Volume

1,000,000 cubic centimetres=1 cubic metre

Capacity

1,000 millilitres=1 litre

1,000 litres=1 kilolitre

Weight

1,000 milligrams=1 gram

1,000 grams=1 kilogram

100 kilograms=1 quintal

1,000 kilograms=1 tonne

200 milligrams=1 carat

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

General

INTRODUCTORY—Origin of the name, Location, Administrative History and changes, sub-division, tahsils and thanas, towns; TOPOGRAPHY—Configuration, Elevation, Hills, Rivers; Lakes and Tanks, Underground water; GEOLOGY—Geological Antiquity and formation, Mineral Resources, Lead, Zinc, Copper; NON-METALIC MINERALS—Rock Phosphate, Talc, Asbestos, Calcite, Barytes, Magnesite, China clay, Quartz, Felspar, Precious and semi-precious minerals, Lime-stone, Dolomite; EARTHQUAKES; FLORA—Botanical Divisions, Forests; FAUNA—Wild Animals, Games Sanctuary, Fish; CLIMATE—Rainfall, Temperature, Humidity, Cloudiness, Winds, Special weather phenomena, TABLES I-V.

1-25

CHAPTER II

History

PRE-HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: ANCIENT PERIOD—Guhils of Mewar, the origin of Guhils family; MEDIAEVAL PERIOD; MODERN PERIOD—Treaty with British; Political Awakening.

26-64

CHAPTER III

People

POPULATION—Total population, Growth of population, Density, Sex Ratio, Rural-urban population, Emigration and immigration, Displaced persons, Marital status; LANGUAGE; RELIGION AND CASTE—Religious groups, Social Groups, Mahajans, Muslims, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; RITUALS—Rituals among Hindus and Jains, Rituals among Muslims, Belief; SOCIAL LIFE—Marriage and morals, Restrictions on marriage, Dowry, Marital age, Widow re-marriage, Divorce, Position of women, Drinking and gambling, Games and amusements; HOME LIFE—

Dwellings, Dress, Ornaments, Food, Music and Dance, Festivals, Jain festivals, Muslim festivals, Fairs, Social change; APPENDICES A to B.

65-99

CHAPTER IV

Agriculture And Irrigation

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS—Land utilisation and reclamation, Co-operative farming, Forestry; IRRIGATION—Sourcewise irrigation, Crop-wise irrigation; SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION; AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE—Soils, Principal crops, Agricultural implements and practices, Seeds, Seed multiplication farms, Manures and fertilisers, Crop rotations, Double cropping, Crop diseases and pests, Departmental activities, Agricultural Education and research institutions; ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES—Fodder, Livestock, Sheep and wool, Fisheries, Poultry, Stock improvement, Veterinary institutions, Animal diseases, Cattle fairs and exhibitions; FLOODS AND FAMINES—Floods, famines, APPENDICES I to IX.

100-158

CHAPTER V

Industries

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES; POWER—Rural electrification, Tariff rates; MINES AND MINERALS—Soapstone, Asbestos, Barytes, Beryllium, Copper, Iron ore, Lead zinc, Rock Phosphate; INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES—Large and medium scale industries, Small scale industries, cottage and village industries, Industrial Co-operatives, Industrial potential, Industrial Training Industrial estate and area, State assistance to industries; LABOUR WELFARE—Trade Unions, Employees' State Insurance; APPENDICES I to VI. 159-219

CHAPTER VI

Banking Trade And Commerce

BANKING AND FINANCE—Indigenous banking, Indebtedness; GENERAL CREDIT FACILITIES—Joint Stock Banks, Co-operative Banks, Co-operative Movement; GENERAL AND LIFE INSURANCE—General Insurance, Life Insurance,

State Insurance; NATIONAL SAVINGS; CURRENCY AND COINAGE—Gold coinage, Silver coinage, Copper coinage, Mewar feudatories coins; TRADE AND COMMERCE—Imports and Exports, Trade Centres, Co-operation in trade, Storage, State trading, Fairs, Weights and Measures; APPENDICES I to V.

220-248

CHAPTER VII

Communications

OLD TIME TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS; PRESENT ROAD FACILITIES—National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Rural roads, Vehicles and conveyances, Bus services; RAILWAYS; AIR SERVICE; TRAVEL FACILITIES—Dharamshalas, Circuit House, Dak Bungalows, Hotels; POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—Radio station, Organisations of employees; APPENDICES I to V.

249-273

CHAPTER VIII

Miscellaneous Occupations

Public Administration, Learned professions, Medicine, Legal profession, Engineering, Domestic and personal services, Transport workers, Miscellaneous occupations; APPENDIX I.

274-285

CHAPTER IX

Economic Trends

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN; PRICES; WAGES; STANDARD OF LIVING; EMPLOYMENT; PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT—Community Development, Planning; APPENDICES I to X.

286-323

CHAPTER X

General Administration

Role of the Collector

324-335

CHAPTER XI

Revenue Administration

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION—History of land revenue assessment and management, Beginning of regular

settlements, First Settlement, Revision Settlements, Present System of Survey, Assessment and Collection of Land Revenue; LAND REFORMS—Consolidation of Land Holdings, Bhoodan, Revenue cases, Agricultural Labour; OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE; STATE TAXES—Registration, Stamps; CENTRAL TAXES—Income Tax; APPENDICES I to IV.

336-376

CHAPTER XII

Law and Order and Justice

INCIDENCE OF CRIME; POLICE ORGANISATION—Historical Background; PRESENT SET UP—Prosecution Branch, Mounted Police, Special Branch, Traffic Police, Railway Police, Anti-Corruption Department, Home Guards; JAIL ADMINISTRATION—Present set up, Prison Discipline, Welfare; JUDICIARY—Historical Background, Present set up; BAR ASSOCIATIONS; APPENDICES I to II.

377-402

CHAPTER XIII

Other Departments

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—Public Works Department, Office of the Superintendent Government Press, Udaipur, District Treasury, Udaipur, Animal Husbandry Department, Statistics Department, Supply Department, Archives Department, Public Relations Department, Land and Building Tax Department, Co-operative Department, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Industries Department, Forest Department, Tribal Research Institute and Training Centre, Agriculture Department (Cotton), Local Fund Audit Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Udaipur Branch, Evaluation Department, Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Udaipur; CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—National Savings Organisation, Field Publicity Office, Archaeological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, Central Public Works Department, Central Division Udaipur, Food Corporation of India, Udaipur, Telegraphs Department.

403-418

CHAPTER XIV

Local Self-Government

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND; MUNICIPALITIES; VILLAGE PANCHAYATS—Present set up, Village Panchayat functionaries, Functions of the Panchayats, Resources and Budget; **PANCHAYAT SAMITIS**—Functions, Standing committees, Resources, Functionaries; **NYAYA PANCHAYATS; ZILA PARISHAD.**

419-450

CHAPTER XV

Education and Culture

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND; LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS—Literacy, Educational standards; **GENERAL EDUCATION**—Primary schools, Middle schools, Secondary schools, Higher Secondary schools, Boys' Higher Secondary schools, Other schools; **UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES**—University of Udaipur, Udaipur Associated colleges, Other colleges; **PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION; OTHER ALLIED EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS; EDUCATION IN FINE ARTS; EDUCATION FOR HANDICAPPED; ORIENTAL EDUCATION**—Adult and Social Education, National Cadet Corps, Scouts and Guides; **LITERARY AND CULTURAL SOCIETIES; LIBRARIES; MUSEUMS**—Pratap Museum, Udaipur, Archaeological Museum, Ahar

451-485

CHAPTER XVI

Medical and Public Health Services

EARLY HISTORY; VITAL STATISTICS—General standards of health, Longevity, Epidemics, Infirmities; **PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES**—Hospitals, Dispensaries (Urban), Dispensaries (Rural), Primary Health Centres, Family Planning Centres, Anti-Rabic Centres, Hospitals under other Departments, Private Hospital, Homeopathic Treatment; **INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE**—Ayurvedic, Naturopathy; **SANITATION**—Water supply and Drainage, Anti-Malarial Measures, B. C. G. vaccination Scheme, National Small Pox Eradication Programme; **APPENDICES I to VI.**

486-523

CHAPTER XVII

Other Soical Services

LABOUR WELFARE—State Labour Welfare Activities; **PROHIBITION**; **ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES**; **CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS**—Muslim Wakfs; **APPENDICES I to VI.**

524-552

CHAPTER XVIII

Public Life And Voluntary Social Service Organisations

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURE—Lok Sabha (House of the People) 1952, Lok Sabha 1957, Lok Sabha 1962, Lok Sabha 1967, Lok Sabha 1971; **STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS (VIDHAN SABHA)**—Vidhan Sabha, 1952, Vidhan Sabha 1957, Vidhan Sabha 1962, Vidhan Sabha 1967, Vidhan Sabha, 1972; **POLITICAL PARTIES**—Indian National Congress, Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Swatantra Party, Samyukta Socialist Party, Communist Party of India; **NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES**—District Newspapers, Daily, Weeklies—Hindi, Weeklies—Bilingual, Fortnightlies—Hindi, Fortnightlies—Bilingual, Monthlies—Hindi, Monthlies—Bilingual, Quarterlies—Hindi, Quarterly—Urdu, Annual—Hindi; **VOLUNTARY AND SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS**—Gandhi Peace Foundation Centre, Udaipur, Nav Nirman Sangh, Indian Red Cross Society, Mahila Mandal, Rational Forum, Rajasthan Adimjati Sewak Sangh, Shahid Bhagat Singh Navyuwak Mandal, Udaipur, Rajasthan Mahila Parishad, Udaipur, Kasturba Matri Kendra, Udaipur; **APPENDICES I to II.**

553-580

CHAPTER XIX

Places of Interest

Amet, Bhim, Bhinder, Deogarh, Dhariyawad, Gogunda, Jaisamand Lake, Jhadol, Kailashpuri (Eklingji), Kankroli, Kherwara, Kelwara, Kotra, Kumbhalgarh, Mavli, Nathdwara, Rikhabdeo, Railmagra, Rajsamand, Salumbar, Sarada, Udaipur, Vallabhnagar.

581-609

BIBLIOGRAPHY

610-613

GLOSSARY

614-617

INDEX

618-654

PLATES

I-XII

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the name

The district is named after its principal city, Udaipur which was founded¹ by Rana Udai Singh about 1559 A.D. and which acquired its name after him. It remained the seat of government of the erstwhile State of Udaipur for centuries. It is now the headquarters of the district administration.

Location

The district is located² between latitudes 23° 46' to 26° 2' N and longitudes 73° 0' to 74° 35'E. It shares³ its borders with seven other districts of Rajasthan. It is bounded on the north by Ajmer and Pali districts, on the south by Dungarpur and Banswara, on the east by Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh districts and on the west by Pali and Sirohi districts. The district is oval in shape⁴ with a very narrow strip extending in the north. Its greatest length from north to south is approximately 245 km. and greatest breadth from east to west, approximately 158 km. It is composed of seventeen tahsils. The narrow neck of the district extending in the north is occupied, beginning from the top, by Bhim, Deogarh, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand and Railmagra tahsils. Of the remaining eleven tahsils, six namely, Kotra, Jhadol, Kherwara, Sarada, Salumbar and Dhariyawad form the base of the oval structure while the middle part of the structure is studded with the remaining five tahsils.

The area⁵ of the district was 17,267 sq. km. in 1971 according to the Central Statistical Organisation (Department of Statistics), Government of India and ranked⁶ seventh in the State in this respect. In respect of population⁷ which was 18,03,680 (9,21,733 male and 8,81,947 female)

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Mewar Residency Gazetteer*, Part II-A (1909), p. 5.

2. Source : Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Udaipur District* (1967), p. iii.

4. Source : Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

5. Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, Government of India.

6. *Census of India, 1971 Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, p. 15.

7. *ibid.*, pp. 16 & 21.

in 1971, the district stood second in the State. The density of population was 104 per sq. km.

Administrative History and changes

The district comprises¹ little less than half the portion of the former Mewar or Udaipur State and, therefore, the administrative history of the district is more or less the administrative history of the erstwhile Udaipur State. The territory occupied by the present district, formerly formed a part of the district of Girwa, Khamnor, Rajnagar, Bhim, Magra, Kherwara and Kumbhalgarh plus the *Thikanas* of Nathdwara, Kankroli, Salumbar (excluding Saira tahsil), Bhindar, Kanor, Bansi, Bari Sadri, Amet, Sardargarh, Deogarh and Gogunda. These were all clubbed together to form the present district after the formation of Rajasthan.

The old gazetteer, describing the administrative pattern of the State, mentions² that the ruler carried on the administration with the assistance of two ministerial officers, who, with a staff of clerks formed what was known as the *Mahakma khas*, or chief executive department of the State. All power was concentrated in the hands of the ruler. A number of departments with a separate officer at the head of each functioned as a subordinate adjunct, to *Mahakma khas*. Of these the important departments were: Revenue under the *Hakim Mal*, Treasury under the *Daroga*, the Customs under a Superintendent, the regular Army (Jangi Fauj or Nijsen Sabha) under a Rajput Sardar who was sometimes called the Commander-in-Chief, the Public Works Department under the State Engineer, the Railway under a European Manager, the Irrigation department also under European supervision and the Mint. The political relations between the State and the Government of India were conducted through the British Resident and the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

The State was divided into eleven *Zilas* and six *Parganas*, the difference between the two being that the former were larger and were split up into two or more sub-divisions with a *Naib-Hakim* in immediate charge of each while the latter with the exception of Kumbhalgarh, had no such official. Each of the seventeen divisions or districts was under an official, known as *Hakim* and all the *Hakims* were in revenue matters under the *Hakim Mal* (head of the Revenue department) except those of the Magra *zila* and the Bagor, Khamnor, Kumbhalgarh and Saira

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Udaipur, Part I, Bikaner* (1954), p. (ix).

2. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 63.

Parganas who dealt directly with the *Mahakma khas*. Justice¹ was administered through local courts as well as in certain cases through British Courts and interstatal courts. The law and order was maintained through Police Department.

The ruler had full jurisdiction over all the jagir estates except the fourteen² first class *Thikanas*, namely, Amet, Asind, Badnor, Banera, Bari Sadri, Dedla, Begun, Bijolia, Delwara, Kachola, Kanor, Kurabar, Parsoli and Sardargarh. The holders of these estates were granted limited powers. The *Bhumias* and Girasia chieftains also enjoyed large powers to try cases.

Some changes were introduced in the district administration of the State in course of time. In 1940, the district boundaries were reconstituted³ and the number of districts was reduced from 17 to 8. These were grouped under two divisions, namely Udaipur Division with headquarters at Udaipur town and Bhilwara Division with headquarters at Bhilwara town. The administrative officer incharge of the division was known as Collector while that of the District was known as Deputy Collector. The districts were further divided into *Nizamats* or sub-districts, each incharge of a Sub-Deputy Collector. Changes were also introduced in judicial system of the State. The following set up emerged after the reorganisation of the administrative system

Name of the District	Name of sub-district or <i>nizamat</i>
1. Girwa H/Q Udaipur	(1) Girwa (2) Saira
2. Kherwara	(1) Kherwara
3. Sarada or Magro	(1) Sarada (2) Lasadia
4. Rajsamand H/Q Rajnagar	(1) Rajsamand (2) Raipur
5. Kapasin	(1) Kapasin (2) Rashmi (3) Saharan
6. Bhilwara	(1) Bhilwara (2) Asind (3) Hurda
7. Chittaurgarh	(1) Chittaurgarh (2) Chhoti Sadri
8. Jahazpur	(1) Jahazpur (2) Mandalgarh (3) Kachola

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 65.

2. *ibid.*, p. 66.

3. *Report on the Administration of Marwar State for 1940-41*, p. 4.

The Census Report¹ of 1951 describing the administration of Udaipur State mentions, "since the regime of Sir T. V. Raghvacharya (1939) as the Prime Minister of Mewar the administration of the former Mewar State was practically carried on the same pattern as that of 'A' States in India. The State was divided into five districts each under one Collector and District Magistrate who had Deputy Collectors and First and Second Class Magistrates under him. The High Court of Judicature at Udaipur was established by Letters patent. His Highness the Maharana was the highest executive and administrative head. He was also the legislature and the highest court of appeal. Privy Council used to advise him in judicial matters and he was the highest judicial authority. He was the supreme commander and all authority vested in him including the right of pardon".

When the United State of Rajasthan came into existence² (1948), the civil and criminal powers of magistrates and munsifs were conferred upon officers known as munsif-magistrates who were under the control of Sessions and District Judge and the High Court.

Udaipur district formed a part of Udaipur Division (headquartered at Udaipur town) administratively and territorially. The Division had four other districts in it, namely, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh and Dungarpur besides, Udaipur district. The Udaipur district was divided³ into six sub-divisions and 18 tahsils as under :

Sub-Division	Tahsils
1. Bhim	(1) Bhim (2) Deogarh
2. Phalasia (H/Q Udaipur)	(1) Kotra (2) Phalasia (3) Saira
3. Rajsamand	(1) Amet (2) Kumbhalgarh (3) Rajsamand (4) Railmagra
4. Sarada	(1) Kherwara (2) Salumbar (3) Sarada
5. Udaipur	(1) Girwa (Udaipur) (2) Khamnor
6. Vallabhnagar (Unthala)	(1) Bhupalsagar (2) Lasadia (3) Mavli (4) Vallabhnagar

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer. District Census Handbook, Udaipur, Part I, Bikaner* (1954), p. xxi.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Set-up of General Administration, Government of Rajasthan*, pp. 8-9.

During the decadal period 1951-61, there have been two major changes, apart from the minor changes of transfer of villages from one tahsil to another or one district to another. A new tahsil, Nathdwara, was constituted¹ by transferring 191 villages and one town (Nathdwara) from the former Khamnor tahsil and two villages from Mavli tahsil. Likewise another newly formed tahsil was Gogunda, which was constituted, out of the villages of the former entire Saira tahsil, one village of Phalasia tahsil and two villages of Girwa tahsil. Both these tahsils, Nathdwara and Gogunda were placed under Udaipur sub-division and with their creation the old tahsils of Saira and Khamnor ceased to exist. The total number of tahsils, however, remained as heretofore i.e. eighteen. During the decade 1961-71, 77 villages of Bhupalsagar tahsil were transferred² from Udaipur district to Chittaurgarh district, thus reducing the number of the tahsils in the district from 18 to 17. Three villages of Bhupalsagar were transferred to Mavli tahsil.

Sub-divisions, tahsils and thanas

The number and names of sub-divisions and tahsils of the district existing in 1973-74 are given in the following table³ :

Name of the sub-division	Name of tahsil
1. Bhim	Bhim, Deogarh
2. Jhadol	Kotra, Jhadol
3. Rajsamand	Amet, Rajsamand, Kumbhalgarh, Railmagra
4. Salumbar	Kherwara, Salumbar, Sarada, Girwa (H/Q Udaipur)
5. Girwa	Gogunda, Nathdwara
6. Vallabhnagar	Dharyawad, Mavli, Vallabhnagar

The district is divided into ten circle offices for police administration. These are : Udaipur city, Girwa, Nathdwara, Rajsamand, Bhim, Vallabhnagar, Dharyawad, Jhadol, Kotra and Rikhabdeo. There are 42

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, pp. 154-155.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. II-A, General Population Tables (1973)*, p. 41.
3. Source : Office of the Collector, Udaipur.
4. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Udaipur.

police stations and 80 outposts under these police circles details of which are given elsewhere in this volume.

Towns

The 1971 Census listed¹ six towns in the district, namely Udaipur (161,278), Nathdwara (18,893), Rajsamand (14,242), Bhindar (9,860), Salumber (8,988) and Deogarh (8,738).

TOPOGRAPHY

Configuration²

Existence of elevated plateau characterises the northern portion of the district while the eastern portion has fertile plains. The southern part of the district is mostly covered with rocks, hills and fairly dense jungles. The western portion of the district, better known as the Hilly Tracts of Mewar, is composed of Aravalli range. The Aravalli range enters Bhim tahsil of the district from Ajmer district and continues south-westerly towards Kumbhalgarh and Jarga and then spreads towards the valley of Som river. There are passes in the Aravalli range, viz. Desuri Nal and Sadri pass which cross into Jodhpur Division. The slopes are covered with forest, stones and jungles affording shelter to big game. The scenery is picturesque.

Elevation³

The average height of the district is 500 metres above sea level gradually increasing towards west.

Hills⁴

The district abounds in hills. Some are steep in the south-west corner while others in the north-west and south-east are wooded. Some of them attain good heights. The following table gives the names, location and height of important hills of the district.

S. No.	Name of hill/peak	Location	Height in metres
1.	Lilagarh	West of village Lohari	874
2.	Nagphani	North of village Sara	867
3.	Tomraj	South-west of village Sara	525

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Pt. II-A, General Population Tables (1973)*, pp. 4 & 177.

2. *Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Udaipur, Pt. I, Bikaner (1954)*, p. (i).

3. Source : Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

4. Source : *ibid.*

1	2	3	4
4.	Dholio Dungar	South-west of village Gogunda	1183
5.	Jeliyo Dungar	West of village Virpura	1166
6.	Valeriya	East of village Bichhawara	950
7.	Avar (Kamalanath ka Pahar)	North of village Bichhawara	1001
8.	Langotiya	South-west of village Kolyari	778
9.	Dushaniya	West of Kolyari village	957
10.	Harwa	West of Ora village	989
11.	Sirar	East of Bichhawara village	920
12.	Kotmal	North-west of Jharol town	1060
13.	Akiyadhav	West of Jharol town	778
14.	Banki ka Magra	South-west of Udaipur city	849
15.	Eklinggarh	South of Udaipur city	753
16.	Hora Magra	South-east of Udaipur city	756
17.	Sajjanganrh	South of village Bari	938
18.	Thoria Magra	North-west of Fateh sagar	756
19.	Kala Magra	East of village Bedla	838
20.	Harn Magra	South-west of Zawar railway station	550
21.	Maniyol hill	West of Dhebar lake (Jai Samand)	635
22.	Makde Magra	West of Delwara town	829
23.	Jatalda Magra	South-east of village Godich	722
24.	Gariya Magra	North-west of Usan village	816
25.	Kadjaya Magra	South-west of Ghodach village	866
26.	Lega Magra	North-east of village Ghodach	834
27.	Kodmal Magra	East of Usan village	807
28.	Kaman Magra	North-west of Bhutala village	989
29.	Jarga hills	West of Kesar village	1223

The hill is known as Wagara hill

Rivers¹

The main rivers of the district are the Banas, Berach, Som, Jakham, Sabarmati and the Wakal, which are described as follows:

1. Source: Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Udaipur Division, Udaipur. Also, *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Udaipur, Pt. I, Bikaner* (1954), pp. (i)-(ii).

BANAS—The Banas or 'the hope of the forest' rises in the Aravalli hills about 5 km. from the Kumbhalgarh fort and flowing southwards meets the Gogunda plateau. Thence it turns east and cutting through the outlying ridges of the Aravalli, it burst into open country. Here on its right banks is situated the famous Vaishnava shrine of Nathdwara. It flows through Rajsamand and Railmagra tahsils and then crosses into Chittaurgarh and Bhilwara districts. Its total length in Udaipur district is about 243 km. It leaves the district near village Gilund (Railmagra tahsil). Important villages on its banks in the district are Khamnor, Kotharia, Kuraj, Nathdwara etc. Banas is not perennial but in the district its bed is hard and rocky and water is long retained. The land lying on the banks is very fertile.

BERACH—It originates from the hills on the north of Udaipur near Gogunda village where it is known as Ahar-ki-Nadi. It flows south-east past Dedla and close to Udaipur falls into the lake known as Udaisagar and issuing therefrom is styled as Udaipur-ka-Nala, when it reaches the open country it is recognised as Berach and after flowing for about 93 km. in the north-easterly direction in the district it leaves its boundary near Akola village (Vallabh-nagar tahsil) and flows through Chittaurgarh and Bhilwara districts. It then joins the Banas near Bigod village in Mandalgarh tahsil of Bhilwara district. The important villages/towns situated on its banks in the district are Ahar, Udaipur, Ayad, Vallabh-nagar, Badgaon, Khempura, Akola and Gondri.

The chief tributaries of Berach are the Wangli, the Wagan, the Gomti and the Orai, all joining it on right side. The river retains water in its bed throughout the year in good rainfall and is liable to be flooded in the event of excessive rainfall.

The rulers of Udaipur State had realised the importance of storing the large volume of water brought by this river and they constructed in the upper reaches of the river and its tributaries the beautiful lakes of Pichola, Fatehsagar and Udaisagar. Some medium and minor irrigation projects such as Bagolia, Khartana (1968-75) and Vallabh-nagar were constructed in its basin a few years back.

SOM—Rising in the hills near Som village in Kotra tahsil of the district, the river flows through hilly tracts in south-easterly direction and joins the Mahi near village Baneshwar. Its total length in the district is about 138 km. The important villages situated on its banks are Lauhariya, Limboda, Bhabrana, Aspur, Kandla, Deopura and Jawas. It leaves the district near village Debta (Salumbar tahsil). It is a perennial river and its chief tributaries are the Gomti and the Jakham.

No major utilisation of its run off was envisaged in the past except by a very old tank named Jaisamand on Gomti. Lately a project named Kambla Amba has been surveyed and is under consideration of the government for storing of water of the Som for irrigation schemes like Semari, Ghorī and Madar-ka-Naka have been implemented to utilise the waters of this river in Udaipur district. Tidi reservoir is also a recent construction (1969-71) on the Tidi river, a tributary of the Gomti, which supplies waters to Zawar mines for ore washing. Another project, Daia, is also proposed to be constructed on the Tidi river near village Palodra for supplementing the water to Jaisamand canal system.

JAKHAM—It has its origin in the hills south-west of Chhoti Sadri in Chittaurgarh district. The river enters the Udaipur district near village Naglia and after flowing for about 34 km. through the hilly tracts, joins the Som near village Deola Kalan in Lasadia tahsil. It flows for about 109 km. in the district and important villages situated on its banks are Deola, Nima-ka-Khera, Dhariyawad, Karmal and Manpura. Sukli and Karmai are its chief tributaries. The river is prone to floods due to steep slope of its bed.

Two pick-up weirs and two tanks, Manpura and Malpura, have been constructed on this river.

SABARMATI—The river originates from the western slopes of the Aravalli ranges between Udaipur and Abu. It flows for about 44 km. in the district and leaves its boundary near village Kotra and enters Gujarat State. Its chief tributary in Udaipur district is the Wakal which joins it near village Kotra. Sei river, originates from the western slopes of the Aravalli range and flows for nearly 80 km. through Udaipur district before it joins the Sabarmati in Gujarat State near village Dother. In rainy season there is no approach to the tracts through which the river flows. The river is prone to floods during good rainfall. The minor irrigation project, namely Jhadol, has been constructed (1961-63) on Manas nullah near Jhadol village.

WAKAL—It rises in the hills near Ghora village in Gogunda tahsil and flowing past Oghna and Manpur it reaches Kotra and turns towards the west. After flowing for about 112 km. in the district, it leaves the boundary near village Gau Pipli and enters Gujarat State. Raghogarh, Oghna, Panwara and Kotra are the important villages situated on its banks. A diversion scheme named Dewas stage I (Gorana-ki-Nal) has been constructed for augmenting supply of water to Pichola lake in Udaipur city. Two minor schemes, Manas (1973-74) and Jhadol, have also been constructed on Manas river which is its tributary.

Lakes and Tanks¹

The district possesses a number of artificial lakes and tanks, the most important being the Dhebar or Jaisamand, the Rajsamand, the Udaisar, the Pichhola, the Fatehsagar, the Vallabhnagar, the Bagolia and the Dewas (Gorana-ki-Nal).

JAISAMAND—The Dhebar or Jaisamand lake is situated about 51 km. south-east of Udaipur. Its length from north-east is about 14 km. and its breadth varies from 1.6 km. to 8 km. On its west, the hills have a considerable elevation. The lake is formed by a magnificent dam at the south-western corner built across the perennial Gomti by Rana Jai Singh II between 1685 and 1691 A.D. and is known after him as Jaisamand.

The water spread of the lake is 72.5 sq. km. The height of the dam is 36.6 metres and its full capacity 20,000 mcft. Except in continuous lean years, the lake generally remains full.

The centre of the dam is occupied by a quadrangular Shiva temple having fine carvings. At the northern and southern ends are two palaces. Between these buildings are small domed *chhatris*. On the hills to the south are two palaces from the smaller of which a fine view of the lake is obtained.

RAJSAMAND—This lake is situated about 67 km. north by north-east of Udaipur city and just to the north of Kankroli. It is formed by a dam built at the south-western end by Rana Raj Singh I between 1662 and 1676 A.D. Its construction served to alleviate the sufferings of a starving population and it is the oldest known relief work in Rajasthan. It is said to have cost about Rs. 150,78,784. During the second world war this lake was used as a sea plane base for about six years and the planes of International Air Service used to land here.

UDAISAGAR—This lake, almost of the same size as Rajsamand, is situated about 16 km. east of Udaipur city on the Berach. Its embankment was built by Rana Udai Singh between 1559 and 1565 A.D. It has a water spread area of about 4.1 sq. km. and capacity of 1100 Mcft. Except in lean years, the lake keeps sufficient water level. The height of the dam is 21.34 metres.

PICHHOLA—It is situated in Udaipur city and is said to have been constructed by a *banjara* (grain carrier) at the end of the fourteenth

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Udaipur Division, Udaipur. Also, *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Udaipur, Pt. I, Bikaner* (1954), pp. (ii)-(iii).

century and the embankment was raised by Rana Udai Singh in 1560 A.D. Amidst the waters, stand two island palaces, the Jagmandir and the Jagniwas, the latter has now been converted into a fine hotel.

The lake receives the waters of Shisharma stream, a tributary of the Berach. The water spread of the lake is about 3.81 sq. km. and its full capacity is 485 mcft. Irrigation is also done from this in an area of 500 acres. The height of the dam is 15.24 metres in nullah portion at Badi-Pal.

FATEH SAGAR—This lake is also situated in Udaipur city and is joined by a water canal with the part of Pichhola lake called Swarupsagar. This lake presents a beautiful sight unsurpassed in splendour. It was constructed by the late Maharana Fateh Singh and is known after him. It receives the water of Ahar river (Berach). The area of the lake is 2.58 sq. km. and the height of the dam 15.24 metres. The maximum irrigation done in the commanded area of this lake is 985 acres. The lake generally remains nearly full during good rainfall.

VALLABHNAGAR—The tank is situated on the Berach near village Sarjana about 5 km. south-west of Vallabhnagar. The water spread of the project is 8.92 sq. km. the maximum height of the dam 17 metres and the full capacity 1076.6 mcft. It can irrigate an area of 8000 acres. It was constructed between 1963-69.

BAGOLIA—It is constructed (1955-56) on a tributary of the Berach near Mavli village. The water spread of the tank is 3.08 sq. km., the height of the dam 11.6 metres and its capacity 686 mcft. Its irrigation capacity is 4850 acres.

DEWAS STAGE I (GORANA-KA-NAL)—This is a diversion scheme and is constructed (1958-69) on a nullah of Wakal river near village Kotra-ki-Pal. Its storage capacity is about 126 mcft. and the water spread 1.8 sq. km. The stored water is supplemented in Pichhola lake through a channel and a natural nullah. No irrigation is done from this scheme.

Underground water¹

Ground water in major part of Udaipur district occurs and moves through the joints, fractures, foliation planes and weathered zones in the crystalline-metamorphic rocks of Archaean and Algonkian ages. At a few places particularly along major stream channels, it occurs and moves

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jodhpur.

through the pore spaces and interstitial openings of the granular horizons of Quarternary age.

The depth to the water, in general, in the district ranges from 5 to 15 m. below land surface. The wells tapping alluvium in the district are capable of yielding higher discharge, as compared to wells tapping hard crystalline metamorphic rocks. The quality of ground water in major part of the district is fairly good with their total dissolved solids less than 1500 mg/litre and is suitable for drinking and agriculture purposes. At a few localised places the quality is slightly inferior with their total dissolved solids ranging upto 3,000 mg/litre.

GEOLOGY¹

Geological Antiquity and formation

The geological antiquity of the region belongs to Pre-Aravalli, Aravalli, Raialo and Delhi System. The Aravalli series has an important place in the geology of Udaipur district. The rock formations of this series cover the major part of the district. Mica schist, quartzite, dolomite, hornblende schist, gneiss etc. comprises the Pre-Aravalli rocks (2,550 million year old) in the district. The Aravalli super group is represented by the meta sediments consisting of quartzite, conglomerate phyllite, dolomite, mica schist and meta volcanic rocks. Some of the dolomites present evidences of perhaps the most ancient life on the east in form of organo-sedimentary structures called 'Stromatolite'. Metamorphic rocks of the Delhi super group occupy the main Aravalli hill ranges and are highly folded and intruded by the Erinpura granites.

The general stratigraphic sequence of the rock in the area can be classified as under :

Post-Delhi	Erinpura Granites
Delhi super group	Ajabgarh series—Schist, Gneiss, Marble amphibolites
	Alwar series—quartzites
Post-Aravalli	Ultrabasics and basic rocks Granites
Aravalli Super group	Phyllites, schist, quartzite dolomite, conglomerate marble meta-volcanics
Pre-Aravalli	Schist, gneiss and Migamatites

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology Department, Government of Rajasthan, Udaipur.

Mineral Resources

Udaipur district holds bountiful mineral resources. The important metallic minerals include ores of lead, zinc, copper, silver and cadmium. Among industrial minerals soapstone, rock phosphate, calcite, asbestos, barytes, emerald, limestone, marble occupy place of importance. Brief description of important minerals are as under:

Lead, Zinc, Copper

Metallic minerals found in district are copper, lead, zinc, manganese, iron ore etc. The lead zinc deposit of Zawar extends 20 km. from Hameta Magri to Parsad and contains over 40 million tonnes of ore in selected blocks. The deposits are worked by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. About 40,000 tonnes of zinc concentrate and 14,000 tonnes of lead concentrate with significant quantities of silver and cadmium as by products is being produced. The multimetal deposit of Rajpura Dariba extends over 16 km. between Dariba and Bethunmi. Geological Survey of India has proved 20.00 million tonnes of lead zinc copper ores in main block with additional reserves of inferred categories. The ore also carries silver, cadmium, mercury and arsenic. Existence of small copper occurrences has also been proved by the State department of Mines and Geology at Devimata, Umra, Karoli, Gopakuda Majera, Kotri etc. in the district.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS

(1) Rock Phosphate

Potential deposits of rock phosphate are located at Jhamarkotra, Maton, Kanpur, Karbaria-ka-Gudha, Neemuchmata, Badgaon etc. The Jhamarkotra deposit is the largest rock phosphate deposit of India proved by the State department of Mines and Geology. A reserve of over 52.00 million tonnes of the mineral has been proved at Jhamarkotra.

(2) Talc

Soapstone and prophyllite constitute district's third important mineral produce. There are 200 soapstone and prophyllite mines in the district. Udaipur produces about 45 per cent of the total soapstone production in India. The important occurrences are located near Usan, Kagmadar, Devopura, Salumber, Rikhabdeo, Khojwara Kagdar, Negana, Nathuwas, Rabcha, Bhungapat, Undithal, Nagria, Chandasera, Kotra vilota etc.

(3) Asbestos

The important asbestos deposits are at Jhadol, Amet, Deogarh, Kuanthal, Rikhabdeo etc. Both chrysotile and amphibole types of asbestos are found and at present there are about 40 mining leases in the district.

(4) Calcite

Calcite resources of this district are located in Gogunda, Kata, Rajsamand, Kumbhalgarh and Jhadol areas. The calcite production is of the order of about 4,000 tonnes from 25 mining lease per annum.

(5) Barytes, Magnesite, Chinaclay, Quartz, Felspar

Barytes occurs at Gorli Kioli, Junagarh. China clay is found at Kharbaria ka gudha which is being worked by M/s R.I.M.D.C. The workable quartz felspar deposits are located around Malia-ka-Bas in Deogarh and Bekaria in Kotra areas. Green quartz occurrences are reported from localities around Bhinder, Suratpura areas. Magnesite deposits are located at Gaon Gudha in Nathdwara tahsil.

(6) Precious and Semi-Precious Minerals

Emerald production from Udaipur is known since long. The Kalaguman emerald mine is one of best deposits of India. Besides Kalaguman emerald occurrences have been reported from Gadhbore, Dabkucia Thona, Tikhi Goongurha etc. At present emerald mining is slaking due to enhanced mining cost since all the known mines have reached to greater depths.

(7) Limestone, Dolomite

There are number of limestone deposits in the district located at Daruli Manderia. Dolomite deposits are found in Kerora-ki-Nal, Jamunia ki Nal, Kotharia, Rajnagar, Kelwa, Amet Sardargarh areas. Based on the Darauli limestone deposit a cement plant has been established near Khemli Railway station.

Besides these, red and yellow ochre occurs at Nathdwara and Gogunda area (Ghasar Iswal, Chottihar, Barihar). Low grade iron ores are found at Nathara ki Pal and Thur. Manganese is found near Negaria and Eklingspura. Among the radio active minerals, occurrences of Umra and Udaisagar are worth mentioning although these had been mined by the Atomic Energy Department.

Among the building stones, extensive pink coloured marble deposits are located near Babarmal and Devimata area. Slab and roofing stones are worked at Sajangarh and Gogunda on a large scale.

EARTHQUAKES¹

The district lies in Zone II on the earthquake zoning map published

1. Source : Office of the Director General of Observatories, Meteorological Department, Government of India, New Delhi,

in the "Recommendations for the Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures" prepared by the Indian Standard Institution. In this zone, earthquakes with intensity not more than VI on the Modified¹ Mercalli Scale 1931, have been experienced. The design seismic coefficient normally required to be included in the planning of ordinary engineering structures for different foundations are: hard soil .02g; average soil .03g and soft soil .04g.

The district is reported to have felt the effects of earthquakes having epicentres near Mt. Abu. Besides these, the district has also experienced the fringe effects of the great destructive shocks originating in the Rann of Kutch, the Himalayan mountains and the Satpura mountains. The following is the list of earthquakes which were reportedly felt in the district in the past :

S.No.	Date	Description
1.	1819 June 16	Severe earthquake which caused large changes in the elevation of land near Kutch, was felt in the district with maximum intensity of VI MM.
2.	1848 April 26	Epicentre located near Mt. Abu. The quake caused damage near the epicentre and the Dilwara temple much injured. Estimated intensity near Udaipur VI MM.
3.	1905 April 4	Kangra earthquake. It was felt practically in the whole of Rajasthan including Udaipur.
4.	1909 April 9	Epicentre near Mt. Abu. It was felt from Jodhpur to Deesa. Udaipur was within the zone of perceptibility.
5.	1909 April 10	It was also felt at Mt. Abu and its neighbouring places.
6.	1910 Sept. 26	A shock originated near Mt. Abu was felt at Udaipur for 60 seconds.

1. Scale VI is defined as: Felt by all; many frightened and run outdoors; some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys; damage slight.

1	2	3
7.	1934 January 15	Great Bihar-Nepal earthquake. It was felt slightly at Udaipur for 30 seconds.
8.	1938 March 14	Epicentre of this shock was located in Satpura mountains. Udaipur lay within the zone of perceptibility.
9.	1962 Sept. 1	In north Gujarat. Udaipur was in the zone of perceptibility.
10.	1969 October 24	Epicentre was in 24°7' and 73°3' and was felt at Mt. Abu. The shock could have been experienced slightly in Udaipur district.

FLORA¹

Botanical Divisions

The botany of the district belongs to the Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous type as classified by Mr. Champion, the well known expert on forestry. The canopies at all levels are more or less deciduous, the composition and quality however vary a great deal with the variation in soil conditions, geological formations and topography.

TREES—The trees commonly found in the district are: *Am* (*Mangifera Indica*), *Amaltas* (*Cassia Fistula* Lim), *Anwala* (*Embliea officinalis*), *Aritha* (*Sapindus laurifolius*), *Arusa* (*Ailanthus excelsa*), *Akol* (*Alangium Lamarekii*, Thwaites), *Babul* (*Acacia arabica*), *Bahera* (*Terminalia belerica*), *Bakain* (*Malia azedarach*), *Bargad* (*Ficus bengalensis*, Linn), *Bel* (*Aegle Marmelos*, Correa), *Ber* (*Zizyphus mauratiana*, Lamk), *Bish-tendu* (*Diospyros cordifolia* Roxb), *Chandan* (*Santalum Album*), *Dohak* (*Butea monosperma*, Lamk), *Dhaman* (*Grewia tiliaefolia*), *Dhavra* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *Dhokra* (*Anogeissus pendula*, Edgew), *Dudhi* (*Holorrihena antidysenterica*, wall), *Garad* (*Albizia procera*), *Gadha Palas* (*Erythrina Subcrosa*, Roxb), *Ghatbor* (*Zizyphus Xylopyra*), *Chitoran* (*Capparis horrida*, Linn), *Godal* (*Lannea Coromendalica*), *Gugal* (*Ficus glomerata*, Roxb), *Gunda* (*Cordia Dichotma*), *Gundi* (*Cordia Rothii*), *Girnar* (*Chlorosperma ciossygium* D.C.), *Hingota* (*Balanites egyptiaca*), *Haldu* (*Adina Cordifolia*), *Imli* (*Tamarindus indica*, Linn), *Jamun* (*Syaygium eumini*), *Jungle Jalebi* (*Inga dulois*, Willd), *Jhinjha* (*Bauhinia racomosa*, Lam), *Jhau* (*Tamarix disca*), *Kachnar*

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Udaipur Division, Udaipur.

(*Bauhinia Variegata*, Linn), *Kalam* (*Mitragyna Parvifolia*), *Kaith* (*Feronia Limonia*, Linn. Swingle), *Kanjari* (*Holoptelea integrifolia*), *Ka-anj* (*Pongamia Glabra*), *Karaya* (*Sterculia urens*, Will), *Khajur* (*Phoenix Sylvestris*), *Khejri* (*Prosopis spicigera*, Linn), *Kohra* (*Terminalia arjuna*), *Khirmi* (*Manilkara hexandra*), *Kakou* (*Flacourlia Ramontchi*), *Kumta* (*Acacia Senegal*, Will), *Lampkana* (*Bridelia retusa*, spring), *Mahua* (*Madhuca Indica*), *Mamphal* or *Maindal* (*Randia Dumitorum* Lank), *Mokha* (*Schrebera Swietenoides*), *Neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *Pai* (*Dalbergia Lanceolata*, Linn.), *Paras Pipal* (*Ficus cardifolia*, Roxb), *Pipal* (*Ficus Religiosa*), *Ratanjot* (*Clausena Pentaphylla*, D.C.), *Rohan* (*Soymida Febrifuga*), *Rohani* (*Mallotus Philoppinensis*, Muell), *Salar* (*Boswellia Serrata*), *Sarjana* (*Morinaga Concanensis*, Nimm.), *Semal* (*Salamatia Malabarica* D. C., Schoot & Endt.), *Sehtoot* (*Morus australis*), *Slishian* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), *Siris Kala* (*Albizzia Lebeck Benth*), *Sitaphal* (*Anona Squamosa* Linn), *Tambolia* (*Ehretia laevis*), *Timru* (*Diospyros Melanoxylon*), *Umbia* (*Saccolipetalum Tomentosum*), *Vilayati Babool* (*Prosopis Juliflora*) and *Bans* (*Dendrocalamus strictus*).

SHRUBS AND HERBS—The shrubs and herbs found in the district consist of *Adhashishi* (*Zanthium Strumarium*), *Ak* (*Calotropis Proceras*), *Andhijhara* (*Achyranthes aspera*, Linn), *Anwal* (*Cassia Auriculata*), *Arusi* (*Adhatoda Vasica*, Nees), *Arni* (*Clerodendron Phlomidis*), *Bajradanti* (*Barleria Prunites*, Linn), *Tephrosi Ahookeriana* W & E., *Indigofera Cordifolia* Heyne, *Indigofera Oblongifolia* Forsk, *Acacia Jacquemontii* Berith) *Dasan* (*Rhus myrosonensis* Heyne), *Dhatura* (*Dhatura metal*, Linn), *Franjani* (*Grewia Flavescens*), *Gangan* (*Grewia Tenax*, Forsk), *Gokhru* (*Tribulus Terrestris*, Linn), *Jharber* (*Ziziphus nummularia*, Burn. F.), *Karonda* (*Carissa Spinarum*), *Mehendi* (*Lawsonia inermis*, Linn), *Nagpanithro* (*Opuntia dillenti*), *Panwar* (*Cassia Tora*, Linn), *Thor* (*Euphorbia nivulia*) and *Tulsi* (*Ocimum Sanctum*).

CLIMBERS—The district has a variety of climbers. These are: *Amarbel* (*Cuscuta reflexa*), *Bajarbel* (*Cocculus Hirsutus* Linn. Diels), *Chirmur* or *Rathi* (*Abrus Precatorius*, Linn.), *Dudhi* (*Inchnocarpus Frutescens*, Br.), *Ghorabel* (*Pueraria* Spp. D. C.), *Kenwah* (*Mucuna Frurita*), *Malkangani* (*Celastrus Paniculata*), *Narkanta* (*Asparagus dumosus*, Baker) and *Tripatti* (*Oxalis Corniculata* Linn.).

GRASSES—Among the commonly found grasses in the district are: *Bhurat* (*Cenchrus Catharticus*), *Rosha* (*Cymbopogon maltinii*), *Anjan* (*Cenchrus ciliaris*, Linn.), *Bhangta* (*Apluda Mutica* Linn), *Baroo* (*Sorghum halipense* Linn. Pers), *Lampla* (*Aristida* Spp.), *Kans* (*Saccharum spontanium*), *Kared* (*Dicanthium annualatum*), *Dub* (*Cynodon dacty Lan.*),

Siran (*Scfrima nervosum*), *Sarwal* (*Heteropogon concertus*), *Munj* (*Saccharum Munja*), *Buhari* (*Eremopogon Forestatus*).

Forests

Broadly speaking, the forests found in the area are divided in the following groups:

TEAK FORESTS—These correspond to Tropical Dry deciduous forests Group 4 a, southern tropical dry deciduous forests C-1 Dry teak of Champion's Forests Types.

Teak is the dominant specie and constitutes 50 per cent or more of the crop in the well-drained sandy or alluvial soil. It occurs in the Bansī, Dhariyawad, Salumbar, Kherwara, Jhadol, Kotra and Kumbhalgarh forest ranges. The common associates of teak are *Dhaura*, *godal*, *salar*, *khair*, *tendu*, *rohan*, *sadar*, *umbia*, *aonla*, *siris*, *dhok*, *bel*, *karaya* etc. Bamboo is also found along lower slopes and in the valleys.

SALAR FORESTS—These forests correspond to subsidiary Edaphic type of Dry Tropical forests E 4 *Boswellia serrata* of Champion's classification.

Salar is found on the upper ridges of the hills in almost pure patches or in a mixture on shallow and bouldery strata. Its common associates are *godal* and *Karaya* and less common associates are *dhaura*, *khirni*, *jinjha*, *siris*, *tendu* etc.

MISCELLANEOUS FORESTS—These can be categorised as having (a) almost pure *Anogeissus pendula*, (b) almost pure *dhak*, (c) forests containing small proportion of teak, (d) miscellaneous forests containing no teak and (e) thorn forests. A brief description of each category is given below :

(a) Pure *Anogeissus pendula* forests of the district correspond to the subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical forests E 6 and are mainly found in Kumbhalgarh forest range. This is essentially a gregarious species and characteristic of quartz ridges and gneiss hillocks. When found in mixture its associates are *dhaura* and *salar*.

(b) *Dhok* forests correspond to the subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical forests E—*Butea monosperma* of Champion's Forest types. *Butea monosperma* is characteristic of badly drained and heavy clay soils. It is found to occur gregariously in teak and *dhokra* forests occasionally mixed with *Acacia leucophloea* and *ber*. Evidences of such areas are common in the Bansī, Dhariyawad, Kumbhalgarh, Kotra, Salumbar and Kurwar forest ranges.

(c) Forests containing small proportion of teak are mainly miscellaneous in constitution and are found in Salumbar, Pershad, Bansi and Dhariyawad ranges. The common associates are *dhaura*, *tendu*, *salar*, *godal*, *aonwla*, *siris* etc.

(d) Miscellaneous forests with no traces of teak are mainly found in the valleys and along nullahs where soil is deep and rich. At places, the trees of *mahua*, *baheera*, *am*, *semal* and *siris* are as high as 50 to 60 feet. The valleys and nullahs contain a scattered crop of *gular*, *dhok*, *karanj*, *siris*, *kalam*, *jamun*, *umbia*, *sadar*, *tendu* etc. and are commonly found in the Udaipur, Gogunda, Jhadol, Kotra and Panarwa ranges.

(e) Thorn forests occur in the plains, lower hills and on the undulating terrain. Such areas are scattered and are found in Pershad, Kumbhalgarh, Gogunda and Udaipur ranges. The species found in such type of forests are *acacia leucophloea*, *zizyphus* spp., *flacourtia ramontchii* and shrubs of *euphorbia nivulies*.

Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) is commonly found in valleys, depressions and on moderate slopes in the Udaipur, Gogunda, Jhadol, Kherwara, Kotra, Panarwa, Bansi, Dhariyawad and Kumbhalgarh ranges.

There are four forest nurseries located at Sitamata, Changan, Kotra and Bansi which nurse and supply saplings of various trees.

FAUNA¹

Wild Animals

The wild life found in the area includes a large variety of animals, birds, reptiles and fish, many of which such as tiger, panther, deer, wild boar etc. are recognised as the fauna of sport. The following fauna is found in the district.

ANIMALS—The Indian antelope, the Sambhar, the Indian Gazelle, the raven deer, the tiger, the panther, the sloth bear, the common langur, the striped hyaena, the wolf, the jackal, the jungle cat, the Indian fox, the Indian porcupine and the common mongoose.

BIRDS—The common crane, the sarus crane, the comb, duck or Nakta, the common teal, the grey jungle fowl, the red jungle fowl, the red partridge, the grey partridge, the common Indian sand grouse, the common or fantail snipe, the blue rock pigeon, the common or grey

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Udaipur Division, Udaipur.

quail, the jungle bush quail, baya, koyal, parrot, vulture, jungle crow, bulbul, house sparrow, owl, kite, little egret, myna and seven sisters.

REPTILES—Among the reptiles, crocodiles and monster lizards are found in the area.

The wild life conservation is regulated by the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Rajasthan Forest Act 1953 and the rules framed under these Acts. The rules provide for the protection of the following birds: cuckoo (koyal), herons (all kinds), king fisher, king crow, myna and seven sisters.

Games Sanctuary

There is a game sanctuary situated on the banks of Jaisamand lake. The area covered by the sanctuary measures about 16 km. \times 3.2 km. There is a network of roads inside the sanctuary measuring approximately 70.4 km. and all the watch towers are easily accessible by jeep. The sanctuary preserves the following wild life (a) Carnivora—Panther, wolf, striped hyaena, jackal, fox, mongoose, (b) Herbivora—Sambhar, chital or spotted deer, chinkara, black buck, common langur, (c) Omnivorous species—bear, Indian wild boar, porcupines and hare.

There is a rest house on the banks of the Jaisamand, which is maintained by the Forest Department. The game sanctuary is under the charge of a Game Warden.

Fish

The district has a variety of fishes namely, Catla-catla, Labco-rohita, Cirrhinus-mrigala, Labco-Calbasu, Tor-tor, Wallagoattu, Mystus-Seenghala, Channa-marulius, Labco-fimbratus, Labco-gonius, Cyprinus-carpio-spacularis, Cyprinus-carpio-communis which are found in the tanks, ponds, and lakes of the district. These tanks are auctioned by the Dy. Director, Fisheries from time to time for fishing.

CLIMATE

The district has on the whole a dry climate. The cold season is from December to February and is followed by the hot season which lasts till about the middle of June. Mid-June to mid-September constitutes the south-west monsoon season. The post-monsoon period from the middle of September to end of November is one of transition from monsoon to winter conditions.

Rainfall

The district has a network of six rain-gauge stations. Details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in

tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 650.3 mm. Rainfall generally decreases from the south-west to the north-east in the district. Kotra on the south-western border of the district gets annually 780.00 mm. while the annual rainfall at Bhim (Dawer) is only 570.5 mm. The rainfall during the months June to September constitutes about 94 per cent of the annual rainfall. July is the month with the maximum rain which is a little over a third of the annual rainfall. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is large. In the fifty-year period 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall amounting to 210 per cent of the normal occurred in 1917 in the district. 1901 was the year with the lowest rainfall which was only 44 per cent of the normal. In the same fifty-year period the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 12 years. Two consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred twice in the fifty-year period. It will be seen from table 2 that in 30 years out of fifty, the annual rainfall in the district was between 500 and 800 mm. i.e. within about 25 per cent of the normal.

On an average the number of rainy days (days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year is 31. This number varies from 42 at Kotra to 21 at Raj Samand.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded in the district was 261.6 mm. i.e. as much as 46 per cent of the annual normal rainfall at Bhim (Dawer) on August 22, 1944.

Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Udaipur. The data of this station can be taken to be representative of the conditions in the district as a whole. The winter season sets in after about the middle of November, when both day and night temperatures begin to drop steadily. January is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 24.2°C and the mean daily minimum at 7.8°C. The minimum temperatures sometimes reach the freezing point of water and frosts may occur occasionally. The diurnal range of temperature is large particularly in the winter and summer months. Both day and night temperatures rise rather rapidly after the end of February till May which is the hottest month of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in that month is 38.6°C. The summer is milder than in the desert regions of Rajasthan. By the third or fourth week of June when the south-west monsoon air reaches the district, temperatures drop appreciably. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon by about the middle of September, there is a slight increase in day temperatures although the night temperatures begin to drop. From

November onwards the day temperatures also decrease. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Udaipur was 44.4°C in 1958 on April 27 and the lowest minimum temperature was 0.6°C in 1950 on December 29.

Humidity

Except in the brief south-west monsoon season when the relative humidities are generally about 70 per cent or more, the air is very dry. The summer months are the driest part of the year when the relative humidities go down to 20 to 25 per cent particularly in the afternoons.

Cloudiness

In the south-west monsoon season specially in July and August skies are often heavily clouded to overcast. During the rest of the year skies are generally clear or lightly clouded. But in the winter season which is generally marked by clear bright weather, brief spells of cloudy weather occur in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India.

Winds

Winds are generally light with some strengthening in the later half of summer and the south-west monsoon season. In the period from May to September winds blow from directions between south and west. In the post-monsoon season the winds are predominantly from directions between north-west and north-east. Winds are variable in the cold season, but winds from directions between east and south are rather rare. By the beginning of summer south-westerly or westerly winds begin to blow and they become predominant with the advance of the season.

Special weather phenomena

Some of the monsoon depressions in July and August which form at the head of the Bay of Bengal and move in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction reach the district and its neighbourhood towards the later stages of their movement and cause gusty winds and wide spread heavy rainfall. Dust-storms and thunderstorms sometimes accompanied with squalls occur in the hot months. Even during the monsoon season the rainfall is associated with thunder often.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Udaipur.

TABLE 1
Normals and extremes of rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Month										Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year*	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours**	
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Amount (mm.)	Date
Udaipur	50 a	5.5	4.3	2.8	2.8	15.7	78.5	214.1	187.7	106.2	13.5	3.6	3.3	638.1	192 47 183.9 Sept. 18, 1950
	b	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.4	4.4	10.6	8.9	5.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	34.4	(1917) (1936)
Kherwara	50 a	2.8	3.8	2.5	1.8	10.9	86.6	244.6	193.8	102.6	17.8	4.1	1.3	672.6	167 39 221.2 July 3, 1930
	b	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	4.1	11.7	10.1	5.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	34.6	(1917) (1948)
Sarada	9 a	19.1	2.8	1.8	2.5	1.3	69.6	258.6	219.7	111.3	2.3	13.7	0.0	702.7	159 29 214.1 Aug. 24, 1946
	b	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.1	9.8	7.6	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	25.2	(1944) (1949)
Rajsamand	9 a	6.6	2.3	2.5	0.0	1.5	46.5	194.6	167.9	108.7	3.8	1.0	2.3	537.7	139 57 215.9 Sept. 17, 1950
	b	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.0	7.8	5.6	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	21.0	(1947) (1949)
Bhim (Dawer)	50 a	4.3	3.3	5.3	2.0	10.9	50.5	185.4	200.7	92.7	11.4	1.5	2.5	570.5	312 25 261.6 Aug. 22, 1944
	b	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	2.8	7.9	8.1	3.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	25.7	(1917) (1918)
Kotra	40 a	4.1	2.5	2.8	1.0	15.0	76.2	276.3	259.6	125.7	11.2	3.1	2.5	780.0	206 35 206.3 Aug. 30, 1918
	b	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	4.6	13.7	13.3	6.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	42.0	(1926) (1911)
Udaipur (District)	a	7.1	3.2	2.9	1.7	9.2	68.0	228.9	204.9	107.2	10.0	4.5	2.0	650.3	210 44
	b	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	3.3	10.3	8.9	4.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	30.5	(1917) (1901)

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

* Years given in brackets. ** Based on all available data upto 1970.

TABLE 2
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the district
(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
201-300	3	801-900	1
301-400	4	901-1000	5
401-500	5	1001-1100	1
501-600	6	1101-1200	0
601-700	11	1201-1300	0
701-800	13	1301-1400	1

TABLE 3
Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(Udaipur)

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature	Highest maximum ever recorded		Lowest minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity	
	°C	°C	°C	Date	°C	Date	0830 %	1730 %
January	24.2	7.8	30.6	1958 Jan 9	1.7	1954 Jan 10	66	40
February	27.6	9.7	36.7	1953 Feb 28	1.1	1957 Feb 11	55	29
March	32.3	15.1	38.9	1959 Mar 23	7.4	1957 Mar 6	43	24
April	36.0	20.2	44.4	1958 Apr 27	10.6	1955 Apr 15	34	23
May	38.6	24.9	43.9	1956 May 24	16.3	1960 May 9	38	25
June	35.9	25.3	41.7	1958 Jun 3	18.8	1958 Jun 23	63	48
July	30.7	23.9	37.8	1948 Jul 8	21.1	1954 Jul 17	78	70
August	29.3	22.9	35.5	1955 Aug 5	18.9	1950 Aug 23	81	75
September	30.9	22.1	37.8	1951 Sep 28	15.6	1950 Sep 30	76	65
October	32.0	18.9	37.2	1951 Oct 13	9.9	1957 Oct 29	62	42
November	29.1	11.0	35.0	1951 Nov 6	4.3	1960 Nov 13	57	39
December	26.3	8.3	31.7	1954 Dec 2	0.6	1950 Dec 29	63	40
Annual	31.1	17.5					60	43

* Hours I.S.T.

TABLE 4
Mean Wind Speed in km./hr.
(Udaipur)

Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2.2	2.6	3.6	4.6	6.3	7.4	6.3	4.7	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.5	3.9

TABLE 5
Special Weather Phenomena
(Udaipur)

*Mean No. of days with	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Thunder	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	2	9	8	5	5	2	0.4	0.1	35
Hail	0	0	0.2	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.79
Dust-storm	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Squall	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2
Fog	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2

* No. of days two and above are given in whole numbers.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

PRE-HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The history of Rajasthan, like that of the rest of the country, can be traced back to the pre-historic period. The remains of the early man recently unearthed at the foot of the Siwalik Hills in Northern India and the discovery of roughly chipped implements found in the sections and terraces of water courses, some of them now dry, date back the human history of our country to more than half a million years ago. Research so far carried out in various parts of Rajasthan has proved that Rajasthan was no late-comer in this pre-historic arena of human history.¹

The former princely States of Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara comprised the southern part of Rajasthan. A survey of this area and its chief river, the Banas, and its tributaries, the Gambhiri, the Berach and the Wagan, has shown that man lived along the banks of these rivers at least 100,000 years ago,² and used tools of the paleolithic type described as hand-axes, cleaners and flakes. Near Chittaur, where the new bridge crosses the Gambhiri river, leading into the old town, the highly cemented gravel contains the tools of men who once lived here on a higher ground and maintained themselves on wild fruits and roots and flesh of animals like deer, pigs, goats and sheep and cattle which roamed the forests near the foot hills.

Some evidence of man in the Stone Age is also had from the microliths unearthed in the Mewar region, namely Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh, as well as in the excavations at Ahar some 3 km. east of Udaipur on the Ahar river and Gilund some 40 miles north-east of Udaipur on the Banas river.

Again, in the southern region of Rajasthan, which would include Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara districts of today, there was gradual advance in civilisation which may date back to some 4000 years ago. This is witnessed by what may now be termed as the Ahar civilisation. Udaipur area was perhaps the first to have this indigenous development, human beings from outside having migrated to the hill-girt valley with its ample

1. Sankalia, Dr. H. D.: *Beginnings of Civilization in Rajasthan*, quoted in the *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. I, edited by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma (1966), p. 33.

2. Sharma, Dr. D.: *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. I, pp. 32-35.

rainfall and the waters of the river Ahar. They continued to live here for thousands of years and developed a culture of their own. Their settlement at Aghata (Ahar) with its 45 ft. deposit and at least 15 building levels, is now represented by a mount about 1600 ft. long and 550 ft. broad. The excavations at Ahar reveal that houses were built on stone foundations of which only one side was well dressed. Available evidence shows that living rooms were not very small and were screened off by interwoven bamboo matting plastered with clay¹. Again, large storage jars and large mouthed hearths were some of the remarkable features of these houses.

The pottery forms and fabrics of pre-historic Ahar are not only interesting and aesthetically beautiful but also highly indicative of a social and cultural life of the people bespeaking wide cultural contacts.² Their pottery, roasting pans, flat slabs of stones with concave surfaces and round or convex pounders and crushers, indicate that their main activity was the grinding of grain and baking of bread which also goes to show that in the later stages of the Ahar culture man was no longer a food-gatherer. And from the study of the forms of pottery, it might also be possible to throw some light on Indo-Iranian contacts in the period 2000-1000 B. C.

From Ahar, this culture can be presumed to have extended to other centres in south-east Rajasthan including Dungarpur and Banswara and developed still further.

ANCIENT PERIOD

Coming to historical times these territories formed part of the Mauryan Empire. Inscriptions reveal that Chittaur was ruled by a Maurya ruler till as late as the 8th century A. D. It appears that the Chittaur branch of the Imperial Mauryas was the last to disappear from history. After the collapse of the Maurya Empire, the Western Kshatras appear to have ruled over these parts. A large hoard of their coins was discovered from Sirwania in Banswara, and a few coins have been found in Chittaur and Nagri in Mewar.

The Huna marauders penetrated into Rajasthan and settled down as one of the fighting races and thus attained respectability as one of the 36 Rajput *Kulas* or clans. It is on record that Allat, the King of Mewar, married a Huna princess, Hariyadevi.

The history of southern Rajasthan after the Huna invasion is neither precise nor clear. It is possible that the Huna tribes were driven out

1. Sharma, Dr. D.: *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. I, pp. 34-37.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 36-37.

of Rajasthan by Yasodharman of Malwa 'whose *Rajasthaniya* (Governor) Abhayadatta is known to have ruled the territories extending from the *pariyatra* mountains (Pathar of the Aravallis) upto the river Narmada and the western sea. The fragmentary inscription from Chittaur mentioning a *Rajasthaniya* of Mandasore and Madhyamika probably also belongs to Yasodharman's times'.¹ Not only the Gupta Empire but also the Empire of Harshawardhan extended to these regions which subsequently appear to have been ruled by the Raghuvanshi Pratiharas before the Guhilots finally established themselves in Mewar and the adjoining territories.²

The Pratihara Empire (750-1036 A. D.) centering round Bhillamala might have included the southern regions of Rajasthan now known as Mewar and Bagar. The Arab invasion of the 8th century A. D. had its impact on the history of Mewar, because it considerably weakened the Maurya family ruling at Chittaur and paved the way for the establishment of the Guhil dynasty at Chittaur, which is so well known to history. The first Pratihara ruler was Nagabhata I, perhaps "a feudatory of the Chapas of Bhillamala" Bhinmal, who had organised resistance against the Arabs after the Chapa kingdom had been destroyed and in the process "won a crown for himself"³. Nagabhata's greatness rests on his joining the resistance of the Arab invasion. Though the original capital of the Pratiharas was Jalor, the empire spread far and wide since the Gwalior inscription records that the Kings of Andhra, Sindhu, Vidharbha and Kalinga "succumbed to his youthful energy as moths do unto fire" (verse 8). Nagabhata II is also known to have conquered the hill forts of the Kings of Anarta, Malava, Matsya, Kirata, Turuska. The conquest by Nagabhata of Matsya indicates that Rajasthan was not out of the purview of the Pratihara empire. The Pratihara empire originating from Bhillamala and Jalor and influencing Rajasthan went a long way to unify the vast regions of central and northern India.

Guhils of Mewar

In Sanskrit inscriptions, Medpat is the name used for Mewar which became known as Udaipur State after the founding of the city of Udaipur in 1559 A. D. The Rulers of Mewar are styled Maharajadhiraj and Maharana. They belong to the elder branch of the *Suryavanshi* or "Children of the Sun". The Maharana was regarded as the 'Legitimate heir of the throne of Rama' and is styled as 'Hindua Suraj' or 'Sun of the Hindus'.

1. Sharma, Dr. D.: *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, p. 61.

2. Ojha, G. H.: *History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, pp. 87, 95, 102, 113, 126, 137 and 147.

3. Dasharatha Sharma: *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. I, p. 121.

He was universally acknowledged as the foremost among the thirty six *Rajkulas*.¹

We may quote here the opinions of some eminent historians and others on the dignity and rank of this dynasty. Farishta writes: 'from the time of Vikramaditya to the reign of Jahangir, no ancient Hindu ruling family remained, the Rana is the only prince whose ancestors ruled before the birth of Islam and continue to rule till today'.² Emperor Jahangir in his *Tuzzuk-i-Jahangiri* says : "Rana Amar Singh is the foremost among the Rajas and Sardars of India..... for 1471 years they have not bowed before any Rulers in India"³ The *Masir-ul-Unra* and *Bisat-ul-Chaniaim* say : 'It is well known that the Princes of Udaipur are the foremost among the Princes of Hind'.⁴ Maj. Erskine in the *Gazetteer of Rajputana*, Vol. II, writes : "The Maharanas of Udaipur are the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput chiefs of India and claim descent from Kusa, the elder son of Rama, King of Ayodhya (Oudh), the hero of the famous poem, the Ramayana. No State made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muslim invaders and Dr. G. H. Ojha in his History of Rajputana writes as follows:

The ruling family of Udaipur is regarded as foremost in rank and dignity among the Suryavanshis and all the Rajput princes of India recognise the Maharanas as the seniormost among them and have treated them and continue to treat them with great respect. The reasons for this unique position enjoyed by them are many, the principal among them being their love for independence, and their firm faith in Indian culture, tradition and religion as testified by their State motto.

“जो हड़ राखे धर्म को तिहि राखे करतार”

In the past 1400 years hundreds of ancient States have perished, many new States were founded, the fortunes of India have undergone many vicissitudes. Hundreds of princes have bowed before the might of the Imperial Powers at Delhi and surrendered their honour, traditions and dignity at their feet, but the ruling family of Udaipur, which is the oldest ruling family in the world, has not deviated from its path of firmly maintaining its honour and traditions unimpaired inspite of suffering innumerable hardships, undergoing untold dangers and sacrificing wealth and

1. Tod : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, p. 247.

2. Ojha, G. H.: *History of Rajputana*, p. 371.

3. *ibid.*, p. 375.

4. *ibid.*, p. 375.

worldly comforts. It is because of this that India looks upon the Maharanas with respect and calls them 'Sun of the Hindus'. There is nothing surprising in this as even their adversaries, the Muslim kings and Muslim historians have paid fitting tributes to this ruling family.¹

The Italian traveller Bernier, Col. James Tod, Sir John Malcolm, Elphinstone, Aitchison and other writers have paid similar tributes to this family in their works.

The Maharanas claim descent from Kush, the elder son of Rama. The *Puranas* give the genealogy from Kush to Sumitra. The Khyats enumerate the names of Princes from Sumitra to Guhadatta, but in the absence of any historical material, it is difficult to corroborate and confirm the genealogy given in the Khyats.² The title Maharana or Rana is of comparatively recent origin. According to inscriptions from Guhadatta to Ransingh, who ruled in the 12th Century A. D., the titles of the Rulers of Mewar were Raja, Maharaja and Maharajadhiraj. On Ransingh's death his elder son Kshemsingh assumed the title of Rawal and his younger sons Mahap and Rahap were given the Jagir of Sisoda with the title of Rana. The descendants of Kshemsingh ruled over the country till 1303 A. D. when the Rawal line became extinct on the death of Ratna Singh during the sack of Chittaur by Alauddin Khilji. Hammir, a descendant of Rahap of Sisoda, reconquered Chittaur from Maldeo's son Jaise, whose father was appointed Governor of Chittaur by Allauddin, and ascended the throne with the title of Rana or Maharana. The descendants of Rahap had adopted the patronymic of Sisodia from the village of Sisoda and Hammir and therefore his descendants came to be called Sisodias.

The Origin of Guhil family

The origin of the Guhilots or Guhilas has become a vexed question for historians. Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar followed by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma and Dr. G. N. Sharma are of the opinion that Guhadatta the founder of the family was a vipra as the Atpur inscription says. Dr. G. H. Ojha is of the view that the Mewar princes are descended from *Suryavanshi* Kshatriyas of Puranic times. According to him King Guhadatta, the progenitor of the Guhilots race, was the giver of delight to the Brahmins who came from Anandpur and not that he was himself a 'Vipra'. In the second verse of the inscription Guhadattas' immediate successors are described as brave warriors. Again, in the 5th verse of the inscription, Bhartipatta II's

1. Ojha, G. H.: *History of Rajputana*, p. 369,

2. *ibid.*, p. 369.

escort is mentioned as belonging to the Rashtrakul or Rathor clan. In the 6th verse Allat's wife is mentioned as the daughter of a Huna prince and in the 8th verse Narvahan is mentioned as a forebearer of Kshatriyas and his consort the daughter of a Chahaman prince. In the inscription of v.s. 1335, Guhil or Guhdatta is mentioned as a Kshatriya.

No inscription of Guhadatta, the founder of the Guhilot clan, has been discovered so far. He must have been a powerful ruler to have started an era of his own. The only information we have about him is from the Atpur inscription of S. 1034 which describes him as the giver of delight to the Brahmanas who came from Anandpur and as the progenitor of the Guhilot race. G. H. Ojha ascribed to him nearly the 2000 silver coins discovered at Agra. This shows that he was a powerful ruler and the whole of south-west Mewar lay within his dominions which probably included areas even outside which are now not regarded as Rajasthan proper.

Guhadatta was succeeded by Bhoj. We do not know anything about the next ruler, Mahendra. His successor, Nag or Nagaditya, is traditionally regarded as the founder of Nagda which appears to have been the capital of the early Guhilot kings and where the shrine of their family deity Shri Ekalingaji is situated. His successor was Sheel or Siladitya whose hold over the Mewar-Sirohi border is proved by the Samoli inscription of 683 (646 A. D.) which eulogises him as a giver of delight to the Gods, Brahmanas and Gurus, and as a vanquisher of his enemies and another moon on the earth for his clan.

Siladitya was succeeded by Aparajit. An inscription dated v. s. 718 (660-661 A.D.)¹ records the building of a Vishnu temple by Yasomati, the wife of Aparajit's general, Maharaja Varahasingh.

Nothing is known about Aparajit's successor, Mahendra II, whose son was Kalabhoj. Kalabhoj's importance in the annals of Mewar arises from Dr. Ojha's identification of this ruler with Bappa, the traditional conqueror of Chittaur.² In support of his view, Dr. Ojha quotes a verse from *Ekalinga Mahatmya* compiled in Kumbha's reign stating that, according to ancient poets, the ruler Bappa flourished in the *Samvat* year 810. Similar verse quoted from *Ekalinga Mahatmya* compiled in the reign of Kumbha's son, Raimal makes v. s. 810 the year of his becoming an ascetic at Nagda. This according to him is a reasonable date for Bappa's abdication. According to an inscription of Man Mori of Chittaur the

1. Sharma, Dr. Dasharatha, Ed. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, pp. 236-238.

2. *History of Udaipur*, Vol. I, pp. 102 H.

translation of which has been published by Tod. The Mauriyas continued ruling at Chittaur at least upto v. s. 770 (713 A. D.). Dr. Ojha assumes¹ that Kalabhoj or Bappa conquered Chittaur from Man Mori some time between v. s. 770 and 791 and become an ascetic in v. s. 810 after crowning his son Khumman.

Bappa's historicity remains undoubted. However, as 'Bappa' was not the name of an individual but an honorific of some ruler, perhaps, the best solution for the present would be to accept Dr. Ojha's identification of Bappa with Kalabhoj. He has given convincing reasons for this which in the absence of further research are worthy of acceptance. Several legends have grown round Bappa's name and exploits, which cannot be relied upon. Legend has it that during Bappa's youth, Sage Harit was doing "tapasya" in the forests of Nagda about 16 miles from the present city of Udaipur. Impressed by the holiness of the sage, Bappa became his devotee. On being pleased with the attention paid to him by Bappa, the sage initiated him into the cult of Lord Shiva and becoming his spiritual guide invested him with the title of Regent of Ekalinga which became the family deity of the Princes of Mewar. Where the sage used to worship the Great God (Parmeshwarji), now stands the vast edifice of the temple of Ekalingaji and the Maharana's rule over Mewar as the Regents or Diwans of Ekalingaji. Bappa's name has been further immortalised by his conquest of Chittaur from Man Mori.

Kalabhoj was succeeded by his son, Khumman I. The next ruler, Mattat, is described as the conqueror of Malwa.

Mattat's successor was Bharatrapatt during whose reign a junior line of the Guhilots ruled over Chatsu in Jaipur under Baladitya.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

Bharatrapatt's successor was Simha who was succeeded by Khumman II. On the basis of *Khummana Ras* written in the 16th century, it may be possible, however, that an invasion of the Khalifa Al Mamun's army was repelled by Khumman and his allies.

Nothing is known about the next two rulers. Mahayak and Khumman III whose reigns can be presumed to have lasted from 877 to 926 A. D., but Bharatrapatt II the son and successor of Khumman III, is eulogised in the Atpur inscription as the ornament of the three *lokas*. Bharatrapatt was succeeded by his son Allat who proved to be one of the most powerful and successful early rulers of Mewar. As stated earlier, to

1. *History of Udaipur*, I, p. 124.

tradition he is known as Alu Rawal who married a Huna princess named Hariyadevi (Ahad Inscription, v. s. 1034).

For Allat's successor, Narvahan, we have an inscription of v. s. 1028 (971 A. D.). Narvahan is eulogised in Saktikumar's Atpur inscription of v. s. 1034 (977 A. D.) as not only a destroyer of enemies and forebearer of Kshatriyas but also as the support of all arts and abode of all knowledge. He was married to the daughter of a Chahaman prince named Jejaya.

Narvahana's successor, Salivahan, had a very short reign. For the next ruler, Saktikumar, we have the important Atpur inscription of v. s. 1034 (977 A. D.) which shows that Atpur (Aghatpura) prospered under him and was inhabited by wealthy merchants.

Saktikumar was succeeded by Ambaprasad who is also known as Amaraprasad. In his reign Ahar was attacked by the Chahaman ruler, Vakkpatiraj II of Sakambhari. The Guhilots resisted the invasion but their ruler, Ambaprasad, fell at the hands of Vakkpati II.¹ For about a century after Ambaprasad's death, the history of the Guhilots of Mewar is rather obscure. They did, however, continue to rule in Mewar, but parts of Mewar appear to have been occupied by the Parmars of Malwa who held sway over it for some time. After the death of Ambaprasad, Mewar was ruled successively by his brothers Suchivarman, Naravarman and Kirtivarman. History is silent about the achievements of the next three rulers, Yogaraj, Vairat and Hamsapal. Hamsapal's successor, Vairisingh, is known to have built a rampart round the city of Aghat². The feud between the Parmars of Malwa and Guhilots of Mewar ended when Udayaditya of Malwa gave his daughter in marriage to Vairisingh's son and successor, Vijayasing, whose daughter, Alhandevi, was married to the Kalachuri ruler, Gayakarnadev³. Of his two inscriptions, one is dated v. s. 1164 (1107 A. D.) and the other v. s. 1173 (1116 A. D.)⁴. Vijaya Singh's successors were Ari Singh, Chod Singh and Vikram Singh

The next ruler, Ransingh, was also known as Karna or Karan Singh. He is said to have built a fort on Ahor mountain, Ransingh was the progenitor of two lines. His elder son Kshem Singh with the title of Rawal became the ruler of Mewar and his younger son Mahap was granted the Jagir of Sisoda with the title of Rana. Mahap appears to have been disinherited and to have been succeeded by his brother Rahap whose descendants became known as Sisodias.⁵

1. *Prithviraja Vijaya*, V. 59-60.

2. Kumbhalgarh inscription of V. S. 1517 VV 144-145.

3. Bheraghat inscription, VV 21-23.

4. Ojha, Dr. G. H.: *History of Udaipur*, Vol. I, pp. 445-46.

5. *ibid.*, pp. 446-47.

Kshem Singh was succeeded by Samant Singh who is described in the Abu inscription of v. s. 1342 (1285 A. D.) as being more handsome than Kamdeo himself. He had deprived his nobles of everything as a result of which Mewar was lost to the Guhilots¹. The Solankis of Gujarat had long coveted Mewar but their King Ajaipal was defeated and seriously wounded by Samant Singh². This victory proved to be Pyrrhic, as Mewar was invaded by Kirtipal of Jalor, a *Samant* of the Gujarat King, and Samant Singh having lost the support of his nobles was defeated. He left Mewar, migrated to Bagar and after slaying Chourasimal, the ruler of Bagar, captured Baroda, its capital, and founded a new dynasty.³ His descendants are the rulers of Dungarpur. Four inscriptions of Samant Singh have been found; of these, two are from Jagat in Chappan, both of v. s. 1228, and one has been found from Solaj of v. s. 1236 (1179 A. D.). As Jagat and Solaj inscriptions are in Bagar, Samant Singh must have become master of Bagar between v. s. 1224 and 1228. The fourth inscription of v. s. 1224 is from Ghanta Mata. Samant Singh's younger brother Kumar Singh, drove Kirtipal from the country and with the blessings of the Solankis of Gujarat recovered Mewar⁴. His descendants threw off the yoke of the Solankis whose power had declined during the reign of Bhim Deo II.

It was with the next ruler, Jaitra Singh, that the history of Mewar once again gained importance. It was in v. s. 1270 (1213 A. D.) that he ascended the Gadi of Mewar. He fought and defeated the Parmars of Malwa and the Chauhans of Nadol and Jalor. From the Chirwa inscription of his grandson and the Ghaghsha inscription of his son Tej Singh, we learn that Jaitra Singh's pride could not be curbed by the rulers of Malwa, Gujarat, Maru and Jangal. Again, his pride remained supreme against the Turushk soldiers⁵. On the whole Jaitrasingh's reign was a glorious chapter in the annals of early mediæval Mewar. He expanded his territories in all directions. The Kumbhalgarh inscription describes him as a ruler of Chitrakoot, Medapat, Aghat and Vagad. He died between 1309–1317 v. s.

His son, Tejsingh ruled at least for about 15 years between v. s. 1309 and 1317 (1252–1261 A. D.) and died somewhere between v. s. 1324 and v. s. 1330, the latter being the year of the first inscription of his son, Tejsingh. He had assumed the titles of 'Param Bhattarak', 'Maharajadhiraj' and 'Parmeshwar'⁶. Like Jaitrasingh, Tejsingh came into conflict with the

1. Ojha, Dr. G. H.: *History of Udaipur*, Vol. I, p. 451.

2. *ibid.*, p. 450.

3. *ibid.*, p. 453.

4. *ibid.*, p. 451.

5. See verses 22–28 of the inscription.

6. Ojha, Dr. G. H.: *History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, p. 472.

Muslim powers of the period. In 1253-54 A. D., Balban, who had been dismissed by Nasiruddin Mahmud, tried to repair his fortunes by attacking Hindu kingdoms of Ranthambore, Bundi and Chittaur, but he had no success. In 1255-56 A. D., Nasiruddin's step-father, Qutlugh Khan, rebelled and fled towards Chittaur. Balban pursued the rebel but could not capture him. There is an account available of two of Tejsingh's queens, Jayatalladevi, mother of his son and ~~successor~~ Samarsingh who built the temple of Syam Parsvanath at Chittaur, and Rupadevi, a daughter of Chachigadev Chauhan of Jalor, who is known to us from the Budhara step-well inscription.¹

The next ruler Samarsingh ruled for at least twenty six years. He had to contend with Hammir of Ranthambore and Sultan Allauddin Khilji of Delhi. Hammir's *digvijaya* is said to have started with Malwa and on his way back he devastated Mewar. The next attack on Samar Singh was from Imperial Delhi. According to Janprabh Suri, Alauddin's younger brother, Ulugh Khan, started for Gujarat in v. s. 1356 (c. 1299 A. D.) at the instigation of the Gujrat minister, Madhva. Contemporary evidence of Jinprabh Suri is to the effect that Rawal Samar Singh punished Ulugh Khan who dared attack Mewar. Some Muslim chroniclers, however, have recorded that the 'Lord of Chitrakoot' protected Mewar by paying tribute to the brother of the Sultan.²

When Samarsingh died in C. 1302 A. D. Allauddin had already decided to subjugate the Hindu States of Northern India. But before he attacked Chittaur, Samarsingh had been succeeded by his son Ratansingh. The main motive of the attack on Mewar must have been political.

According to the *Khazain-ul-Futuh* of Amir Khusrau, who accompanied Allauddin Khilji on the campaign, the Sultan started from Delhi on January 28, 1303 A.D. and pitched the imperial pavilion between the rivers, Berach and Gambhiri. After failing to carry the fort by assault, he decided to invest it closely. On August 26, 1303 A. D. nearly seven months after the beginning of the siege, Allauddin went towards the fort to receive the Rana's surrender. Ratansena rushed out of the gate of the fort. From the *Khazain-ul-Futuh* we learn that "royal mercy" was conferred on the "Raya" but every other Hindu in the fort was ordered to be cut down like grass. Thus 30,000 Hindus were slain in one day. As regards the end of Ratan Singh, Kakka Suri³ and some others, Muslim historians,

1. Ojha, G. H.: *History of Udaipur*, Vol. I, p. 473.

2. चित्त कूडाहिंवई समरसो हेण दंडं दाळ मेवाड़ देसो तथा रक्खिओ ।
ibid., p. 477.

3. Sharma, G. N.: *Rajasthan Ka Itihas*, Vol. I, p. 216.

contemporary and others have not stated the exact truth when they observe that Ratan Singh was captured and ill-treated by Allauddin. Actually, the defenders of the fort continued their resistance even after Ratan Singh had been killed and their resistance must have been all the stiffer if, as tradition avers, the Sultan asked for Padmini. We can have some idea from the Kumbhalgarh inscription of the way the brave Rajputs fought on even after their master had gone. The inscription states :

“That ruler (Samar Singha) with all his sins removed by the worship of Mahesa became the lord of Swarga, after entrusting the defence of Mount Chitrakuta to his son Ratnasimha. When he had departed this world, Lakshman Singh of the family of Khumman defended that excellent fort, (for) even though the established traditions of the family be forsaken by crowds, those who are valorous and steady do not give up their pursuit. Having thus destroyed his enemies in battle he (Lakshman Singh) died purified by weapons while defending Chitrakuta.”

With him also died his seven sons

Lakshman Singh belonged to the Rana line, the chiefs of which were jagirdars of Sisoda and had branched off from the main line with Rahap who was a younger brother of Maharawal Kshem Singh. In 1303 when Ratna Singh was killed, the chiefs of Mewar appear to have continued their resistance under the leadership of Lakshman Singh, spurning any idea of surrender. After this followed *Jauhar* in which the fair Padmini and hundreds of Rajput ladies perished in the flames and the Rajputs putting on the *Kesaria* (saffron robes) rushed out of the fort and were cut down to a man. This is the first sack of Chittaur.

Allauddin made over the government of Chittaur to his eldest son, Khizr Khan and renamed it Khizrabad. There is an inscription on a tomb at the foot of Chittaur, dated 11th May 1310 A.D., which refers to Allauddin as a second Alexander.¹

About 1313 A.D., conditions at Delhi began to deteriorate. Court intrigues made Khizr Khan's presence at Delhi urgently necessary, and someone was needed at Chittaur, to keep down the refractory Rajputs. Allauddin decided to make over the fort to Maldeo Sonagra of Jalor, on condition that he paid tribute to Delhi and served the Sultan with a fixed number of horsemen.² This event could perhaps be dated sometime

1. Ojha, G.H.: *History of Udaipur*, Vol. I, p. 193, footnote 1.

2. Briggs: *Tarikh-i-Firishta*, I, p. 363.

after 1314 A.D. when Allauddin had captured Jalor. According to Nainsi, Maldeo governed Chittaur for seven years. During this period the Tughlaqs had replaced the Khiljis at Delhi. At Chittaur the change is reflected in an inscription mentioning Sultan Tughlaq Shah and his minister Asaduddin.¹ But these changes did not materially affect Maldeo. First he and then his son, Jaisa, continued to rule the territory in a subordinate capacity.

When, on Maldeo's death, Jaisa succeeded his father, Hammir who had married Maldeva's daughter captured the fort.² Hammir had made Kailwara his headquarters. It was from here that he harassed Maldeo and his son Jaisa before finally capturing Chittaur. The Rajput chiefs must have, as surmised by Tod, rejoiced at Hammir's achievement, for it revived in their hearts the prospects of throwing off the detested imperial yoke of subjection.

Hammir captured Chittaur in v.s. 1383 (1326 A.D.) and gradually conquered the whole of Mewar. He ascended the throne with the title of Maharana and established the rule of the Sisodia branch of the Guhilots over Mewar. He ruled over Mewar for nearly 40 years and redeemed his country from the ravages of the past century. He left a name which is still honoured for gallantry and valour of a very high order.³

It was in v.s. 1421 (1365 A.D.) that Khait Singh succeeded to the power and glory of his father. He captured Ajmer and Jehazpur from Lilla Pathan, and reannexed Mandalgarh, Dusore and the whole of Chappan. He defeated Dilawar Khan alias Ami Shah, Sultan of Malwa, and also subjugated Haroti.⁴

The next ruler, Rana Lakha, mounted the throne of Chittaur in v.s. 1439 (1382 A.D.). He defeated the Mers of Badnore and added Merwara to his territories.⁵ Col. Tod in his *Annals* writes that he encountered emperor Mahmud Shah Lodi, and on one occasion defeated the royal army at Badnore. He carried the war to Gaya, and in driving out the invaders from this sacred place was slain. In the time of Rana Lakha, silver and lead mines were discovered at Jawar, and the proceeds were expended in rebuilding temples and palaces razed down by Allauddin and in constructing dams to form reservoirs and lakes.⁶

1. Ojha, G.H.: *History of Udaipur*, I, footnote 2, p. 197.

2. Virvinod, I, pp. 294-295. Also Tod: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, p. 318.

3. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, edited by K.A. Nizami, p. 786.

4. Ojha, G.H.: *History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, pp. 558-567.

5. *ibid.*, p. 571.

6. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, edited by K.A. Nizami, p. 786.

Of Lakha's numerous sons, Chonda was the eldest and heir. An incident led him voluntarily to forego his right to the throne. The Rathor Rao of Mandor had sent a proposal of his sister¹ in marriage to Chonda, who being absent at the time, Rana Lakha jokingly remarked that it could not be meant for an old grey bearded man like himself. When this harmless jest was repeated to Chonda, he felt offended and declined the match. The old Rana, to avoid complications by refusing the proposal, accepted it for himself on condition that the son, if any, of this union should succeed him. Mokai was the offspring of this alliance, and Chonda resigned his birth right, stipulating that he and his descendants should hold the first place in the council of the State.²

Mokai succeeded his father in 1421 A.D. For some time Chonda conducted the administration but the dowager Rani (Mokai's mother) became jealous of his influence and therefore Chonda retired to Mandu. Ranmal Rathor, the Rani's brother, thereupon took charge of the administration and assigned all the high posts to his clansmen. About this time, Firoz Khan of Nagaur mounted massive depredations upon the Mewar territory but he was defeated and expelled. Rana Mokai was assassinated in 1433 by Chacha and Mairi, the natural sons of his grandfather, Khet Singh, and was succeeded by his son, Kumbha. The affairs of the State continued in the hands of the Rathors, but when Ranmal caused the assassination of young Rana's uncle, Raghav Dev, indignation was aroused and Chonda was appealed to retrieve the situation. He, hastening from Mandu, arrived at Chittaur and Ranmal and many of his followers were killed, and the Rathor domination of Mewar politics came to an end.³

MAHARANA KUMBHA—The reign of Maharana Kumbha (1433-1468 A.D.) is a glorious period in the history of Mewar. He is regarded by Harbilas Sarda in his book on Kumbha as the greatest of the rulers of Mewar. He raised Mewar to a position of power equal, if not superior, to that of the Sultanates of Malwa and Gujarat and even Sultans of Delhi could not trifle with him. He made the kingdom so powerful that it was in a position to carry on war against Akbar and Jehangir. He extended his dominions to cover a large part of Rajasthan. He defeated and captured Mahmud Khalji I of Malwa but after a few months set him free and restored his kingdom. It was a typical example of Rajput chivalry.

1. Tod, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 323 describes her as the daughter of Ranmal but Dr. G.N. Sharma in his article in *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, p. 787, calls this lady as the sister of Rao Ranmal.
2. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, p. 787.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 787-789.

Similarly, he defeated Sultan Qutbuddin of Gujarat and the Muslim Governor of Nagaur. To avenge themselves for these defeats, the Sultans of Malwa and Gujarat joined forces and invaded Mewar. Kumbha gained a great victory over the combined army of Malwa and Gujarat. Perhaps it was in commemoration of this victory that he erected the Jai-Stambha or the Tower of Victory at Chittaur which crowns the fort and recalls Kumbha's achievements. It is a unique specimen of Hindu architecture.¹ Kumbha was not only a warrior or scholar, but learned in the Vedas, *Vyakaran* (grammar), *Shilp* (architecture) and *Sangeet* (music). He wrote four works on music and was the author of four plays in Sanskrit. He was a patron of Sanskrit scholars and several Sanskrit epics are said to have been composed under his patronage by scholars residing at his court. He was a great builder of temples and forts of which Kumbhalgarh named after him furnishes the best example. He strengthened this stronghold with many gates and adorned it with several temples. This great warrior and versatile prince was destined to die at the hands of an assassin who was no other than his own son Udai Karan or Udai Singh.²

The name of Udai Karan or Uda, the patricide, is so execrated by chronicles that he is passed over in silence or merely alluded to as *Hattiyaro* or the murderer. He ruled for five years, but was so universally detested that his younger brother Raimal had no difficulty in expelling him and seizing the throne.

MAHARANA SANGA—Raimal became Rana in 1473 A.D. and ruled till 1508 A.D. During this period Ghiyas-ud-din of Malwa invaded Chittaur but was defeated. Raimal's reign was marred by the fratricidal wars of his sons. Prithvi Raj, the eldest, a dashing and chivalrous prince, died during the lifetime of his father, and the next ruler was the famous Sangram Singh I or Rana Sanga³ (1508–28 A.D.) under whom Mewar reached the pinnacle of its prosperity and is said to have yielded an annual revenue of ten crores of rupee. The story of the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India is very closely connected with the most tragic event in the history

1. Ojha, G.H.: *Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas*, Vol. I, p. 173; Vol. II, pp. 609, 615 & 616. H. B. Sarda says that it was built to commemorate the victory Kumbha gained over Sultan Mahmud of Malwa, Ojha also refers to it, see *Maharana Kumbha*, by H. B. Sarda, p. 189 and *Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas*, Vol. I, by G.H. Ojha, p. 51.
2. Ojha, G.H.: *History of Rajputana*, Vol. II, pp. 623, 625 & 626.
3. Tod gives dates of his reign as 1508–27 A.D. (*op.cit.*, Vol. I, p. 349). Dr. G. N. Sharma in his article in *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, p. 797 gives the dates as 1508–28 while *History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. VI (p. 340) of Bharaitya Vidya Bhawan mentions these dates on 1509 to 1528 A.D.

of Mewar viz. the defeat of Rana Sanga at the battle of Khanua in 1527 A.D. To the Rajputs, the great Rana was known as Hindupat. Among the Hindu princes of India, Babur places him next only to the ruler of Vijayanagar and says that "not one of all the exalted sovereigns of this wide realm, such as the Sultan of Delhi, the Sultan of Gujrat and the Sultan of Mandu, could cope with him without the help of other pagans. One and all they cajoled him and temporised with him"¹ To quote Tod "Hindu Society had assumed a new form within the century preceding. A prince of commanding genius alone was wanting, to snatch the sceptre of dominion from the Islamite. Such a leader they found in Sanga, who possessed every quality which extorts spontaneous obedience, and the superiority of whose birth, as well as dignity, were admitted without cavil, from the Himalayas to Rameswaram"².

This estimate of Rana's power and influence is not exaggerated. He had twice defeated the troops of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi and snatched from him important places like Bayana³. He had defeated the Gujarat troops more than once and had plundered a large portion of Gujarat with impunity. He had helped Bahadur Shah to occupy the throne of Gujarat. As far as Malwa is concerned, Sanga's victories were even more brilliant. He had captured Sultan Mahmud Khalji and retained his son as a hostage after he had liberated the Sultan with typical Rajput generosity. Within Rajputana, Sanga's ascendancy was almost complete. Tod says: "The princes of Marwar and Amber did him homage, and the Raos of Gwalior, Ajmer, Sikri, Raisin, Kalpee, Chanderi, Boondi, Gagrur, Rampura and Abu served him as tributaries"⁴.

Dr. G.N. Sharma has made some interesting observations regarding the two adversaries, Babur and Sanga. He says, 'Although Rana Sanga had established his fame as one of the greatest warriors of his time and had proved his worth as a ruler-statesman, he had now to meet the real adversary of his life in Babur. Sanga was marked out for leading an opposition against Babur. The Rana had looked upon himself as a champion of the Hindus and the protector of the ancient religion and culture of the motherland. Babur, on the other hand, had championed the cause of Islam which had for more than three hundred years dominated the country. Sanga advanced about the end of January 1527, at the head of a huge army in order to repel Babur from Hindustan'⁵.

1. Banerjee, A.C.: *Lectures on Rajput History*, Calcutta, 1962, p. 84.

2. Tod : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, p. 388.

3. *Lectures on Rajput History*, by A.C. Banerjee, Calcutta, 1962, p. 84.

4. Beveridge, p. 573.

5. Sharma, Dr. G. N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, pp. 18, 25 and 26.

The Tartar prince, having defeated Ibrahim Lodi and secured Agra and Delhi, turned his arms against the Rana, and the opposing forces first met at Bayana in February 1527. A few days later, Babur's advance guard under Abdul Aziz, proceeding carelessly, was cut to pieces. These reverses alarmed Babur who in order to encourage his dispirited army dramatically announced his resolve to give up liquor. Babur assembled his men and breaking his wine cups exhorted them that "none of us will even think of turning his face from this warfare nor desert from the battle and slaughter that ensues till his soul is separated from his body". In this way Babur aroused religious feelings of his army. The final engagement was fought¹ near the village of Khanua in Bharatpur on the 17th March 1527. The Rana commenced the attack by a furious charge on the centre and right wing of Babur's army and a desperate struggle ensued which lasted for several hours. The Rajput cavalry was pitted against the Muslim artillery which caused heavy slaughter. When the battle was still in a doubtful stage, the Rana was struck by an arrow and had to be carried away from the field in an unconscious state. The Jhala chief of Sadri put on the Royal regalia and continued the fight but the absence of the leader told on the morale of the Rajput army. At this stage Babur threw in his reserves and the defeat of the Rajput forces was complete. The flower of Rajput aristocracy was destroyed, amongst the slain were Rawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, Rao Raimal Rathore of Marwar and the choicest of the Mewar nobles including the Chiefs of Salumbar, Sadri, Bedla and Kotharia. Hasan Khan of Mewar who had also joined Sanga fell on the field of battle. The cause of this disaster was, firstly, the error on the Rana's part in not attacking Babur immediately after his initial victories which gave time to Babur to reorganise his demoralised forces and, secondly, the use of artillery by Babur while the Rajputs relied on their cavalry charges. According to Mewar chronicles, however, this reverse was largely due to the desertion of Salehdi, the Tonwar Chief of Raisen (now in Bhopal) who went over to Babur with 35,000 horses at a critical stage of the battle. Rana Sanga on being wounded was carried away in an unconscious state to the village of Baswa in Jaipur where he regained consciousness² and moved to Ranthambhor from where he marched against Babur who had besieged Chanderi. But while encamping at Erich (1528) he died. It is said that his nobles who were tired of continual fighting administered poison to him. "He exhibited at his death", says Tod, "but the fragments of a warrior; one

1. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, p. 801.

2. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, p. 802. Others believe that he died at Baswa.

eye was lost in a broil with his brother; an arm in action with the Lodi King of Delhi and he was a cripple owing to a limb having been broken by a cannon-ball in another; while he counted eighty wounds from the sword or the lance on various parts of his body”.

MIRABAI—No narrative of the house of Mewar could be said to be complete without a mention of Mirabai who symbolised the great Bhakti cult and whose devotional songs to Lord Krishna whom she regarded as her beloved Lord, are even now sung throughout the length and breadth of the country with great devotional fervour. She was born in the Rathor family of Merta. Her grandfather Rao Duda was the son of Rao Jodha who founded the city of Jodhpur. Rao Duda founded the Merta estate and gave 12 villages to his son, Rao Rattan Singh to whom Mirabai was born at village Kurki. Bereft of her parents in early childhood, Mirabai was brought up in Merta by her grandfather Rao Duda, and after his death, by his son Rao Viramdev. When she grew up, Mirabai was married to prince Bhojraj, the eldest son of Rana Sanga. Bhojraj, however, did not survive long after the marriage and Rana Sanga too died soon after. Bereft of everything in life, Mirabai devoted herself to God. In spite of protests, persuasions to confine herself within the four walls of the palace, she pursued her path of devotion openly and freely. She went away to Merta from Chittaur and from Merta she went to Brindaban in search of her Lord. Eventually Mira is said to have gone to Dwarka where she spent the last 15 years of her life. The Rana of Chittaur, meanwhile, made several attempts to bring her back to Mewar but in vain. Thence while dancing before her lord in the temple of Ranchodji (Lord Krishna) in Dwarka, she left for her heavenly abode. Mira's selfless devotion to God is a matter of pride for Mewar and her name is a household word throughout India.

Rana Sanga was succeeded (1528) by his son, Ratan Singh II who was killed¹ in a duel with Rao Surajmal Hara of Bundi (c. 1531 A.D.). The next prince of Mewar was Vikramaditya (1531–36). Exasperated by his insulting behaviour, he was deserted by his nobles who retired to their Jagirs. Bahadur Shah of Gujrat who had conquered Malwa and become very powerful, seized the opportunity to subdue Mewar and decided to attack Chittaur. However, he did not press the attack and a treaty unfavourable to Mewar was signed. But the Sultan was only waiting for a better opportunity. He had grown so powerful that he had begun to challenge the Mughal authority. He thought that the capture of Chittaur would greatly enhance his prestige and power. Accordingly

1. Sharma, G.N. : *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 48 fn.

a second attack was made. When the Sultan threatened Chittaur, Hadi Karmavati, the Rana's mother, appealed to Humayun, sending him a *rakhi* as a symbol of sisterly gesture but he advanced as far as Gwalior and then returned to Agra and did not come to Mewar's rescue. Tod¹ describes the events preceding the fall of Chittaur in the following moving words :

“There is a sanctity in the very name of Cheetore, which from the earliest times secured her defenders; and now, when threatened again by ‘the barbarian’ we find the heir of Soorajmal abandoning his new capital of Deola, to pour out the few drops which yet circulated in his veins in defence of the abode of his fathers”.

“The son of Bundi, with a brave band of five hundred Haras, also came;”.....Rumi Khan sprung a mine at the “Beeka rock” which blew up forty-five cubits of the rampart, with the bastion where the brave Haras were posted. The queen-mother Jawahir Bao, of Rathore race, clad in armour, headed a sally in which she was slain....They had recourse to the expedient of crowning a king, as a sacrifice to the dignity of the protecting deity of Cheetore. Baghji, prince of Deola, courted the insignia of destruction; the banner of Mewar floated over him.

The bravest had fallen in defending the breach and when all hope of defending the fort was lost, Karmavati, the sister of the brave Arjun Hara and the mother of the prince led the ladies to perform the *jauhar* and the defenders under Rawat Bagh Singh of Partapgarh (Deolia) after putting on the saffron robes threw open the gates and rushed on to their fate in blind and impatient despair. This second sack of Chittaur took place in 1534 A.D.

The two sieges of Chittaur by Bahadur Shah were followed by the murder of Vikramaditya by Banbir, the illegitimate son of Prithviraj, Sanga's brother. He usurped the *gaddi* and also wanted to kill the Rana's younger brother, Udai Singh, but the latter was saved by the faithful Panna Dai who sacrificed her son and escaped with the infant Udai Singh, first to Deolia (Pratapgarh) and Dungarpur and then to Kumbhalgarh. The usurper's rule was detested by the feudal aristocracy. In 1537 Udai Singh ascended the *gaddi* of his ancestors. He faced an invasion of Sher Shah Suri, the new Afghan ruler of Delhi, who occupied a part of Mewar after his contest with Maldeo of Jodhpur but considered it unwise

1. Tod : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, pp. 362-63.

to besiege Chittaur. Farishta¹ refers to Uday Singh's treaty with Sher Shah.

Uday Singh, ruled from 1536 or 1537 to 1572 A.D. He founded Udaipur city in 1559 and constructed the Uday Sagar Lake. In 1568 occurred the last sack of Chittaur, this time by Akbar.

The Rana, on the advice of his nobles left the fort in the care of Rathor Jaimal and Sisodia Patta and himself retired to the hills of Girwa. A strong garrison was left to defend the fort. Sahidas, the head of the Chondawat clan, Rawat Duda of the Sangawats, the Chiefs of Bedla and Kotharia, descended from Prithviraj Chauhan of Delhi, the Parmar Chief of Bijolia and the Jhala Chief of Sadri comprised the home chiefs while the foreign auxiliaries consisted of the Sonigra Rao of Jalor, Isardas Rathor and the Tanwar prince of Gwalior. But the names of Jaimal of Badnor and Patta of Kelwa are immortalised by the bard and Akbar himself. This time there was no royalty to defend the dignity of Chittaur. So when Jaimal was wounded by a shot from Akbar's own matchlock and Sahidas of Salumbar fell at the Surajpol, the command devolved on the young Patta. The defenders had till then put up a gallant fight but when the northern defences were entirely destroyed, the signal was given for the fatal *johar*, while the Rajput defenders ate the last *Bira* together and put on their saffron robes to fight to death. On the 28th February, 1568, the gates were thrown open and Jaimal and Patta were slain fighting heroically. Few survived to stain the saffron robe by inglorious surrender. All the heads of the clans as well as the immediate kin of the prince sealed their duty to the country with their lives. Nine queens, five princesses and the families of the chiefs perished in the flames. On entering the fort Akbar ordered a massacre of the civilians. Thirty thousand are said to have fallen to 'the ambitious thirst of conquest of this 'guardian of mankind', a senseless atrocity that has left a stain on Akbar's fame as a lover of humanity. Akbar took away the 'nakkaras' of Chittaur whose reverberations had proclaimed, for miles around, the entrance and exit of her princes, and its portals to adorn his new capital of Fatehpur Sikri. However, he shared an exalted sense of what was due to valour by erecting statues to Jaimal and Patta at the main entrance of his palace at Delhi. Not content with the capture of Chittaur, Akbar obtained the surrender of Ranthambore in 1569 from Rao Surajan Hada of Bundi who had been appointed Kiladar of the fort by the Ranas. The loss of these two strong fortresses made it easy for Akbar to extend his sovereignty to the whole of south-eastern Rajputana. Chittaur and Ranthambore were made

1. Sharma, Dr. G.N. : *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 62.

Sarkars of the Mughal dominion and put under the charge of the Mughal Governors. For some years Akbar made no attempt to bring under his control Udaipur which was now the capital of Mewar and the interior of the territory that still remained under the Rana.

MAHARANA PRATAP—Four years after the fall of Chittaur, Udai Singh died in 1572 A.D. at Gogunda close to the western border and was succeeded by Pratap Singh I, whom the Muslim historians also call Rana Kika. Pratap's claim to the throne of Mewar was contested by his younger brother Jagmal. The claim of Shakti Singh who was the second son of Udai Singh was ruled out as during the life-time of his father he had left Chittaur¹ in anger and accepted service at the court of Akbar. After Udai Singh's death, Jagmal, the son of his father's favourite queen, Rani Bhattiyani, had organised a party of his own and plotted the seizure of the throne. But some of the nobles headed by Akhai Raj Sonagra, Ram Prasad of Gwalior and the Chiefs of Salumber and Deogarh, supported Pratap and foiled the plot against him. In the end, Pratap was installed on the throne of Mewar at Gogunda on the 28th February, 1672 A.D. Tod's memorable words on Pratap are worth quoting :

“Pertap succeeded to the titles and renown of an illustrious house, but without a capital, without resources, his kindred and clans dispirited by reverses : yet possessed of the noble spirit of his race, he meditated the recovery of Cheetore, the vindication of the honour of his house, and the restoration of its power ”
 “But the magnitude of the peril confirmed the fortitude of Pertap, who vowed, in the words of the bard, ‘to make his mother’s milk resplendent;’ and he amply redeemed his pledge. Single-handed, for a quarter of a century did he withstand the combined efforts of the empire;.....The bare idea that ‘the son of Bappa Rawul should bow the head to mortal man,’ was insupportable; and he spurned every overture which had submission for its basis, or the degradation of uniting his family by marriage with the Tattar, though lord of countless multitudes;”

Akbar at first attempted to settle the Mewar problem by peaceful negotiations. He despatched no less than three missions (June to December 1573) to Pratap's court to sound him on his intentions. The failure of these three missions to obtain acknowledgement by the Rana of Akbar's suzerainty must have convinced Akbar that the Rana would not submit to him peacefully, even though the former had by this time secured the

1. Abul Fazl: *Akbar Nama*, Vol. II, pp. 380-381.

2. Tod : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, pp. 385-387.

friendly support of the majority of Hindu rulers and his empire embraced practically the whole of northern India except Orissa and Kashmir. Akbar, therefore decided on war.

The Rana knew well the consequences of his defiance to the emperor but he wanted to retain his independence intact and therefore made preparations to meet the impending danger.¹ After the occupation of Chittaur by the Moghals, the Rana's once extensive dominions were now restricted to the mountainous regions to the south and west of Udaipur from Kumbhalgarh to Rishabhdeo about 90 miles in length and from Mirpur in Bhomat in the west to Satola in the East, roughly the same distance.

Akbar went to Ajmer in 1576 A.D. and began deliberating on the plan of action to be taken against the Rana.² Having formulated his plan, the Emperor entrusted the charge of the expedition against Pratap to Kunwar Man Singh of Amber.³ The Kunwar left Ajmer accompanied by able generals like Asaf Khan, Sayyid Ahmad, Sayyid Hashim Berha, Raja Jagan Nath Kachhwaha, Rai Loonkaran Kachhwaha and others. The Imperial army arrived at Mandalgarh and stayed there for about a month.

The Rana moved from Kumbhalgarh and encamped at Lohsing, a small village eight miles west of the neck of the Haldi-Ghati pass. He posted Rajputs at the base and the neck of Haldighat, while on the cliffs and pinnacles of the hills, the Bhils armed with bows and arrows and boulders were stationed. He surrounded by his body-guards charged and tried to cut his way to Man Singh who was seated on an elephant and was directing the operations of the imperial army. He threw his lance at Man Singh which killed his Mahout. The Rajputs on both sides fought valiantly and the carnage was immense. The Rana was wounded and his favourite horse Chetuk on which he was riding had one of its legs almost severed by the sweep of the sword held in the trunk of Man Singh's elephant. The Jhala Chief of Sadri extricated the Rana from the thick of the battle and accepting the insignia of Royalty and the standard of Mewar with its golden sun on a crimson field drew the brunt of the attack upon himself. The Rana was whisked away from the field but the faithful Jhala sacrificed his life for his sovereign. In recognition of this deed, his descendants have borne the regal ensigns of Mewar and enjoy the honour of the first seat on the right of the princes⁴.

1. Sharma, G.N. : *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 91.

2. Abul Fazl: *Akbar Nama*, Vol. III, pp. 146-147.

3. Abul Fazl: *Akbar Nama*, p. 333.

4. Sharma, G.N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, pp. 92-93.

The Muslim account¹ of the war is as follows :

“Some desperate charges were made on both sides and the battle raged for a while with great slaughter. The Rajputs in both armies fought fiercely in emulation of each other ..on that day Rana Kika fought obstinately till he received wounds from an arrow and from a spear; he then turned to save his life and left the field of battle. The imperial forces pursued the Rajputs and killed numbers of them. Next day, Man Singh went through the pass of Haldi and entered Gogunda”.

Both sides have claimed victory in this battle which can truly be termed the Thermopylae of Mewar. The Rana having lost the flower of his cavalry had to retreat but the Mughal army could proceed no further than Gogunda where they endured great hardship as supplies were cut off by the Rana. Man Singh signally failed in either subduing or capturing the Rana and remained in almost a state of being besieged in Gogunda.

The Rana now resorted to guerilla warfare. As soon as he left the Ghati, he went to Koliyari², a village in the Aravallis to the west of Gogunda and engaged himself in arranging for the relief of his wounded warriors and busied himself in organising guerilla bands.

Some two years later, Akbar himself proceeded to Gogunda and from there sent an army to chase the Rana and capture him. The attempt failed and the army was withdrawn. A second attempt to capture the Rana met the same fate, whereupon another army under Shahbaz Khan with whom were associated Bhagwan Das and Man Singh of Amber, was despatched who captured the forts of Kumbhalgarh and Gogunda, and laid waste the country. Although he was hemmed in on all sides and in great financial distress, the undaunted Rana never gave up the struggle and his raids on the Mughals outposts continued. The Maharana now took up resistance in Chappan and his Minister Bhama Shah came to his assistance by placing the accumulated wealth of Mewar and the booty collected from Malwa, at his disposal and urging him to renew his efforts. Collecting his struggling adherents, the Rana surprised the imperial forces at Dewair (in the south of Merwara), cut them to pieces and followed up his advantage with such agility and energy that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all his lost territory. He remained in undisturbed possession of his beloved land till his death at the village of Chawand in

1. Elliot, H.M.: *History of India*, Vol: V, pp. 398-400.

2. Sharma, G.N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 106.

1597 A.D. He felt, however, that his work was incomplete. Udaipur was still but a capital of huts, and on his death bed, he made his nobles swear that no palaces should be built there till Chittaur had been recovered. Thus closed the life of a Rajput whose memory is even now cherished by Rajasthan and India. Even Akbar the inveterate enemy of Pratap, paid great tribute to the Rana when news of Pratap's death, reached the Mughal court. To the surprise of his courtiers who had expected that he would rejoice at the death of his implacable enemy, he fell in deep silence. Adha Dursa, a bard, who was present at the time, recited the following choppaya in Akbar's presence:

अस लेगो अणहाग, पाघ लेगो अणनामी ।
 गी हाड़ा गवड़ाय, जिको बहतो पुरवामी ॥
 नवरोजे नह गयो, न गी आतसां नवल्ली ।
 न गी झरोखां हेठ, जेठ दुनियाण दहल्ली ॥
 गहलोत राण जीतिगयो, दसण भूँप रसणा डसी ।
 नीसात भूक मरिया नयण, तो मृत शाह प्रतापसी ॥

"Gehlot Rana you have won even in death because on hearing of your demise the emperor was silent, bit his tongue, sighed and tears welled up in his eyes. You had not allowed your horses to be branded, nor bowed your head before anyone. You had governed your state with your left shoulder and you have departed after having laudatory songs sung in your praise. You never attended the Navaroj or visited the Royal tents, you never debased yourself by appearing below the 'jharokha' of the Emperor, and thereby demonstrated your greatness to the world".

The courtiers expected that Akbar would be furious but to their astonishment the Emperor rewarded the poet.

RANA AMAR SINGH—Rana Pratap was succeeded by his son, Amar Singh I (1597–1620), who had shared his father's trial and troubles.

As soon as Jehangir assumed power, the conquest of Mewar which had been put off by him on one pretext or another, when he was a prince, was taken up seriously. He deputed Prince Parvez at the head a large army to subdue the Maharana. The Rana, who had made remarkable progress in recovering the lost portions of his territory reorganised his military forces to give battle to the enemy from such widely separated fronts as Desuri, Badnor, Mandalgarh and Mandal. Several battles were fought between the two armies but Parvaz failed to subdue the Maharana. According to Col. Alexander Dow, Jahangir was so displeased with Parvez

that he deprived him of his right to be the heir—apparent. Two more expeditions were sent to conquer Mewar, the first under Mahabat Khan and the second under Abdulla Khan, but they failed. A third expedition was sent under Raja Basu after Abdulla Khan had been recalled but this also was a failure¹.

The failure of these expeditions spurred Jahangir to take the command in his own hands. On the 7th September, 1613 A. D. the emperor set out in person and reached Ajmer on the 8th November. He invested Prince Khurram with the supreme command of the army. A long drawn war followed in which he suffered greatly.²

At last, the nobles of Mewar, who saw their youths killed, their lands devastated and their villages burnt, urged the Rana to start negotiations for terminating the war. 86495

The matter was referred to the Emperor who gave his formal sanction and prince Khurram informed the Rana that a treaty could be concluded on the following terms³:

1. The Rana would himself come and wait on Khurram.
2. The Rana would be excused from attending the court in person.
3. He would, after the manner of other Rajas, be enrolled amongst the servants of the court and do service.
4. He would send his son, Karan, instead.
5. Chittaur would be restored to the Rana on condition that it would not be fortified or repaired.
6. The Rana would provide a contingent of 1,000 horse whenever required.

On the conclusion of the treaty, the Rana met prince Khurram on 5th February, 1615 at Gogunda and was cordially received. Presents of costly jewels, elephants, horses and robes were exchanged before the Maharana returned to his camp.

In accordance with the terms of the treaty, Karan Singh, the heir-apparent of the Maharana, waited upon the Emperor and received present. After the ratification of the treaty the prince left with Karan for Delhi where he was honoured with a *Mansab* of 5,000 and presents⁴.

After the treaty of 1615 A.D., Amar Singh made an attempt to

1. Sharma, G.N., *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 131.

2. *ibid.*, p. 135.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 135–36.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 136–37.

re-organise and reform the administration and to repair the ravages of the long war. Amar Singh died in 1620 A.D.

On Amar Singh's death, his son Rana Karan Singh ascended to the throne of Mewar. His reign was marked by internal and external tranquility brought about by the treaty of 1615 A.D. The new Rana utilized his time in attempting some administrative and economic reforms. He divided his country into parganas and appointed patels, patwaris and chowkidars for village administration.¹

Karan Singh died in 1628 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Jagat Singh. With the accession of Jagat Singh (1628 A.D.) the cordial relations earlier established between the ruling family of Mewar and Delhi suffered a setback. Jagat Singh was an ambitious prince who seemed to believe in turning favourable opportunities to his advantage. Finding Shah Jahan occupied in the internal affairs of his empire and in the suppression of the rebellion of Jujhar Singh Bundela (1628), he began interfering in the affairs of the neighbouring Rajput States of Sirohi, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and Banswara.² During the last part of his reign, he had the satisfaction of repairing the ramparts of Chittaur. It led Shah Jahan to invade Mewar during the reign of his successor³. Jagat Singh died in 1652 A. D.

Maharana Jagat Singh gave liberal charities. He used to perform silver *Tula dan* annually from the year of his accession and from 1648 he commenced the 'suvarana' *Tula dan* every year till his death. Among his principal acts of charity were the giving away of Kalpavraksha, Saptasagar, Ratnadhenu and Vishvachakra. He constructed the vast temple of Jagannathrai at Udaipur at a cost of several lakhs of rupees.⁴ He gave shelter to prince Khurram when he rebelled against Jahangir.

MAHARANA RAJ SINGH—Raj Singh succeeded to the throne in 1652 A. D.⁵ He was an ambitious prince who tried to enhance the prestige of Mewar. He continued the work of repairs to the Chittaur fort started by Jagat Singh and also sheltered Garibdas, a fugitive prince who deserted emperor Shahjahan. These activities enraged Shahjahan who despatched an army to chastise Raj Singh. The imperial army reached Chittaur, dismantled the repaired and newly added fortification. Raj Singh realising his imprudence, came to terms, sent his son to the imperial court and gave up

1. Sharma, G.N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, pp. 142-43.

2. *ibid.*, p. 148-49.

3. *ibid.*, p. 152.

4. Ojha, G.H.: *Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas*, Vol. II, pp. 526-527.

5. Sharma, G. N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, pp. 153 & 156,

the repairs of Chittaur fort. Thus subdued, Raj Singh waited for an opportune time to avenge the humiliation. This opportunity came when Shahjahan fell ill in 1657 A. D.

About this time, Aurangzeb began correspondence with Rana Raj Singh and sought to establish cordial relations with him by means of exchange of presents. But on his accession to the throne of Delhi, Aurangzeb's relations with Raj Singh deteriorated, the reasons for which are believed, firstly, Rana's marriage with the Kishangarh princess Charumati, whom the Emperor himself wanted to marry; secondly, because Raj Singh opposed the re-imposition of *Jaziya* on Hindus; and thirdly, because the idols of Shrinathji and Dwarikadhish which were ordered to be destroyed by Aurangzeb were brought from Mathura to Mewar for protection. The Rana not only guaranteed the protection of the idols but established them at Nathdwara and Kankroli and endowed jagirs for their maintenance.

Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, who was in charge of Mughal posts in Khyber and Peshawar districts died at Jamrude in 1678 A. D. Aurangzeb, taking advantage of his death, seized Marwar and placed it under direct Mughal rule.

Aurangzeb had annexed Marwar but was unable to conquer the Rathors and could not trace the whereabouts of Ajit Singh and the dowager Rani. The Rathors, in the meantime decided to seek the help of Mewar and Durgadas wrote a letter to Raj Singh for immediate help.¹

Raj Singh generously responded specially because he knew that after subduing the Rathors, Aurangzeb would not spare the Sisodias. Therefore, Raj Singh accepted the proposal of Durgadas and Ajit Singh was secretly brought into Mewar under a Rathor escort².

Aurangzeb despatched Tabavvur Khan (1679 A.D.) with instructions to occupy Mandal and the neighbouring parts of central Mewar. Hasan Ali Khan was instructed to ravage the Rana's country and Prince Muazzam and Prince Muhammad Azam were ordered to join the imperial forces, with their contingents. Looking to the situation, the Rana sent the Royal families of Mewar and Marwar to the distant village of Nenwara amidst the hills of Bhomat³ for safety.

In this phase of the war (1679-80) the Mughals demolished a large number of temples, destroyed villages and standing crops and killed numberless persons, occupied Udaipur and Chittaur and certain other

1. Sharma, G. N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 168.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 168-169.

3. *ibid.*, p. 170.

outposts. But they failed to shake the Rajput grip over their defence positions from which they carried out successful raids and made surprise attacks.¹ Here again, Rana Raj Singh successfully employed the tactics of guerilla warfare which paid higher dividends than facing a superior enemy in a pitched battle. The tactics which Rana Pratap had first adopted, Raj Singh utilised to his full advantage.

Rana Raj Singh constructed a bund impounding the waters of the river Gomati near Kankroli and the lake thus carved had water-spread of 7 sq. miles and was named Raj Samudra. On the bund which is called Navachauki, the Maharana erected pavilions of marble. He had the Raj Prashasti Mahakavya consisting of 25 cantos, inscribed on large marble slabs and placed them on the bund near the pavilions. The Mahakavya which was composed by Ranchod Bhat is the largest work ever inscribed on stone slabs and is of considerable value for the history of Mewar. On this occasion, the Rana spent lakhs of rupees on presents sent to his near relations and nobles and rewards or charities to *Charans* (bards), Brahmins and others. Of the various reasons advanced for the construction of this dam, one is believed to be that it was a famine relief work and if so, it bespeaks of the Rana's solicitude for his people.

Rana Raj Singh died in 1680 A.D. and his son, Jai Singh, succeeded him. He wanted that the war should cease. Aurangzeb was also anxious to patch up peace because one of his sons Akbar who had revolted and failed in Rajasthan had gone to join Sambhaji and it was apprehended that a major trouble may develop due to their combination. So the following treaty was made with the Maharana.

- (1) The Rana would cede to the Empire the parganas of Mandal, Pur, and Badnor in lieu of *Jaziya*.
- (2) The Mughals would withdraw their forces from Mewar.
- (3) The country of the Rana's ancestors would be restored to him.
- (4) An official recognition would be accorded to his title and a command of five thousand would be conferred on Jai Singh.

From the day of the treaty to the death of Jai Singh, which occurred in 1698 A. D. complete peace prevailed in Mewar. The Maharana utilised the remaining period of his reign in looking after his internal affairs. He constructed the Jaisamudra lake which has a water-spread of 23 sq. miles and was till recently the largest artificial lake in the world.

Amar Singh II became Rana in 1698, and ten years later, formed an alliance with the Maharajas of Jodhpur and Jaipur for mutual defence

1. Sharma, G. N.: *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, p. 174.

against the designs of the imperial Delhi. It was one of the conditions agreed upon by the three princes that the Maharajas of Jodhpur and Jaipur would regain the privilege of marriage with the Udaipur family. However, the Rana unfortunately for all the three Ruling Houses, added a proviso that the son born of an Udaipur princess would succeed in preference to any elder son from any Rani. The quarrels which this stipulation caused led the Marathas to overrun and ravage Mewar. Amar Singh died in 1710 A. D.

Amar Singh was succeeded by his son Sangram Singh II (1710-34) under whom the state prospered. On his accession, the Mughal officers were expelled and the mosques which had been erected upon the sites of Hindu temples were demolished. Shortly afterwards the Rana concluded a treaty with the Emperor which, though it admitted subordination, was in all other respects favourable. Sangram Singh II died in 1734 A. D. at a time when the Mughal Empire was rapidly declining and the Marathas had begun to overrun Central India. He was followed by his son Jagat Singh II. During Rana Jagat Singh's rule (1734) the Marathas became strong and Muhammad Shah had to concede to them the right of collecting the *Chauth* or one-fourth of their revenues from the Suba of Malwa. Then Peshwa Baji Rao visited Mewar where he was honourably received. A treaty was concluded according to which an annual tribute of Rs. 1,60,000 was to be paid to him.

A few years later, the proviso in the triple alliance already mentioned began to bear bitter fruits and involved the three principal Rajput Houses of Rajasthan in a long drawn war. The Udaipur princess bore a son to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur who was named Madho Singh but his another Rani had already given birth to Isri Singh who was elder than Madho Singh. To defeat the proviso and strengthen the position of Isri Singh, Sawai Jai Singh, who had now realised the blunder of his commitment, married him to a daughter of the Rawat of Salumber, the most powerful of the Udaipur nobles, in order to create for him a strong support in Mewar itself. On Jai Singh's death in 1743, Isri Singh succeeded to the Jaipur *Gaddi* but Rana Jagat Singh lent armed support to Madho Singh and on being defeated purchased military aid of Malhar Rao Holkar on promise to pay him several lakhs of rupees when his territory was invaded and capital threatened. Isri Singh poisoned himself to death. As a reward for his assistance, the Holkar received in part payment the rich district of Rampura which had been granted in jagir to Madho Singh by his maternal uncle, Maharana Sangram Singh. This rich district was lost to Mewar and was the precursor of further diminution of her territories during later reigns.

Thereafter, the Marathas became still more powerful and became references in all disputes in Rajasthan and virtual rulers of the country supporting their armies by devastating villages and levying yearly contributions on the Rajput rulers and their nobles. The successors of Jagat Singh were his eldest son Pratap Singh II (1751–1754 A.D.) and his grandson Raj Singh II (1754–1761 A.D.). During his short reign, the Marathas overran Mewar on no less than seven occasions and reduced the Maharana to utter financial helplessness.

On Raj Singh dying issueless, the succession devolved on his uncle Ari Singh II (1761–1773) whose ungovernable temper introduced a chain of troubles which proved nearly fatal to Mewar. Throughout his rule the ravages and exactions of the Marathas continued. Soon after his accession, the forces of Holkar, under the pretext of recovering arrears, advanced almost to the capital, and withdrew after a payment of fifty one lakhs. In 1764, a severe famine afflicted the land and the prices of flour and tamarind were equal in value and were sold at the rate of a rupee for a pound and a half. A few years later, civil war broke out in Mewar. The nobles who had been offended by the Rana's ungovernable temper formed a party to depose him and set up a rival called Ratna, alleged to be the posthumous son of Rana Raj Singh. They invited Sindhia. A severe engagement took place between the Rana's forces led by the Rawat of Salumber, the Rajas of Shahpura and Banera and Rajrana Zalim Singh and the forces of Mahadaji Sindhia, on the banks of the Sipra near Ujjain. The Rana's forces obtained initial success and Mahadaji and the pretender Ratna were driven from the field. But the situation changed suddenly when the Rana's forces flushed with victory broke up and dispersed for plunder. The Maratha forces rallied on the arrival of reinforcements and the battle was re-fought with disastrous results for the Rana's forces. The Rawat of Salumber and the Rajas of Shahpura and Banera were slain and Zalim Singh was left on the field severely wounded. Mahadaji now invaded Mewar and advanced to the capital and invested it. But Amar Chand the Minister of the Maharana succeeded in concluding a treaty and the Sindhia was bought off.

The siege had lasted six months when Sindhia, to whom time was treasure agreed to retire and abandon the pretender Ratna on payment of seventy lakhs but as soon as the treaty was signed, he demanded twenty lakhs more. Amar Chand indignantly tore up the document and sent the fragments with his defiance to Sindhia who, alarmed at his resolute spirit, reopened negotiations and finally agreed to sixty-three lakhs. About half of this sum was paid in jewels, gold and silver and for the remaining amount the districts of Jawad, Jiran, Nimach and Morwan were assigned.

Two years later (1771 A.D.), the rich province of Godwar, which had been conquered by the Rana from the Parihar Chief of Mandore before the Jodhpur city was built and which had been made over temporarily to Maharaja Bijai Singh of Marwar to prevent it from being occupied by the pretender Ratna, was lost as the Rathors declined to retrocede it to the Maharana. The retreat of Sindhia frustrated the hopes of Ratna, the pretender. Many of the disaffected nobles returned to the Rana, but the civil war resulted in the loss of the valuable territory mentioned above and ruined the finances of the State so much that it did not recover till after the treaty with the British in 1818.

Rana Ari Singh was treacherously killed by Rao Raja Ajit Singh of Bundi when he was shooting along with him in 1773 A.D. and was succeeded by his elder son Hamir Singh.

During Hamir Singh's brief rule, the exactions of the Marathas increased and Mewar lost more territory. Sindhia dismissed the Rana's officers from district which had been merely assigned to him, and seized the parganas of Ratangarh and Singoli while Holkar made himself master of Irnia, Bhichore, Nadwai and Nimbahera. It has been estimated that, upto 1778 A.D. when Hamir Singh died, the Marathas had exacted from Mewar about 181 lakhs of rupees in cash and territory of the annual rental value of 28½ lakhs of rupees.

Hamir Singh was succeeded by his brother Bhim Singh (1778-1828 A.D.). The commencement of his rule was marked by sanguinary feuds among the nobles which rendered his country an easy prey to the Marathas who for their own aggrandisement identified themselves with each faction. Mewar was laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar and Amir Khan and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers, while the Rajput nobles were not slow in usurping crown lands. Towns were deserted, the country became a wilderness and the Rana was reduced to absolute poverty and dependence for the means of subsistence on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who allowed him Rs. 1,000/- a month. In Maharana Bhim Singh's reign occurred the tragedy of Krishna Kumari so movingly described by Tod in his *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*.¹

MODERN PERIOD

Treaty with British

At long last, in 1817 A.D. the British Government resolved to extend its influence and protection over the States of Rajputana and Bhim Singh eagerly embraced the opportunity. A treaty was concluded in January, 1818 A. D. by which the British Government agreed to

1. Tod, James, *Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, pp. 535-41.

protect the principality of Udaipur and to use its best exertions for the restoration of the territories it had lost, when this could be undertaken with propriety. The Maharana on his part acknowledged British supremacy and agreed to abstain from political correspondence with other chiefs or states, to submit disputes to the arbitration of the British Government, and to pay one-fourth of the revenue as tribute for five years, and thereafter three-eighth in perpetuity. In 1826 A. D., the tribute was fixed at three lakhs in the local currency, and in 1846 this was reduced to two lakhs (Imperial).

Captain (afterwards Lt. Col.) James Tod, whose classic, the *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, is widely known in Rajputana as the Tod-namah, was the first Political Agent appointed at Udaipur. As the country was utterly disorganised, it was decided by the British that interference was necessary to restore the State to prosperity. Col. Tod was directed to take control of affairs into his own hands. The result was that the net revenue increased from about Rs. 4,41,000 in 1819 to nearly Rs. 8,81,000 in 1821. However, when British control was gradually withdrawn the State once again became involved in debt. The British tribute remained unpaid, with arrears amounting to nearly eighty lakhs. It thus became again necessary to place the administration in the hands of the Political Agent.

Maharana Bhim Singh died in 1828 and was succeeded by his son Jawan Singh who gave himself up to drinking. Within a few years the tribute had again fallen heavily into arrears, the State was overwhelmed with debt, and there was an annual deficit of two lakhs of rupees. Accordingly, in 1838 A. D., the Court of Directors ordered that if the Maharana should fail in his engagements to liquidate the arrears, territorial or other security should be required.

Jawan Singh died without issue in 1838 A. D. and his adopted son, Sardar Singh of the Bagor family, succeeded to an inheritance of debt amounting to more than 9½ lakhs of rupees, of which nearly eight lakhs were on account of tribute. The Prince was very unpopular with his nobles and, in 1841 A. D. with a view to strengthening his authority, desired to subsidise a regiment of infantry to be stationed at his capital, but the proposal was not accepted. He died in 1842 A. D. and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sarup Singh whom he had adopted (1842-61 A. D.).

Sarup Singh's rule was marked by the introduction of several reforms and by a generally praiseworthy management of the finances. During the upheaval of 1857 he hospitably sheltered a number of English families from Neemuch, and showed unique humanity and chivalry to those who had surrendered. He died in 1861.

Maharana Sarup Singh was succeeded by his nephew, Shambhu Singh (1861-74), to whom the right of adoption was guaranteed in 1862 by the British Government. During his minority, the administration was carried on by a council with the aid and advice of the Political Agent who eventually exercised considerable powers in the administration of the State. Many reforms were introduced. The civil and criminal courts were placed on a more satisfactory footing, life and property were better secured by the police, public works received attention, and roads to Neemuch and Desuri were constructed. Moreover, the revenues were so economically managed and supervised that when the reins of Government were handed over to the young prince in November 1865, the cash in the treasury exceeded 30 lakhs of rupees. Thereafter, affairs continued to progress satisfactorily. The Maharana's liberality and good management during the famine of 1868-69 met with the cordial approval of the Central Government and he was made a G. C. S. I. in 1871 A. D. He died at the early age of 27 in 1874 A. D.

Sajjan Singh (1874-84 A. D.), first cousin of Maharana Shambhu Singh, succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1874 A. D. while still a minor, but his succession was disputed by his uncle Sohan Singh who, in spite of repeated warnings, refused to tender his allegiance to the Maharana. As he continued to defy the Rana's authority, a small force of Udaipur troops, aided by a detachment of the Mewar Bhil Corps, was sent to reduce his fort of Bagor. Sohan Singh surrendered without a shot being fired and was removed as a state prisoner to Benaras, but was allowed to return to Udaipur on certain conditions in 1880 A. D. Sajjan Singh being a minor, the State was managed for about two years by a council assisted by the Political Agent. He was invested with ruling powers on the 18th September, 1876 A. D. Among other events during his rule may be mentioned the constitution of the Ijlas Khas and the Mahadaraj Sabha, reorganisation of the police, the starting of settlement operations in certain *Khalsa* districts in 1879 A. D. and the construction of several irrigation works. Maharana Sajjan Singh was made a G. C. S. I. in 1881 A. D. He died without issue on the 23rd December, 1884 A. D. He was a patron of scholars and established the Sajjan Vani Vilas library of which Kaviraja Shyamaldas the author of *Vir Vinod*, was appointed curator. He came in close contact with Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of Arya Samaj whom he kept as his guest for several months at his capital. He also invited Babu Satya Naresh Chandra of Benaras and honoured him for his patriotic Hindi writings.

The unanimous choice of the family and leading men for a successor fell on Fateh Singh, the third son of Maharaj Dal Singh of

Shivarati, and a descendant of the fourth son of Rana Sangram Singh II. Maharana Fateh Singh was duly installed as Maharana on the 4th March, 1885 A. D. He was invested with full powers on the 22nd August, 1885 A. D. and created G. C. S. I in 1887 A. D. In the same year, in commemoration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign, he abolished transit duties within his state on all articles except opium. The more important events of his reign were the establishment of a college in Udaipur, schools and dispensaries in the districts, the introduction of land revenue settlement, and the construction of a railway from Chittaur to the capital. He had to face the disastrous famine of 1899-1900. It is well known that he incurred the umbrage of the British Government when he did not attend the Delhi Darbar of 1903 A. D., although present in Delhi. It was his spirit of independence which made him refuse to proceed to the Delhi Darbar of King George V in 1911. Kesari Singh, a well-known Charan poet of Mewar aroused memories of the glorious past by presenting him some Hindi couplets. One of them runs as follows:

दंभी गढ़ दिल्लीह सीस नमतां सीसवद ।
देखे अजस दीह मुलकेलो मन ही मना ॥

The conceited fort of Delhi will smile and consider it a fortunate day for itself when it sees the Sisodia bowing his head.

It was after great deal of persuasion by the British Resident in Mewar that the Maharana agreed to proceed to Delhi but did not attend the Darbar. He met the King Emperor at the Delhi railway station and after congratulating him there returned to Udaipur without staying in his camp.

Maharana Fateh Singh died in 1930 A.D. and was succeeded by Maharana Bhupal Singh who ascended the throne in 1930 A. D. During Maharana Bhupal Singh's reign, the state made great all round progress.

He took special interest in the field of education and was responsible for founding the Maharana Bhupal College as well as the Nobles College, apart from patronising the establishment of Vidya Bhawan in Udaipur.

Again, irrigation facilities were extended during his regime. Bhupal Sagar Dam was constructed, a vast area was brought under irrigation, sugarcane cultivation was encouraged and a sugar mill opened.

Maharana Bhupal Singh was also responsible for encouraging mining in his State and there was considerable impetus given to export of mica from Bhilwara. The exploitation of the Zawar mines was also

commenced by him. Railway lines were constructed from Mavli to Marwar Junction as well as to Sadri.

Political Awakening

The peasants' agitations in Bijolia and Begun *Thikanas* of Mewar State against heavy and unjust taxes as well as forced labour (*Begar*) can justly be called land marks in the agrarian movements in this area. Their success coupled with the efforts of some individuals and organisations to awaken and unite Bhils against the prevailing system of land revenue in Mewar and adjacent territories sparked a commotion, particularly in the context of the political atmosphere which was at that time surcharged with the ideas of non-cooperation and civil disobedience in relation to British rule in India. The Bhils of the area rose against the taxation policy of the State and the leader of this agitation, Shri Motilal Tejawat was detained in central jail Udaipur (1929-36). Disturbances also occurred at Udaipur when people gathered at the Peepli Ghat and represented to the ruler against the levy of unnecessary taxes and corrupt practices of the officials of the State.

The State could not remain unaffected by the political atmosphere prevailing in the country and in April 1938, the late Shri Manikyalal Verma established a political organisation known as Mewar Prajamandal at Udaipur whose main aim was to attain responsible government under the aegis of the ruler of Udaipur. The immediate programmes of the Prajamandal were: (a) to secure effective enforcement of the provisions of the circular issued by the Mewar State prohibiting forced labour, (b) to demand the establishment of the elective principle in municipalities of the cities and towns of the State and (c) to ameliorate economic and social conditions of the people by starting constructive activities such as propagation of *Khadi*, spreading of education, removal of untouchability, advocating abstinence from liquor and drugs etc.

However, the organisation of the Prajamandal was soon declared illegal by the State and its office was ordered to be closed. Shri Manikyalal Verma was asked to quit the State. Restrictions were imposed on the entry of newspapers in the State. Meetings and processions of all kinds were banned and any person helping unauthorised institution or organisation was to be severely dealt with. Shri Verma left the State and went to Ajmer from where he started criticising the Mewar administration through press and attracted the attention of prominent Congress leaders. Literature about the aims and objectives of the Prajamandal and containing criticism of the Mewar Government was prepared and sent clandestinely to various parts of the State. Branches of Prajamandal were set up at Ahmedabad and Bombay also.

Soon after, the Prajamandal workers launched a campaign in protest against the action of the State authorities banning this organisation. When the government paid no heed, they started civil disobedience which lasted for nearly six months. The police resorted to *Lathi* charge at several places and members including women workers of the Prajamandal as well as its prominent leaders were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The *Satyagraha* was, however, suspended in April 1939 on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and it was hoped that the ban on the organisation would be lifted soon and people would be granted the freedom of speech, press and association but these hopes were belied. The State authorities were again approached by the Prajamandal workers requesting that (a) the ban on the Mewar Prajamandal be lifted and all restrictions on processions, meetings, speeches and newspapers be removed, (b) cases against the Prajamandal workers of Nathdwara pending in the court be withdrawn, (c) articles forfeited during the *Satyagraha* be returned to their owners, (d) restrictions imposed on individuals for participating in the *Satyagraha* be removed and (e) people of Mewar be granted full civic rights and a beginning be made to lead them on to the path of responsible government.

The Prajamandal speeded up its other programmes, e. g. propagation of *Khadi* and famine relief work. It celebrated Gandhi Jayanti, 'National Week' and 'Independence Day'. Mewar Charkha Sangh was established as a branch of the Mewar Khadi Bhandar. Lectures on propagation of *Khadi*, exhibition of *Khadi* projects etc. were arranged during the celebration of *Khadi Saptah* and Gandhi Jayanti. But the State authorities banned the *Prabhat Pheris* and *Charkha Julus*. Prominent leaders like Shri Jamnalal Bajaj, Haribhau Upadhyaya (whose ban on entry into Mewar was since removed) etc. visited Udaipur in early October 1940. They preached Gandhian ideals and advocated the use of *Khadi*.

In November 1940, a meeting of the Rajputana and Central India States' Peoples Conference was held at Pushkar in which a resolution was passed requesting the Mewar Durbar to remove the ban imposed on the Mewar Prajamandal. In early 1941, the Mewar government lifted its ban on Prajamandal and the organisation was duly registered under the Mewar Societies Registration Act of 1941. It provided the Prajamandal workers an opportunity to enhance their activities by enrolling more members and exhorting them to work more solidly. Regular meetings were now held. Stress was laid on wearing *Khadi*, spinning of *Charkha* and propagation of the cult of non-violence.

The first session of the Mewar Prajamandal was convened at Udaipur in November 1941 and prominent leaders were invited from

British India also. The Bombay branch of this organisation was also strengthened and got wide publicity. In the session, the Prajamandal reiterated its demand for civil and political rights and establishment of a 'responsible government' under the aegis of the ruler. It also expressed its dissatisfaction with the proposed legislative assembly announced sometime earlier by the ruler and suggested various amendments in its provisions. Simultaneously, with a view to propagate the idea of 'Swadeshi', a *Khadi* exhibition was arranged which was opened by Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, who laid stress on *Sangthan* (unity) and cottage industries without which, she expressed, it would be difficult to obtain *Swaraj*.

The Prajamandal now devoted its attention to constructive work such as literacy drive and uplift of Harijans. Thakkar Bapa, Smt. Rameshwari Nehru and other leaders visited the area and advocated social reforms, female education, removal of social evils like purdah system and untouchability, uplift of Harijans and the down trodden, use of *Khadi* etc. Mewar Harijan Sewa Sangh also invigorated its activities. The political workers of the Prajamandal started regular spinning of *Charkha*. They also espoused the cause of the cultivating tenants, Bhils etc. when disputes arose between them and the *Thikanas* in respect of *Begar*, illegal taxes etc.

Looking to the need of the hour, the local branch of the Prajamandal at Udaipur was reorganised. The city, for this purpose, was divided into ten parts, each having a secretary and volunteers ready to assist the public in case of air raids or other exigency. Local political conferences were also held, criticising Cripps Mission. It was also alleged that Mewar government under pressure from British rule was more interested in British welfare rather than the welfare of its own people as it was supplying men and material for the war. An appeal was, therefore, made to the people to refuse recruitment to the army. The Prajamandal workers also criticised the government for scarcity of foodgrains and consequent rise in prices; for giving high salaries to its officials and wanted that the posts of Diwan, Advisors and other high officials ought to be filled by election rather than by nomination.

When the All India Congress Committee launched the "Quit India Movement" in August 1942, the Prajamandal gave a call to the students to fully support this call. A letter was also sent to the ruler to join the national movement and to sever State's connection with the British Government. Meetings were held by the Prajamandal workers at Udaipur, Nathdwara, Rikhabdeo, Chittaurgarh, Rajnagar, Kapasin, Deogarh and Banera to protest against the arrest of the Congress leaders. Students were exhorted to stop studies and join the struggle. People were appealed

to unite and not to supply manpower to the army. Processions of students and Prajamandal workers were organised at several places which passed through main markets with tricolour flags and shouting slogans. In Udaipur city, the police resorted to *Lathi* charge to disperse them. The leading workers of Prajamandal were arrested. The movement received momentum and the political workers invigorated propaganda work at Bijolia, Nathdwara, Bhilwara, Chhoti Sadri, Chittaurgarh, Hamirgarh, Kanor, Kapasin, Magra, Panchmata Thikana, Bhinder, Rikhabdeo, Jahazpur, Rajnagar, Salumbar and Udaipur. The government banned all processions and public meetings and arrests were made which continued till second week of October. Prominent leaders were interned at Iswal and most of them were put in solitary confinement.

Since the local city college could not be kept closed for long, the first batch to be released was that of students, followed by a batch of women prisoners while the active political workers were the last to be freed. Their release came at a time when heavy floods in the Khari river affected a large population. The Prajamandal workers took up immediate relief works. The government also organised help and a joint relief committee of the State and public was formed.

In the prevalent political atmosphere the Prajamandal workers thought it essential that all the workers of Central India and Rajputana should meet to decide the future plans. Hence a conference was held in the first week of April 1944 at Udaipur and the political workers expressed the hope that Mewar government would soon withdraw the ban imposed on the Mewar Prajamandal. The government lifted the ban on public meetings which was imposed in August 1942 but anti-imperialistic speeches delivered at this conference prompted the government to re-impose the ban.

The Prajamandal now expanded its activities in social and cultural fields to enable its workers to come in closer contact with the masses. The Mewar Harijan Sevak Sangh was reorganised and was entrusted with the task of introducing social and economic reforms. Bhil Seva work which was suspended earlier, was resumed and schools for Bhils were started at several places. Hostels for women, *Kisans* and Bhils were started and their inmates were prepared for national work. Attention was paid to cottage industries and welfare of labourers.

In September 1945, the Mewar government lifted the ban imposed on Prajamandal. The organisation then addressed itself to the task of strengthening its base and for this purpose, the entire State was divided into five districts. Members were enrolled and funds were collected. To strengthen the organisation, they decided to affiliate it with the Deshi

Rajya Praja Parishad (All India States' Peoples Conference). Their political activities now included celebration of Tilak Jayanti, Gandhi Jayanti, Independence Week etc. by taking out *Prabhat Pheris*, unfurling of tricolour, reciting national songs, holding meetings criticising the government for the fat salaries of its officials, protesting against the trial of I. N. A. men etc. Demand was also made for exempting the college students from tuition fee.

The Prajamandal invited the Ninth Session of the All India States' Peoples Conference at Udaipur which was held from 31st December 1945 to 2nd January 1946. On this occasion nearly 435 delegates from various States like Jammu and Kashmir, Balochistan, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Orissa, Bastar, Manipur, Tripura, Kooch Bihar, Karnataka, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Sendur and Begur, Punjab, Travancore, Cochin, Paddu Kota and Western Indian States attended the conference. Late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru opened the session. People showed great enthusiasm and gathered in thousands. A large number of public meetings were organised on this occasion and the demand for establishment of Responsible Government in Mewar was reiterated.

The year 1946 witnessed great commotion in the State. The Prajamandal took up several issues simultaneously. It criticised the government for giving employment to the non-bonafides of the State, for postponement of municipal elections, shortage of foodstuff in the State and the government's failure to solve the problem, for giving high salaries to the State officials etc. Frequent meetings were held advocating removal of British government. Important news both local and national, were disseminated to the public by displaying the same on the Boards kept in Prajamandal offices. The Bhils were organised and awakened socially and politically. Meanwhile the Railway Union and the State Workshop and Motor Garage staff put forward certain demands, some of which were acceded to by the government. But agitation again cropped up among railway workers and they went on strike in July.

The Prajamandal appointed a Food Grain Committee to deal with the acute scarcity of foodgrains and sent proposals to the government for regulated distribution of foodgrains through the Association of grain merchants or from foodgrain stores or by direct sale to the Grain Merchants Association by farmers in the *Mandi*.

Political scene was now changing fast in the country and the demand for constitutional reforms was gaining strength. Consequently Mewar government announced the introduction of certain constitutional reforms in the State and a constitution for the State as drafted by

Shri K.M. Munshi was proclaimed in May 1947 but as the provisions contained in it fell short of the expectations of the leaders of the Prajamandal, it was not acceptable to them. However, the Prajamandal workers participated in the elections to the legislature and captured a number of seats.

In the changing political circumstances, the princely States were soon to decide their fate. With the signing of the Instrument of Accession by the various States of Rajputana and the attainment of Independence by the country the immediate task before the leaders was the unification of the numerous states by integrating them to form viable units. The formation of Rajasthan took place in several stages. After protracted deliberations the Mewar State joined in April 1948, the newly formed Union of "Rajasthan" consisting of nine states (Kota, Tonk, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pratabgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kishangarh, Shahpura) and two chiefships (Lawa and Kushalgarh) with the ruler of Udaipur as Rajpramukh and the ruler of Dungarpur as Up Rajpramukh. When other States also merged according to the policy of Sardar Patel a final shape was given to the formation of Rajasthan with the ruler of Udaipur as its head with the designation of Maharaj Pramukh. The State of Rajasthan was then divided into districts for administrative purposes and as a result, the present district of Udaipur came into existence.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Total Population

The total population¹ of the district during 1971 census was 18,03,680 (9,21,733 male and 8,81,947 female). In respect of population, the district ranked second in the State. The tahsilwise break-up of population along with the number of towns and villages are given in the following table:

(No.)

Tahsil	Population ²		Towns ³	Villages ⁴
	Male	Female		
1. Bhim	36,494	37,270	—	94
2. Deogarh	27,856	26,545	1	132
3. Amet	29,126	27,473	—	138
4. Kumbhalgarh	42,275	40,622	—	161
5. Rajsamand	45,436	44,468	1	139
6. Railmagra	34,758	33,368	—	94
7. Nathdwara	66,462	64,387	1	197
8. Mavli	61,392	57,644	—	141
9. Gogunda	41,991	41,184	—	149
10. Vallabhnagar	66,724	64,285	1	273
11. Girwa	1,65,137	1,46,704	1	212
12. Kotra	39,894	36,805	—	304
13. Phalasia	44,535	42,704	—	256
14. Lasadia	48,526	46,131	—	248
15. Sarada	57,272	56,091	—	157
16. Salumbar	54,511	54,344	1	221
17. Kherwara	59,344	61,922	—	234

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, p. 16.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 77-78.

3. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District (1972)*, p. 2.

4. *ibid.*, p. xvi. These figures of villages however differ from those mentioned in the Appendices given in the above publication.

Growth of Population

The first enumeration of population in Mewar took place in 1881 A.D. But due to the fear among the tribal people like Bhils about the real motives of such an enumeration, house to house census was abandoned in their case and only the number of villages and hamlets and huts in each were ascertained from the headmen and four persons (two of either sex) were allowed to each hut. The total population of Mewar State was found to be 14,94,220. At the next census (1891) the same procedure as adopted in 1881 census was followed in case of Bhils. The total population was returned as 18,45,008 showing an increase of about 23 per cent during the decade. However, in the census of 1901, actual counting of the Bhil population was done. This time the population of the State was found to be 10,18,805. The great fall in the number was believed to be due to a series of indifferent seasons culminating in the famine of 1899-1900 and to a severe type of malarial fever which prevailed in the autumn of 1900 and is said to have carried off more victims than the famine itself.¹

The decennial growth of population of the district during the present century is given in the following table:²

Census Year	Population			Percentage variation
	Male	Female	Persons	
1901	295,070	271,452	5,66,522	—
1911	362,713	337,873	7,00,586	+23.66
1921	383,451	390,520	7,43,971	+ 6.19
1931	438,276	413,100	8,51,376	+14.44
1941	522,470	492,856	10,15,326	+19.26
1951	608,966	584,686	11,93,652	+17.56
1961	755,351	708,925	14,64,276	+22.67
1971 ³	921,733	881,947	18,03,680	+26.41

The great fall during the decade 1911-21 can be ascribed to the various epidemics which took a heavy toll of life and resulted in a general variation in the population of Rajasthan by (—) 6.29 per cent.

Density

The density of population⁴ of the district during 1971 was 104

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency, Vol. II-A (1908)*, p. 32.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population, Tables*, p. 97.
3. *Census of India, 1971, Rajasthan Population Statistics*, pp. 16-17.
4. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Pts. X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, p. iii.

persons per sq km It was more in the urban area (1612 persons per sq. km.) than in the rural (92 persons per sq. km.). Speaking tahsilwise, it was highest in Girwa tahsil (185) and lowest in Phalasia tahsil (61). The density in other tahsils was: Bhim 128, Deogarh 91, Amet 106, Kumbhalgarh 107, Rajsamand 150, Railmagra 122, Nathdwara 139, Mavli 141, Gogunda 95, Vallabhnagar 127, Kotra 63, Lasadia 78, Sarada 105, Salumbar 117 and Kherwara 111.

Sex Ratio

During the 1971 census, there were¹ 957 females per thousand males of population, the proportion for whole of Rajasthan being 911:1000. While the sex ratio in the rural areas of the district was 970 it was slightly lower in the urban areas of the district being only 871 females per thousand males. Taking tahsil-wise variation in rural areas, it is found that it varies from 923 in Kotra tahsil to 1143 in Kherwara tahsil. High variations in sex ratios are observed in the urban areas of the tahsils which range from 844 in Girwa to 986 in Salumbar tahsil. The variations in sex ratio during the period 1901-1971 are tabulated below:²

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	920	916	944
1911	932	933	909
1921	940	943	909
1931	943	948	883
1941	943	950	878
1951	960	964	932
1961	939	948	965
1971 ³	957	970	871

Rural-Urban Population

A large majority of the people of the district resided in the villages. In 1961, it was found⁴ that 89.07 per cent of the population of the district was rural and only 10.93 per cent was urban. In 1971, the rural population was 87.70 per cent of the total population and the urban

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, Series 18, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, pp. iv & v.
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 91.
3. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, p. 20.
4. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 15.

population¹ only 12.30 per cent. The distribution of population according to the size of the villages was found to be as under during 1971 census:²

Size of village	No. of villages	Population	
		Male	Female
With less than 200 persons	1947	59,877	56,862
Between 200-499 persons	1976	177,064	171,716
„ 500-999 „	606	211,890	207,697
„ 1000-1999 „	288	197,696	1933,004
„ 2000-4999 „	91	131,143	125,008
„ 5000-9999 „	8	25,458	24,366
„ 10,000 and over	-	-	-

It is significant that out of 17 tahsils of the district, eleven were found to be completely rural during 1971 census³ while the remaining six tahsils possessed one town each. The tahsilwise rural and urban population of the district have been shown below:

Tahsil	Population	
	Rural	Urban
Bhim	73,764	—
Amet	56,599	—
Kumbhalgarh	82,897	—
Railmagra	68,126	—
Mavli	119,036	—
Gogunda	83,175	—
Kotra	76,699	—
Phalasia	87,239	—
Lasadia	94,657	—
Sarada	113,363	—
Kherwara	121,266	—
Deogarh	45,663	8,738

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District, p. (iii).*
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables, pp. 119-121.*
3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables, pp. 29-30.*

1	2	3
Rajsamand	75,662	14,242
Nathdwara	11,956	18,893
Vallabhnagar	121,149	9,860
Girwa	150,563	161,278
Salumbar	99,967	8,888

A comparison of rural and urban population of the district for the years 1961¹ and 1971² is given below:

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	669,552	634,725	13,04,277	85,799	74,200	159,999
1971	803,128	778,653	15,81,781	118,605	103,294	221,899

The number of towns remained the same during 1971 census as in 1961. These were Deogarh, Rajsamand, Nathdwara, Bhindar, Udaipur and Salumbar. The population of these towns since 1901 is given below:³

Year	Deogarh	Rajsamand	Nathdwara	Bhindar	Udaipur	Salumbar
1901	5,384	—	8,591	5,172	45,976	4,692
1911	5,461	—	5,424	4,630	33,229	4,506
1921	4,885	—	8,524	5,069	34,789	4,399
1931	5,082	—	8,506	5,651	44,035	4,691
1941	5,742	—	9,704	6,443	59,648	5,257
1951	6,872	5,432	12,341	7,317	89,621	5,876
1961	8,032	11,272	13,890	8,282	1,11,139	7,384
1971	8,738	14,242	18,893	9,860	1,61,278	8,888

Emigration and Immigration

Out of the total population of 14,64,276 persons in 1961, 13,93,558 were recorded⁴ as having been born in the district, 48,028 in other districts of the State and 14,221 in other States of India. The number of persons born outside India but within Asia (including U.S.S.R.) was 5,964 while the number of those born in European countries (excluding U.S.S.R.), African countries and in America were respectively six, three and seven.

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, p. 8.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, p. 2.
3. *ibid.*, p. 2.
4. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (ii), Migration Tables*, pp. 51-52.

2,489 persons were termed as unclassified as far as their place of birth was concerned.

The break-up of those born in the Indian States other than Rajasthan is given below¹ (1961):

State	Persons	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	127	68	59
Assam	7	4	3
Bihar	163	128	35
Gujarat	4,799	1,258	3,541
Jammu & Kashmir	92	80	12
Kerala	220	161	59
Madhya Pradesh	3,432	1,286	2,146
Madras	267	172	95
Maharashtra	1,168	314	854
Mysore	54	27	27
Punjab	32	31	1
Uttar Pradesh	2,503	1,526	977
West Bengal	132	82	50
Delhi	17	12	5
Goa, Daman & Diu	10	8	2
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—

Displaced Persons

According to 1951 census, there were 7,735 displaced persons in the district of which 7,727 (4,001 male and 3,726 female) were from West Pakistan and the remaining 8 (5 male and 3 female) from East Pakistan.

Marital Status

According to the Census of 1961, the marital status of the people in the district was found to be as under:²

Civil Status	Male	Female
Total population	755,351	708,925
Never married	375,434	282,478
Married	353,192	358,009
Widowed	24,450	66,964
Divorced/separated	1,775	931
Unspecified	500	543

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. II-C (ii), Migration Tables*, pp. 51-52.
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, p. 297.

LANGUAGE

Thirty speeches were returned during 1961 census¹ as mother-tongue spoken by the people of the district. Mewari was claimed by an overwhelming majority of people (7,44,064) as their mother tongue of whom 6,75,592 resided in the rural areas and the remaining 68,472 in the urban areas. The tahsil-wise figures of the speakers of Mewari as their mother tongue are given below:²

Tahsil	Male	Female	Tahsil	Male	Female
Bhim	1,667	1,620	Deogarh	23,013	21,056
Amet	24,556	22,920	Kumbhalgarh	25,049	22,432
Rajsamand	30,433	28,484	Railmagra	18,281	20,236
Nathdwara	3,751	3,828	Bhupalsagar	20,702	18,980
Mavli	17,825	16,456	Gogunda	33,267	32,032
Vallabhnagar	21,388	20,167	Girwa	88,571	81,632
Kotra	—	—	Phalasia	28,625	27,010
Lasadia	3,361	3,320	Sarada	35,093	34,179
Salumbar	3,535	3,409	Kherwara	3,709	3,477

Such details for 1971 are not yet available. However, the census of 1971 recorded the number of the speakers of principal languages and dialects in the district as follows: Hindi, 13,25,371; Marwari 6,487; Rajasthani 82,242; Bagri Rajasthani 70,250; Mewari 2,68,227; Urdu 28,047; Punjabi 1,584; Harauti 18 and Sindhi 7,832.³

According to the census of 1961, the total number of persons returned⁴ as speaking a language subsidiary to their mother tongue was 29,309 (23,208 male and 6,101 female) which formed about 1.6 per cent of the total population

RELIGION AND CASTE

Religious Groups

According to the census of 1971, the principal religious groups found in the district are those of Hindu, Jain, Muslim, Christian, Sikh and Buddhist in descending order of strength. Hindus formed 92.41 per cent of the total population while the percentage strength of the followers of other religions was:⁵ Jains 4.35, Muslims 3.04, Christians 0.12, Sikhs 0.06,

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, p. 312.
2. *ibid.*, p. 313.
3. *Census of India 1971, Population Statistics*, pp. 28-29.
4. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan. Part II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, p. 273.
5. *Census of India 1971, Population Statistics, Rajasthan*, p. 25.

and others 0.02. The following table gives a comparison of the number of followers of different religions as found during 1961 and 1971 censuses:

Year	Hindu	Jain	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others
1961	13,56,512	63,677	41,593	1,094	1,385	14	1
1971	16,66,745	78,507	54,884	2,178	1,008	32	326

Social Groups

The society is composed of various social groups which are further sub-divided into smaller sects, castes and sub-castes. Their social customs and obligations vary largely according to their particular traditions and local circumstances. However, a short account of the principal castes is given below:

BRAHMINS—There are several¹ sub-divisions among the Brahmins found in the district such as Gaur, Gujar Gaur, Bhatt-Mewara, Paliwal, Chaubisa, Purohit, Jodhpura, Amet, Sukhwal, Dayama, Srimali, Trivedi, Mewara, Audichya, Khandelwal, Parik, Dashora, Sanadhya, Nagda, Menaria, Sevag, Dadhicha and Gosain. Some of the Brahmin families have been traditionally following the priestly occupation in temples. Others with the knowledge of scriptures and astrology are called upon by various communities to officiate at religious ceremonies and are consulted on horoscopes or for warding off the evil stars. Since in the life span of an individual in Hindu society there are numerous religious ceremonies and rituals that necessitate the officiating presence of a Brahmin, members of this community are scattered more or less in almost all parts of the district. Those Brahmins who have no attainments in scriptures, pursue agriculture as the chief source of their livelihood while others take to government service.

RAJPUTS—There are various clans among the Rajputs: those commonly found² in the district are the Sisodias, the Rathors, the Chauhans, the Jhalas and the Panwars while the Solankis, Chavadas, Khichis, Tanwar and the Bhatias are also represented though to a lesser degree. They have different septs and their patronymics depend on the names of their ancestors or upon the place of their origin or settlement. For example, the Sisodia clan is divided into a number of septs or families like Chundawat, Ranawat, Sarangdevot, Shaktawat etc. Chundawats are the descendants of Chunda, the eldest son of Rana Lakha of Mewar. Ranawats are those who descended directly from Rana Udai Singh or any subsequent Rana. The Sarangdevots take their name from Sarangdev, a grandson of Rana Lakha while the Shaktawats are called after Shakta, a son of Rana Udai

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

2. *ibid.*

Singh.¹ Among the Chauhans, the Sonigara and Deora septs are also found in the district.

Traditionally the Rajputs belonged to the warrior class and were formerly employed in the State militia. They also held jagirs from the ruler on various tenures. The Mewar rulers belonged to the Sisodia clan of Rajputs and their relatives and leading Rajput chieftains were assigned appropriate places in the durbar according to the graded nobility. They are mostly Shaivites though other deities are also held in reverence by them. The ruler of Mewar too, followed Shavism and considered himself as the Diwan or vice-regent of Eklingaji (Lord Shiva's temple at Kailashpuri in Girwa tahsil of Udaipur district) and whenever he visited the temple, superseded the high priest in his duties and performed the ceremonies.

K. D. Erskine, while describing² the social status of the Rajputs remarks, "They (Rajputs) are, of course, the aristocracy of the country and, as such, hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators and they are proud of their warlike reputation and are punctilious on points of etiquette; but as a race, they are inclined to live too much on the past and to consider any occupation other than that of arms or government as derogatory to their dignity. As cultivators they are lazy and indifferent and look on all manual labour as humiliating, and none but the poorest classes will themselves follow the plough". However, after the abolition of jagirs, the landed aristocracy has come to an end and they earn their livelihood by taking to government service particularly in the armed forces or by pursuing agricultural occupations.

OTHERS—Apart from the Brahmins and Rajputs, the other communities³ in the district are the Jats, the Gujars, the Malis, the Kalals, the Suthars, the Kumhars, the Sunars, the Lohars, the Dholis, the Telis, the Bhats, the Charans, the Darjis, the Nais, the Dhobis, the Tamboli, the Thathera and the Rebaris. Jats, Gujars and Malis form the cultivating class. Gujars are also engaged in dairy farming. Malis are good cultivators as well as horticulturists. Kalals (liquor distillers), Suthars (carpenters), Kumhars (potters), Sunars (gold-smiths), Lohars (iron-smiths), Telis (oilmen), Darjis (tailors), Nais (barbers), Tambolis (betel leaf sellers) and Thatheras (braziers) are occupational castes engaged in particular professions while Dholis (professional drummers), Bhats and Charans (traditional genealogists) who had a thriving time during princely regime, are now mostly

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 36.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

cultivators or agricultural labourers. Rebaris are the breeders of camels, sheep and goats.

Mahajans

The Mahajans or Banias or Vaisyas are by occupation mostly shopkeepers, traders and money lenders. Some of them had held high ranks in the State services during princely regime. Besides, they are¹ now attracted by government service also. By religion, they are mostly Jains, both Svetambar and Digambar. Of these, the principal sub-divisions are Oswal and Mahesri or Maheshwari. Their other ramifications are Terapanthi, Sthanakwasi, Barahpanthi, Baees Panthi, Mandirmargi, Agarwal, Humad, Nagda, Chittaudia, Saraogi and Porwal.

Muslims

There are several sects² among the Muslims such as Sunni, Shia, Bohra, Sayyad, Shekh, Pathan, Makrani, Mughal, Sindhi and Mewati. A majority of them are engaged in agriculture and allied occupations while others follow certain professions such as *rangrez* (dyeing and printing), *pinjara* (cotton carding) and *bhisti* (water carrier). Some have taken to government service. Bohra Muslims are mostly traders and money lenders and they are in sizable strength in the town of Udaipur.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Census³ of 1961 recorded the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district as 1,27,461 while the census of 1971 enumerated them to be 1,39,976 which formed 7.76 per cent⁴ of the total population of the district. The percentage of such population to the total population of the district in the rural area was 7.77 while in the urban areas it was 7.72. The Deogarh tahsil recorded the largest percentage (16.30) of the Scheduled Castes, followed by Railmagra (15.78), Amet (14.97), Rajsamand (11.28), Mavli (10.64), Bhim (10.25), Vallabh Nagar (9.27), Kumbhalgarh (9.08), Nathdwara (8.42), Gogunda (8.10), Girwa (6.61), Salumbar (5.34), Lasadia (4.70), Sarada (4.27), Kherwara (3.62), Phalasia (3.01) and Kotra (1.78).

The district had a population of 4,41,710 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes during 1961 census which increased to 607,107 during

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.
2. *ibid.*
3. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes*, pp. 234, 239.
4. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, pp. v-vi.
5. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes & Tribes*, p. 289.

1971 census. These form 33.66 per cent of the total population of the district. The proportion of the tribal population¹ found in the rural areas of the district is as high as 38 per cent while in the urban areas it is only 2.73 per cent. Tahsil-wise, Kotra tahsil has the highest percentage (85.16) of Scheduled Tribes followed by Lasadia (75.62), Kherwara (70.75), Phalasia (63.70), Sarada (53.21), Salumbar (45.56), Gogunda (37.23), Girwa (22.77), Vallabhnagar (22.37), Nathdwara (18.94), Mavli (16.54), Rajsamand (11.92), Railmagra (7.78), Amet (7.32), Deogarh (3.88) and Bhim (2.08).

The classification of religion and sub-castes among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1971 census is not available. However, the 1961 census records² that among the Scheduled Castes, Balai formed the largest single caste (31,462) followed by a group (26,847) consisting of various castes such as Chamar, Bhambi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Regar or Ramdasia. Megh or Meghwal caste formed the third largest group (21,224), followed by Khatik (10,232), Bhangi (4,613), Salvi (2,926), Dom (2,792), Kalbelia (2,030), Rawal (1,783), Bola (1,104), Garancha, Mehtar or Gancha (781), Sargara (1,022) Thori or Nayak (844), Bagri (771), Mehtar (709), Bidakia (633), Nut (551), Bhand (453), Godhi (267), Koli or Kori (239), Jingar (222), Aheri (204), Kamad or Kamadia (202), Mahari or Bazigar (201), Gawaria (191), Dheda (134), Kanjar (134), Gandia (132), Bawaria (127), and Garo, Garuda or Gurda (127). There were 17 castes whose numerical strength was less than 100 in each case. These were Bairwa or Berwa (86), Bajigar (58), Santia (45), Dabgar (43), Tirgar (36), Majhabi (33), Sansi (28), Badi (20), Bansphor (16), Kapadia Sansi (14), Adi Dharmi (13), Dhankia (11), Bargi, Vargi or Birgi (6), Mehar (5), Bedia or Beria (3), and Chandal and Chura one each. The number of unclassified castes was 14,085.

Among the Scheduled Tribes³, the 1961 census recorded that the largest group was of Bhil (229,961), followed by Mina (1,73,367), Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia) (20,660), Damor or Damarla (869) and Sehria or Sahariya (41). There were 16,812 unclassified persons among the Scheduled Tribes.

RITUALS

Rituals among Hindus and Jains

Most of the rituals performed in other parts of Rajasthan among

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, pp. v-vi.
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A Special Tables for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes*, pp. 234 & 239.
3. *ibid.*, p. 289.

the Hindus and Jains are also prevalent among the members of these communities in this district. These are briefly as follows : (i) *Agarni* or *Simant Sanskar* is performed during the eighth month of pregnancy for the sake of safe delivery and future welfare of the child. (ii) *Jat Karan Sanskar* is performed after child birth when the priest gives a name to the child according to the time of delivery and the position of various stars at that time. (iii) Sun worship (*Surya Puja*) ceremony is performed after a week or ten days of the child's birth when the Sun God and the tutelary deity of the family are worshipped. (iv) *Jal Puja* or *Jalma* ceremony is performed about five or six weeks after the child birth, usually on the 40th day after which pollution ends and the mother is allowed to resume household duties. (v) *Annaprasān* or *Botan* ceremony is performed when the child is about a year old when the child is given the first taste of cereals. (vi) The ceremony of *Yagyopavit* or wearing of the sacred thread, though permitted among the Brahmins, Rajputs and Vaishyas, is usually observed, now-a-days, only by the Brahmins and to some extent by Rajputs. This ceremony is observed only by male issues, when the child is between the age of 7 and 12. However, in most cases this is performed much later these days and some prefer to observe it a few days before the wedding. (vii) The marriage ceremony is the same as elsewhere and is observed with pomp and show according to the status of the family. (viii) Rituals at death consist of taking the *arthi* from the house of the dead by the pall bearers who are usually close relatives of the dead, performance of certain rites on the way and finally burning the body at the cremation grounds. It is customary to take the body only to those cremation grounds which are meant for particular sects, community or Mohallas. The last remains are collected on the third day of cremation and dispersed in a holy stream. On the thirteenth day after the cremation, the custom of *Pag Bandhi* (putting the turban) is observed which amounts to the investiture of the successor of the deceased. (ix) *Shradha* is observed on every subsequent month on the same date till twelve months are over, to propitiate the dead.

The presence of a priest is necessary on all these occasions because it is only he who can conduct the ceremonies according to scriptures, old customs and practices.

Rituals among Muslims

Like Hindus and Jains, Muslims in the district also have customs and rituals as their counterparts elsewhere. However, the Bohra community among the Muslims have some special customs of their own. No ceremony is considered valid unless it has received sanction from their

high priest who resides in Bombay. One of his representatives stays at Udaipur, receives fees and conveys the sanction of the high priest. The usual customs and ceremonies among them consist of (i) *Agrni* performed before the birth of the child for safe delivery, (ii) *Chhati* or the name giving ceremony on the sixth day after the birth, (iii) *Akika* is performed on the 7th or 14th or 21st day after the birth when the child is shaved and a goat sacrificed, (iv) *Salima* is performed at the second bath of the mother usually a month after the delivery. The feast of *lapsi* is a peculiarity of this function, (v) *Khatna* or circumcision is performed in the fourth or fifth year, (vi) *Nikah* or marriage is performed after betrothal. At the bride's house a *majlis* or meeting is held after the bridegroom arrives with his party to perform marriage. Two persons from this meeting go to consult the bride and to communicate to the assemblage her willingness to marry the bridegroom on payment of a sum specified as *Mehar* and also mention the name of a person whom she appoints her *Valli* or guardian, usually her father or brother. The bridegroom and the guardian of the bride sit down in the assemblage before the *Mullah* (the priest). They clasp their hands and the *Mullah* puts a cloth as a cover on the clasped hands. The set words of offer and acceptance are then uttered by both the parties at the close of which the *Mullah* utters verses from *Quran* meant for the occasion. A document is then signed in four copies, one is given to each of the contracting parties, the third is kept at the office of the *Mullah* at Udaipur and copy is preserved in the office of the Head *Mullah* at Bombay (formerly at Surat). The party then disperses. A few days later feasts are held and a ceremony known as *Shahar Gasht* (procession in the city) is performed when the bride-groom riding a horse, visits the bride's house with his party. The mother of the bridegroom, before he starts, performs *arti* (as among Hindus) and on reaching the house of the bride he is received by young girls of the house with a *Kalash* on the head of one of them. The bridegroom puts some money in it and enters the house. The bridegroom then returns to his own house accompanied by the bride. The *Pahrawani* ceremony is performed after a day or two when the bridegroom proceeds to the bride's house where he receives cloths and garments for himself and his relatives from the father of the bride, (vii) Death rituals consist of washing the dead body and applying of rose, perfume, camphor pieces, sandal wood paste, cotton and wool. Three new cloths, *Lungi*, *Kurta* and saree (for woman) and turban (for male) all white, are placed on the body and then covered by a white sheet. The coffin containing the body is then taken to a mosque where the funeral prayer is read. The coffin is then taken to the grave yard and lowered in the grave. The whole grave is then filled with earth in contrast to the custom among the Sunnis who keep it hollow by

putting a slab of stone over the grave. The funeral prayer is then read by the *Mullah*. After the death, five feasts of *Fatias* are held, the first on the third day called *Soyani*, the second on the tenth day called *Dohum* and the third on the 40th day called *Chahlum*, the fourth at the end of six months called *Chhamasi* and the fifth at the end of a year called *Barahmasi*.

Beliefs

As elsewhere, people of this district have, irrespective of their religion, some superstitious beliefs. These pertain to dreams, sneezes, omens, auspicious and inauspicious days of the month, quivering of certain parts of the body, astrological forecasts and concepts of evil and good spirits. Dreams are interpreted according to old sayings and practices. Evil spirits are warded off by certain remedial measures. Holy shrines are visited by the sufferers to propitiate or to seek favours from deities. Use of amulets and charms is not uncommon in the area. At one time, witchcraft was very much prevalent in this area and even people of high ranks believed in the existence of witches and practice of sorcery but such beliefs are on their way out.

SOCIAL LIFE

JOINT FAMILY—Social and economic changes have eroded the root of the age old joint family system. Its disintegration is more visible in urban areas where families tend to get urbanised by exigencies of life and by changes in attitudes brought about by education and exposure to new ideas. The situation in the villages is different. Another factor which appears to be responsible in accelerating the separatist tendency is the increase in job opportunities and the mobility engendered by the need to get jobs in far off places. This inevitably weakens family links. However, where the system survives, it continues to be a joint family so long as its members find it possible to live together in harmony. As a general rule, it consists of parents, married and unmarried sons and daughters. The income of all the earning members is pooled together for common spending and the head of the family is empowered to have control over the income and expenditure. Where the system is disintegrating families remain joint only in the matters of worship and ritual. Grown up sons manage their incomes and expenditures independently. The joint family of present day is therefore very much a matter of convenience.

In the matter of inheritance of property many changes have taken place as a result of legislative measures introduced in the post-Independence period. Formerly, jagirdars were governed by the rule of primogeniture and if there was no heir, adoption was resorted to, from a lineal

male descendant of the original grantee otherwise the estate was escheated to the State. After the abolition of jagirs in 1952, this system of inheritance ceased to exist and now all the sons have equal share in the ancestral property. Likewise after the promulgation of the Hindu Succession Act (1955) daughters, who were earlier not legally entitled to a share in the ancestral property, became lawful heirs to get a share in the property of their father under conditions defined in the Act. Similarly, a widow was not allowed to inherit the ancestral property of her deceased husband; she was at the most entitled to maintenance. Now she is allowed a share though she cannot alienate it.

Marriage and Morals

POLYGAMY—Polygamy is prevalent¹ among the Rajputs, Muslims, Jat, Rawat, Lohar, Nai, Dhobi, Teli, Kumhar, Dangi, Suthar, Mali and some classes of Scheduled Castes and Tribes as Balai, Regar, Dholi, Bhangi, Chamar, Khatik, Mehtar, Meghwal, Bhil, Garasia and Mina. Originally a second marriage is contracted only when the first wife is barren or too ill to attend to the domestic chores or is immoral or when there are frequent quarrels between the couple. A government servant, however, except in certain cases, cannot contract a second marriage while the first spouse is living.

Restrictions on marriage

Marriages are, as a general rule, contracted within the same caste. Among the Hindus while comparing the horoscopes of the girl and the boy to match their suitability, care is taken that their *gotras* do not agree upto certain degrees in their families. Among the Muslim Bohras, the permission of the Head Mullah who resides at Bombay, is necessary without which no marriage can be solemnised or held valid. However, the Head Mullah withheld his permission in some cases in recent years which caused great stir among the reformers of this community and the matter received all India attention through press.

Civil marriages are not ordinarily resorted to; but when the parents are not inclined to accept the proposals of their sons or daughters about their future spouse, they generally resort to marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act (1955) or Special Marriage Act (1954). In this district, between 29th May, 1962 and 12th Feb. 1974, there were forty marriages registered under the Hindu Marriage Act. Of these 24 bridegrooms were in the age-group of 25-30; 14 in the age-group of 21-24 and

1. Source : Offices of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district. Also the Offices of various Panchayat Samitis.

only two in the age-group of 31-36. Among the brides, 18 were in the age-group of 21-24; 9 in the age-group of 25-30 and 13 were in the age-group of 17½-20 years. Analysing civil status-wise, 35 bride-grooms were unmarried, three widowers, one divorced and one bachelor. Likewise, 33 brides were unmarried 5 were widows, one was divorced and one virgin.

There are no reliable data about the prevalence of child marriage in the district. K.D. Erskine¹, on this subject remarks, 'Early marriages are common, but do not usually mark the commencement of conjugal life. Thus nearly 8 per cent of Hindu boys and 19 per cent of Hindu girls under the age of fifteen were either married or widowed and the figures for Musalmans were only slightly less; in the case of the Jains and Animists, however the age of marriage is generally later'. The census of 1961, however, mentioned that out of a total population of 2,52,811 persons between the age-group of 10-14 years, 36,992 (11,237 male and 25,755 female) or 14.6 per cent were found to be married.

Dowry

Dowry system is prevalent among all the communities in the district; the amount of dowry offered by the parents of the bride depends largely on the financial position of the families of the bride and the bride-groom and their relative merits. Therefore, the amount varies not only from caste to caste but from individual to individual and its minimum and maximum limits cannot therefore be stated with any degree of accuracy. Since the system is regarded as a social evil and is condemned publicly, the concerned parties settle the amount clandestinely.

Marital Age

Marriage takes place² at an early age among certain classes of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In other communities a girl is generally married between 14-18 years of age and a boy between 18-20.

Widow Remarriage

Widow remarriage known as *Nata* is prevalent³ among all classes of people except the Brahmins, Mahajans and Rajputs. It is more prominent amongst Musalman, Jat, Gujar, Abir, Sunar, Teli, Kumhar, Khakhad, Kalal, Darji, Dangi, Gadri, Banjara, Rawat, Balai, Chamar, Mehtar,

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 35.

2. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.

3. *ibid.*

Khatik, Meghwal, Regar, Mochi, Bhil, Mina and Girasia. By and large, a spouse of a widow is generally a widower.

Divorce

Hindu marriage is irrevocable but in certain communities¹ like Jat, Gujar, Ahir, Bhil, Dangi, Balai, Chamar, Garasia, Khatik, Mali, Suthar, Nai, Kumhar, Teli, Luhar, Regar, Mochi, Banjara, Khakhad and Rebari it is traditionally permissible. Divorce among Muslims is legally permissible. However, the Hindu Marriage Act (1955) permits divorce among all the classes under certain stipulated conditions. The 1961 census recorded that there were 2,706 divorced or separated persons in the district of whom 344 were in the age-group of 10-14 years. 244 in the age-group 15-19 and the remaining could be clubbed together in the age-group of 30-69. There were 114 persons enumerated as divorced or separated in the age-group of 70 years and beyond.

Between 1963 and 1974, 148 cases² seeking divorce were instituted in the Court of the District Judge, Udaipur. Of these 114 were instituted by wives and the remaining 34 by husbands. Only in 11 cases, divorce was granted by the court.

Position of Women

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE AND POSITION IN SOCIETY—In the absence of data on the economic dependence of women, nothing definite can be said on the subject. However, during 1961 census, out of total population of 708,925 female, 3,10,934 were classified as workers of whom the largest number (2,65,234) was of cultivators. During the census³ of 1971 it was found that out of 8,81,947 female population of the district, 67,384 were classified as workers. Of these, the largest number was found to be of cultivators (40,734) closely followed by agricultural labourers (14,082). The number of female non-workers was 8,14,563.

Traditionally woman occupies a high position in the family but many corrupt practices and taboos have effected her status and she is exposed to oppression and exploitation. Illiteracy among them (only 69,364 out of total female population of the district were found to be literate in 1971 census) has been a contributing factor in their backwardness in many spheres. However, opening of educational institutions for them and the efforts of voluntary organisations to create a new awareness

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.

2. Source : Court of the District Judge, Udaipur.

3. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, pp. 4-5.

among women have brought about a change in their outlook and many of them are now equipped for a better life than were their sisters two generations ago.

The purdah system which was very common during the pre-Independence era, is now falling into disuse. However, among some sections of the Rajputs, Mahajans, Brahmans and Muslims a few families still observe it. *Ghoongat* (veil) as a mark of respect is still practised in most families. Legislative and administrative steps on marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption, reservation of seats for females in various fields e.g. in admission to educational institutions, elections to the Panchayat Samitis, concessions in respect of age limits for employment, etc. have started making a visible impact on the life and status of women.

PROSTITUTION—Prostitution and immoral traffic in women are penal offences and there are no known brothels in the district.

Drinking and Gambling

There are no restrictions on the sale of liquor in any part of the district but licenses for its sale are to be obtained from the Excise Department. Drinking in public places is prohibited. Wine, *bhang* and opium are in common use in certain communities. Tobacco chewing and smoking are also common. Some people also indulge in gambling which is prohibited by law. During the period 1964-1973, the number of gambling¹ cases detected was 92.

Games and Amusements

K. D. Erskine writing about the amusements in this district remarks² "Apart from cricket and lawn tennis, which are played only at the capital (Udaipur), the chief games of the younger generation are blindman's buff, *Dasa-bisi* (a kind of hockey), *Galli-danda* (tip cat), top-spinning (called *Bhanwra*), hide and seek and marbles. Kite flying is practised by both children and adults, the object of the players is to cut each other's strings and for this purpose they are glued and dipped in powdered glass or mica, so that by sawing the cord up and down in one spot the rival string is cut in two. The indoor amusements are chess with some variations from European rules, several card games, and *Chopar* a kind of backgammon played with cowries and dice." The wealthier Rajputs enjoyed shooting and the Bhils sported archery. "But for the

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Udaipur.

2. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 40.

adult rural population there are no amusements and relaxations and the monotony of their daily life is varied by an occasional marriage or the celebrations of one of the annual festivals¹". Some of these amusements like shooting and archery are no more sought after while a number of games and amusements have been added to the list mentioned above. Development of educational facilities has enlarged the scope of extra-curricular activities for the youngsters who could not have otherwise afforded them. Foot-ball and volley-ball are the common games played by the children. Where these facilities are not available, children play *Kabaddi*, *Mardari*, *Khokho* and jumping. For rural adults², *Ramlila*, visits of *Bhajan Mandali*, *Madaari*, *Nut*, parties of dramas of Gopichand, Bharatrihari, Amarsingh Rathor and folk dances (*Gawri*) are the common sources of recreation. Fairs and festivals and social rituals and ceremonies also provide diversion from the daily-routine. A recent addition to rural entertainment and education is the radio, especially the transistorised version of it which brings music, play and educational titbits to the rural folk. Apart from individual ownership, Panchayat Samitis and Panchayat offices have radio sets. Occasional visits of the cinema vans of the Public Relations Office also provide the rural populace with film shows. In urban areas, the educational centres, clubs and cinema houses are additional sources of recreation.

HOME LIFE

Dwellings

K. D. Erskine writes, "The houses of the masses are generally built of mud or unburnt bricks; some have flat mud roofs supported on wooden beams while others have sloping roofs of ill-baked tiles. The majority are low and badly ventilated, and usually of the same pattern, a quadrangular enclosure with rooms ranged round the sides. The Bhils build their own huts, thatching them with straw and leaves and in rare cases with tiles while the walls consist of interwoven bamboos or mud and loose stones. These huts are neat and comfortable and, standing as they do on separate hillocks or ridges, are also healthy."

The census³ of 1971 records that, there were 3,51,850 residential houses in the district of which 3,07,175 were in the rural areas and only 44,675 in the urban areas of which Udaipur city alone claimed 32,165. The following table shows the different kinds of material used in the construction of these residential houses in the district.⁴

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 40.
2. Offices of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.
3. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Part IV, Housing Report & Tables*, p. 8,
4. *ibid.*, pp. 44-64,

(Incidence per 1000)

	1971	
	Rural	Urban
A. Predominant material in wall		
(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	454	47
(ii) Burnt bricks, C. I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	546	953
(iii) All other material & material not stated	Negligible	—
B. Predominant material of roof		
(i) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo	16	22
(ii) Tile, slates, shingle	983	978
(iii) All other material & material not stated	1	Negligible

The above table suggests that about 45.4 per cent of the residential houses in the rural areas have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood while 54.6 per cent were made of burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone or cement. The table also suggests that only 4.7 per cent of the houses in the urban areas have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood while 95.3 per cent are made of burnt bricks, C. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone or cement.

Only 1.6 per cent of the houses in the rural areas and 2.2 per cent in the urban areas have roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo while 98.3 per cent of the houses in the rural and 97.8 per cent in the urban areas have roofs made of tiles, slate or shingle.

The houses of the well-to-do, both in the urban and rural areas, are big and have two or three storeys. The recent constructions are architecturally different from the old buildings. These are utility-oriented and have facilities for W.C. and bath. The old designs of houses which were generally ill-ventilated, are no longer in vogue. Emphasis is laid on the compactness of the building and independent approach. Wealthy people have *newar* cots and decorate the rooms with paintings or photographs, lamps, curtains, sofa-sets, dining table, and other decorative pieces

while the people of ordinary means have *moonj* cots and articles of ordinary furniture like chairs, *muddhas* etc. are also kept in the drawing rooms or verandahs.

Dress

Ordinarily the dress of a male Hindu and Jain consisted in former times of a turban known as *pagri*, a shirt (*kurta*), a long coat (*angarkhi*), a *kamarband* and a pair of close fitting trousers. This was the court dress. Outside the palace compound the *angarkhi*, *kamarband* and trousers were not generally used. In offices, *angarkhi* was substituted by a *shervani* (a long coat reaching up to the knees¹). The use of a handkerchief (*rumal*) round the neck or over the turban which was popular among some of the higher classes at the time when Erskine¹ wrote the last gazetteer of this area, does not find favour now. The dress of an ordinary man now consists² of a *kurta*, *kamiz* (shirt), a *bandi* (coat), a *pagri* or a *safa* or *phenta* (turban) and *angarkha*. The ceremonial dress among the well-to-do on the occasions of marriages and other social functions still consists of Amarshahi turban, a *pachevari* (golden or silver stripe tied round the turban), a *joga* or *dodi* and a pair of close fitting trousers. Educated people and those who can afford also wear trousers, bushirts, shirt, suits and necktie. The dress of a Hindu female consist of a *lehenga* (petticoat), a *dhoti* or saree, a *kanchali* (bodice), a blouse, *orhani*, *ghaghra*, *polka*, blouse, *choli* and *lugari*. The number and quality of articles worn by them depend on their economic position.

The only distinction between the male dress of a Hindu and a Muslim dress is that all Muslims except those who are agriculturists wear *pajama* instead of dhoti and fasten the *angarkhi* to the left and in place of turban they mostly wear *topi* (cap). Muslim women also wear *pajamas* or *salwar* instead of *lehenga* and a shirt over the *kanchali*.

The Muslim Bohras of the district have typical dress. They wear loose pair of trousers, a *kurta* (shirt), an *angarkhi* fastened to the right and a cap.

Shoes or slippers or chappals are worn by the people according to their economic position. It is customary to put these off outside the entrance of the room of dwelling when one enters a house. Inside the house, people generally walk bare-footed.

Ornaments³

Men in the rural areas wear : chain, *hansali*, *sankli* and *kanthi*

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 39.

2. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.

3. Source : Offices of the Head Mistresses of various schools of the district.

round the neck; *murki* or *markiva*, *keel*, *long* and *bali* on the ears; *kade* (of silver) on the wrist and ankles and rings on the fingers. In the urban areas men wear rings on the fingers and chain round the neck. The metal of which these ornaments are made depends on the economic status of the person wearing them.

Women folk generally wear : *bor* or *borla*, *teeka*, *jhela*, *rakhadi*, *sheesphool* and *memde* made of silver or gold (of inferior metal in case of poorer class) on the forehead and tucked or strewn in the hair; *nath* or *nathadi*, *long*, *keel* and *kanta* on the nose; *jhela*, *jhumar*, *bali*, *todia*, *ogania*, *gotia*, *karnaphool*, *jhumke*, *bunde* and *murki* on the ears; necklace chain, *hansali*, *sankali*, *har*, *toosi*, *bajanthi*, *tevati*, *lad* and *bhavaliva* around the neck; *bhujband*, *tadda*, *madlava*, *bajuband* and ivory bangles on the arms; bangles, *naugari*, *tipe*, *baju*, *patla*, *kangan*, *kade* and *bagri* on the wrist, some wear watches too; *anguthi*, *chhalla* and *hathapani* on fingers; *kandola* or *kandora*, *karghani*, *tagari* and *kamde* round the waist; *payazeb*, *jod*, *payal*, *kade*, *langar*, *newari* and *ranjhol* on the ankles and *bichhua* on the toes. The variety and design of these ornaments vary with the choice of the users and of course, their financial position.

Food

The census¹ of 1971 records that out of a total number of 3,150 villages of the district, the staple food of the people of 1,456 villages was wheat; of 1,442 villages, maize; of 141 villages, jowar; of 42 villages, barley and only of 14 villages, rice. It will thus appear that the staple food grains of the people of the district are wheat and maize.

There is no hard and fast rule on which community is vegetarian and which is non-vegetarian because food habits are fast changing. Although Brahmins and Jains are traditionally vegetarians, much depends on the personal habits of the individuals moulded by circumstances.

The majority of the people have three meals a day, one in the early morning called *sirawana* or *kalewa*, which consists of *rabari* (made of maize flour) or *rab* and *chhach*, bread cooked the previous evening, *gur*, *mirch masala*, curd or vegetable; another at mid-day consisting of bread (*chapati* or *roti*), seasonal vegetables, *dal*, rice (only in those classes who can afford it), and the third in the evening called *vialu* which consists of *dal*, vegetable, *ghat*, *chhach*, *daliya* of *inakki khichari*, *chatani*, pickles, onion and *roti*.

Tea is taken as frequently as one's pocket permits. In urban areas wherever available, snacks are also taken with tea. Butter, toast and

1. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pts. X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, pp. vi. & xvii.

bread form a part of the breakfast of the wealthier classes. A few also take coffee. *Namkin* preparation and *chats* are also commonly taken in urban areas.

On the occasion of festivals and fairs and other social functions, special diets are prepared consisting of rice, *lapsi*, *malpua*, *kheer*, *puri*, *laddu*, *dal*, *bati*, *besan ka churma*, *halua*, *jalebi*, *barfi*, *rabari*, *gulabjamun*, *imarti*, *khichara*, *khichari*, sweet *pakodi* etc. and *namkin* preparations of *besan*.

The non-vegetarians like meat dishes and *pulao*. The town dwellers usually have fish, *korma*, *kofta*, *kabab*, *murgamusallam*, mutton etc.

Music and Dance

The ordinary musical instruments used¹ in music and dance are : *tabla*, harmonium, *dholak*, *majeera*, *thali*, *mridanga*, *dhol*, *chimta*, *tandura*, *tasya*, *duff*, *chung*, *iktara*, *khanjari*, *madal*, *kartal* and *jhalar*. Music accompanies dancing or on the occasion of *bhajan* and *kirtan* assemblage or during fairs, festivals and other occasions of joy. Bands are also played at weddings.

Dancing² is common during the month of *Srawan* (July-August) and *Phalgun* (February-March). *Ghumar*, *Ger Ghumara* and *Gawari* are the popular forms of dance in the district. There are three types of *Ghumar* dance. In one, women form a ring dance and clap their hands. In the second type, women dance with two sticks in hands and striking these together. In the third kind, women dance in a circular ring but displaying individuality. *Ger Ghumara* is a popular dance amongst Bhils and Minas and is performed on the occasion of Holi festival. Both men and women participate in this dance with the men folk forming the outer circle and the women folk the inner. Though they dance on the rhythm of the same musical instruments, they perform different dances, the one performed by men is known as *Ger* and that by women is known as *Ghumara* and in combination it is known as *Ger-Ghumara*. *Gawari* dance is popular among the Bhils. This is performed during the month of *Bhadrapad* (beginning from Rakhi festival) and continues for about 1½ months. Its chief hero is known as Raibudia and heroine is known as Rai. There are various types of acting (*swang*) in this, such as *Kangivari*, *Bhanwara-danav*, *Banjara*, *Banjari*, *Hathia*, *Shankarya*, *Kalka Mata*, *Kanjar Kanjaro*, *Nar*, *Kalukor* etc.

The folk songs of the district are based on various fairs and

1. Source : Offices of the Head Mistresses of various schools of the district.

2. Source : Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.

festivals such as Gangor and Holi. There are many songs, sung on the occasions of marriage, delivery etc. such as *Vinayak*, *Kamad*, *badhai*, *byai samai ke geet*, *teej ke geet*, *sawan ke geet*, *ghumar geet*, *panihari*, *bichhuda*, *phalgum ke geet*, *Jamai ke geet*, *Jacha ke geet*, *mummal*, *hichaki*, *kagalia* etc. A few lines of these are given in Appendix A as sample.

Festivals

Although there are numerous festivals celebrated by the various castes and communities in the district. The following are, more or less, commonly observed by the people.

JANMASTAMI—It falls on the 8th day of the *Shukla Paksha* of *Srawan* month of *Vikrama* era and is believed to be the day when Lord Krishna, the divine incarnation of Vishnu was born thousands of years ago. The Hindu devotees observe fast and keep awake till midnight hour.

MAKAR SANKRANTI—It is a holy occasion when people take a dip in the sacred stream or tank and distribute alms to the poor. It is observed during *Shukla Paksha* of *Pos* or *Krishna Paksha* of *Magh* month of *Vikrama* era (January) when the sun is in the sign of capricorn.

BASANT PANCHAMI—This inaugurates the spring season and generally marks the termination of cold weather. It falls on the fifth day of the *Krishna Paksha* of *Magha* month of *Vikrama* era. It is the beginning of the frolics accompanied by a *chang* or *daf* and terminates after Holi.

HOLI—It is the most colourful of all the festivals of the Hindus and is held during the *Phalgum* month of *Vikrama* era to celebrate the death of Holika and saving of Prahalad from fire (symbolizing the victory of good over evil). Rowdier elements celebrate the festival by indulging in drunkenness, slinging mud, ashes, garbage, use abusive language and make demonstrations. Sober sections of the people however, use *gulal* and coloured water and visit the houses of their friends, relatives and superior officers.

DIWALI—It is a festival observed for obtaining the favour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth; everybody cleans the house, and decorates the shop and sets right the furniture. It falls on the *Amavasya* (*Krishna Paksha*) of *Kartik* month of *Vikrama* era. Sweets and special dishes are prepared and fire works are let off by the children. Special illumination is arranged during the night. The occasion is also used for meeting friends and relatives.

RAKHI—*Rakhi* or *Raksha Bandhan* falls on the *Purnima* of *Srawan*

month of *Vikrama* era and is observed by the sisters to ward off the evil and the brothers promise them protection.

SHEETLA ASHTAMI—It falls on the eighth day of *Jyestha* month of the *Vikrama* era and women folk are particular about observing this festival. Food for the day is prepared the previous evening and no kitchen is run nor hot meals taken on this day.

GANGOR—It is a ladies' festival and is observed for a fortnight ending on the third day of the bright fortnight of the month of *Chaitra* every year. All unmarried girls worship Gauri, the consort of Lord Shiva seeking her favour for handsome, courageous and dauntless husbands. On the last day, idols of Isar (Shiva) and Gauri (Parvati) are decorated and taken in a procession through the main markets and streets attended by a large gathering and are finally immersed in waters.

DASHEHARA—It is observed on the 10th day of *Shukla Paksa* of the month of *Asoj* to commemorate the victory of Rama over Ravana, as narrated in the epic. This is also considered to be symbolic victory of good over evil. An effigy of Ravana is prepared, the final act of the epic is enacted by the Ramlila party and the effigy is set on fire. The festival is of special significance to the Rajputs.

Other festivals of importance are Shivaratri, Annakut (specially at Nathdwara), Navaratri, Ganesh Chauth, Ramnavami and Akhatee.

Jain Festivals

Among the Jains, the principal festivals are : Mahavira Jayanti; Paryusan and Samvatsari.

Mahavira Jayanti marks the birthday of Lord Mahavira. The Jains observe fast on this day and take the idol or picture of the lord in a procession through the market. The festival falls on the thirteenth day of bright half of *Chaitra*.

During *Paryusan*, the Jains observe fast for the purification of the soul. It is observed during the month of *Bhadrapad*.

Samvatsari marks the successful termination and observation of *Paryusan Parva*. This is observed by begging pardon from all known individuals for any wrong that might have been inadvertently committed.

Muslim Festivals

The principal festivals of the Muslims are *Muharram*, *Bara Wafat*, *Shabe-barat*, *Ramzan*, *Idul Fitr* and *Idul Zuha* which are observed here in the same way as elsewhere. *Muharram* is observed in the month of

Muharram of the *Hijari* era, in commemoration of the martyrdom of Hussain. The followers of the faith keep fast and *Tazias* are taken in procession and are later buried.

Barawafat is observed¹ as a solemn festival on the twelfth of *Rabi-ul-awal*. It was the day of death as well as the birth of the prophet Mohammad. *Shabe-barat* is the night of the 14th of *Saban* month and is an occasion when the Muslims offer oblations and distribute alms to the poor and needy.

Ramzan is a holy month when the followers of the faith observe fast for a full month and offer prayers. *Idul-Fitr* or the feast of the termination of the fast marks the end of the *Ramzan*. Mass prayers are offered in the mosques and feasts are arranged. People visit the houses of their relatives and friends. On the occasion of *Idul-Zuha*, Muslims go for a *Haj*, offer mass prayers in the mosque and perform sacrifice of rams and goats.

Fairs

A number of religious and social fairs are held in the district. The more important ones are listed in Appendix B.

Social Change

The social changes resulting from the post-Independence legislative measures have started making their impact on society. These changes have affected almost all strata of society, from the commoner to the prince. The most radical socio-political change has been the disappearance of the princely order and the abolition of jagirdari system. Another revolutionary measure in the social field has been the classification of certain backward and downtrodden classes into Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to ameliorate their social and economic conditions. Another important legislative measure has been "democratic decentralisation" whereby new local leadership has emerged replacing the old feudal one. The change is more visible in age old social institutions. The caste system is losing its rigidity. In hotels and in community dinners, persons belonging to different castes and creeds can now be seen eating together, sitting side by side. They also travel together sitting side by side in the same bus or compartment of the trains. It is very rare that one is excommunicated on charges of dining with members of a caste inferior to one's own. However, inter-caste marriages have yet to become popular and acceptable. Another social institution, the joint family

1. Buck, Major, C.H.: *Faiths, Fairs and Festivals of India*, 1917, p. 199.

system, as indicated earlier, is gradually disintegrating owing to socio-economic pressures.

Development in the fields of communication and transport has also acted as accelerating factor to bring about social changes. Radio sets, which were a luxury item even in the towns some thirty years back, are now very common in the villages. Increase in the means of transport has brought the villager nearer to the towns and a perceptible change in his style of living. Use of nylon and terrellyne cloths, perfumed oil and other urbanite characteristics are increasingly finding their way into the villages.

APPENDIX A

A sample of folk songs sung on various occasions in the district

गणगौर

- (अ) म्हारो धूमर छै नखरालो ए माँ गोरी धूमर रमवा म्है जास्यां,
- (ब) अनीखा कुंवरजी हो सायवा भालो दैऊं घर आय ।
- (स) खैलण दो गणगौर भंवर म्हानै पूजन दो गणगौर ।
- (द) रगड़-रगड़ पग धोवतो ओ रसिया धोवतो पिछीला रौ पाल ।

होली

- (अ) फागण आयो रसिया फागणियो रंगाई दो ।

सावण

- (अ) काजल भरियो कूंपली कोई पढायो पलंग अघवीच कोरो काजलियो ।
- (ब) वादलो वरसे क्यूं नी ए, विजलो चमेकै क्यूं नी ए ।

व्याह-शादी

- (अ) वनासा आपरो मंडप वन्यो भारी, झाड़ झाड़ पर लगी रोशनी देखै नर नारी ।
- (ब) बनो तो म्हारो रामचन्द्र अवतार, वनी तो म्हारी सीता जानकी ।
- (स) चालो गजानन जोसीड़ा रे चालां ।

APPENDIX B

A list of principal religions fairs held in the Udaipur district

Name of the fair	Place	Date and Period (Period in bracket)	Category	Principal communities taking part in the fair	Approximate gathering mate ('000)	Nearest Bus stand/Route	Nearest Railway station
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BHIM TAHSIL							
Ramdeoiji	Lakha Guda	Bhadrapada Badi 10 (3)	Religious	Hindus	4	Lakha Guda	Khamlighat
"	Kookra	Bhadrapada Badi 11 (3)	"	"	4	Kookra	"
"	Cheta	Bhadrapada Badi 10 (3)	"	"	2	Khamlighat	"
Mataji	Ajeetgarh	Phalguna (3)	"	"	3	Ajeetgarh	"
Pabuji	Lalpura	Kartika (3)	"	"	3	Lalpura	"
Shivratri	Shyopura As	Phalguna Badi 15 (3)	"	"	4	Beawar	Beawar
Danaji Maharaj	Jetpura	Bhadrapada Sudi 15 (2)	"	"	2	"	"
Deoji	Kaladeh	Bhadrapada Badi 8 (2)	"	"	1	Bhim	Khamlighat
Sheel Saptmi	Kookra	Chaitra Badi 7 (2)	"	"	4	Kookra	"
DEOGARH TAHSIL							
Ramdeoiji	Miyala	Bhadrapada Sudi 2 (2)	"	All communities	20	Miyala	Deogarh
Ajneswar Mahadeo Ajna		Phalguna Badi 14 (1)	"	"	5	Ajna	"
Karni Mata	Deogarh	Ashvina Sudi 5 (4)	Religious & Commercial	"	50	Deogarh	"

APPENDIX B (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ramdeoiji	Lasani	Bhadrapada Sudi 1	(1)	Religious	All comm- 25		Deogarh
Tējaji	Tal	Bhadrapada Sudi 15	(1)	"	unities 0.5		"
Awati Mata	Hadda ka Mas	Asoj Sudi 11	(1)	"	" 5		"
AMET TAHSIL							
Mahadeoji	Amet	Phalgun Badi 14	(1)	"	Hindus 1	Amet	Amet
"	Kabri	"	(1)	"	" 2	Kabri	Kunwariya
Koteswar Mahadeo	Amet	Phalgun Sudi 11	(1)	"	" 7	Amet	Amet
KUMBHALGARH TAHSIL							
Deojhulni	Ekadashi	Garbor		"	" 100	Garbor	Charbhuj Road
Amba Mata	Richher	Jyaistha Sudi 9	(2)	"	All comm- 4	Richher	"
					unities		
Mataji	Sameecha	"	(1)	"	" 2	Bargaon	Kankroli
Ban Mata	Kelwara	Jyaistha Badi 14	(1)	"	" 1	Kelwara	"
Parasram Mahadeo	Udawar	Phalgun Badi 14	(1)	"	Hindus 3	"	Charbhuj Road
Hariyali Amawasya	Kakarwa	Shravana Badi 15	(1)	Social	All comm- 2	Kakarwa	"
					unities		
Bhawani Mata	Bhawani-ki Bhagal	Jyaistha Badi 10	(1)	Religious	" 1	Ghata	Kankroli
Vardar-ki-Nal	Tboriya	Vaisakha Sudi 3	(1)	"	" 3	"	"

APPENDIX B (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
RAJSAMAND TAHSIL								
Mahadeoji	Pharara	Vaisakha Sudi 15	(1)	Religious	Hindus	4	Peeparda	Kankroli
Rameshwar Mahadeo Rajnagar		"	(1)	"	"	3	Rajnagar	"
Goraji	"	Jyaistha Sudi 11	(1)	"	All comm-unities	1	"	"
Parasnath	"	Bhadrapada Sudi 6	(1)	"	Jains	1.5	"	"
Mataji	Dhoinda	Jyaistha Sudi 6	(1)	"	All comm-unities	1	Dhoinda	"
Tontiya Topya	Peeparda	14th August	(1)	Memorial	"		Peeparda	"
Shravani Mela	Kankroli	Shravana Badi 15	(1)	Social	"	1	Kankroli	Kankroli
"	Rajnagar	"	(1)	"	"	0.5	Rajnagar	"
RAILMAGRA TAHSIL								
Project Mela	Relmagra	January 26	(3)	Religious	All comm-unities	4	Banediya	Nathdwara
NATHDWARA TAHSIL								
Annakoot	Nathdwara	Kartika Sudi 1	(1)	Religious	Hindus	10	Nathdwara	Nathdwara
Pratap Jayanti	Haldighati	Jyaistha Sudi 7	(5)	Memorial	All comm-unities	5	"	"
Janmashtmi	Nathdwara	Bhadrapada Badi 8	(1)	Religious	Hindus	6	"	"

APPENDIX B (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahadeoji	Barodiya	Vaisakha Sudi 15(1)	Religious	Hindus	1.5	Kheroda	Kherda
"	Lunda	"	"	"	7	Kanod	Kanod
"	Kheroda	"	"	"	2	Kheroda	Kheroda
"	Bejarda	"	"	"	1.5	Bhindar	Bhindar
Parasnath	Anenda	Posh Badi 10	"	Jains	5	Anenda	Kheroda
Bindesar Mahadeo	Bhindar	Shravana & Bhadrpada	"	Hindus	2	Bhindar	Bhindar
GIRWA TAHSIL							
Gangaur	Udaipur	Chaitra Sudi 3	"	All Com-2 municipalities	2	Udaipur	Udaipur
Hariyali Amawasya	"	Shravana Badi 15 (1)	Social	"	50	"	"
Dashera	"	Ashvina Sudi 10 (1)	Religious	Hindus	50	"	"
Goverdhan Puja	"	Kartika Sudi 1 (1)	"	"	—	Kailashpuri	"
Shivratri	Kailashpuri	Phalguna Badi 14 (1)	"	"	10	Jagat	"
Mataji	Jagat	Bhadrpada Badi 7(1)	"	"	0.5	Bari	"
Ubeshwar Mahadeo	Dhar	Vaisakha Sudi 15 (1)	"	"	0.5	Jamar Kotra	"
Jameswar Mahadeo	Jamar Kotra	Vaisakha Sudi 15(1)	"	"	15	Sakroda	"
Bhanwaria Mela	Sakroda	Shravana Badi 14(1)	"	"	1	Sakroda	"
Saveena	Saveena	Posh Sudi 10 (1)	"	Jains	0.5	Saveena	"
KOTRA TAHSIL							
Mahadeoji	Jhed	March	"	Hindus	1.5	Mandwa	Swaroopganj
Mahadeoji	Kotra	Chaitra Badi 15 (1)	"	"	1	Kotra	"

APPENDIX B (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahadeoji	Bansela	Chaitra Badi 15 (1)	Religious	Hindus	1.5	Kotra	Swaroopganj
Mahadeoji	Sara	" (1)	"	"	2	"	"
Mahadeoji	Gungrod	" (1)	"	"	2	Gungrod	Sirohi Road
Mahadeoji	Mamer	" (1)	"	"	5	Kotra	Khed Brahma
Mahadeoji	Meri	" (1)	"	"	2	"	"
DHARIYWAD TAHSIL							
Mahadeoji	Dhariyawad	Baisakhi Purnima (1)	"	"	2	Dhariyawad	Banim
Barwal Mataji ka Sthan	Dhariyawad	Bhadrapad Badi 7 (1)	All Communities	"	2	"	"
Dhariyawad	"	Chaitra Badi 7 (1)	Religious	"	10	"	"
SARADA TAHSIL							
Gatedji	Veerpura	Ashvina Sudi 11 (2)	"	"	3	Jaisamand	Udaipur
Pratap Jayanti	Chawand	Jyaistha Sudi 3 (2)	Memorial	"	10	Chawand	"
Mataji	Karadiya	Navratri (1)	Religious	All Comm-unities	2	Semari	"
Kalaji	Tokar	Navratri (1)	"	"	4	Tokar	"
SALUMBAR TAHSIL							
Kalaji	Redala	Ashvina Sudi 1 (1)	"	Hindus	5	Baroda	"
Laxminarainji	Utherda	Bhadrapada (2)	"	"	20	Utharda	"
		Badi 8					

APPENDIX B (Concd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Koteshwar Mahadeo	Matasula	Phalguna Badi 13 (2)	Religious	Hindus	3	Matasula	Udaipur
KHERWARA TAHSIL							
Rakhabeo	Rakhabeo	Chaitra Badi 8	"	Jains		Rakhabeo	"
Vijaya Dashmi	Kherwara	Ashvina Sudi 10	"	All Comm-unities		Kherwara	"
Ganeshji	Jawas	Chaitra Badi 3-4	"	"		Kherwara	"
Mahadeoji	Thana	Phalguna Badi 14	"	"		Thana	"
Shivratri	Kalyanpur	"	"	"		Kalyanpur	"
JHADOL TAHSIL							
Govind Swami	Bichhawada	Kartik Sudi 1	(1) Religious & Commercial	Hindus	1.5	—	—
Hariharji Mahadeo	Badrana	Kartik Sudi 1*	(1) Religious	"	4	—	—
Kamalnath Mahadeo	Maghwada	Baisakhi Punam	(1)	"	3.5	—	—
Beda ka Meda	Phalasia	Chaitra Badi 9	(1)	"	3	—	—
Mahadeo	Nichalisigri	Jaith Badi 1	(1)	"	1.5	—	—
Ambawat	Khetwada	Chaitra Sudi 12	(1)	"	0.5	—	—

1. Source: *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, pp. 461-463 and the Offices of various tahsildars of the district.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Udaipur district lies in the heart of the Aravalli ranges which girdle the district from north to south. The northern part of the district consists generally of elevated plateaus and the eastern part of fertile plains. The southern and western portions are mostly covered with rocks, hills and dense jungles. About four-fifth of the area¹ of the district is thus hilly. In all only about 37 per cent of the district area is cultivable. The river Banas and its tributaries flow through the eastern parts. Other rivers flowing in the district include Som, Gomti, Jakham, Wakal, Beraach, Khari, Kothari and Chandrabhaga. All these are non-perennial. 22 per cent of cropped area of the district is irrigated (1972-73) from various sources, chiefly by wells and tanks and lakes. This compares favourably with the national average of 25 per cent². The district has, on the whole, a dry climate. Average annual rainfall comes to 650.3 mm. (25.60"), about 94 per cent of which is received during June-September. The predominantly agricultural nature of the district economy is indicated by agriculturists forming a very high percentage of the total working force (75.55 per cent of male workers and 81.35 per cent of female workers at the time of 1971 census).

Land Utilisation and Reclamation

As stated earlier, a major part of the district is hilly and thus unsuitable for cultivation. In 1972-73 only 17.2 per cent of the geographical area was under crops; 3.0 per cent of this area being double cropped, the total gross cropped area came to 20.2 per cent. 15.0 per cent of the area in the district was under forests and another 5.3 per cent was left fallow (2.4 per cent as current fallow and 2.9 per cent as the other fallow land). Besides, 9.1 per cent of the area was classified as other cultivable land excluding fallow land. This category was composed of 9.0 per cent of area under permanent pastures and other grazing land and 0.1 per cent of land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves. Cultivable waste land spread over 12.7 per cent of area of the district during the year, and another 40.7 per cent was not available for cultivation, composed of land

1. Area figures based on village papers.

2. *Industrial Potential Survey of Udaipur District*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur, p. 24,

put to non-agricultural uses like roads, buildings, etc. (11.9 per cent) and barren and uncultivable land (28.8 per cent).

Table at Appendix I indicates the pattern of land utilisation in the district during the years 1959-60 to 1972-73.

Co-operative Farming

Though co-operation in the field of agriculture was introduced in the erstwhile Udaipur (Mewar) State in the year 1927¹, the first co-operative farming society in Udaipur district was registered only after the integration of the State into former Rajasthan in 1949, under the name of Rajasthan Better Farming Co-operative Society Ltd., Udaipur. It had a membership of 15 and a share capital of Rs. 375. Progress was slow initially but the movement gathered momentum later and by 1968-69 the number of co-operative farming societies had reached 31. Because of poor financial resources at the command of the members, many of these societies were not functioning properly and were almost defunct. A need was, therefore, felt to revitalise the movement and as a result, integration and liquidation of the societies took place.

The following table records the position of co-operative farming societies during the last five years ending 1972-73:²

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Societies	Number	31	32	28	23	17
2.	Membership	„	1,026	1,034	818	775	291
3.	Land Cultivated	Hectares	664	1,097	345	206	45
4.	Subscribed capital	Rupees	39,306	42,291	44,681	40,311	29,260
5.	Working capital	„	49,871	50,501	57,776	107,793	117,410
6.	Value of production	„	4,012	4,216	13,010	N.R.	640
7.	Sales	„	3,012	N.R.	13,010	N.R.	640

Forestry

As stated earlier, 15 per cent of the district area is covered by forests. 5,018 sq. km. of protected forests are under the State Forest Department and these are in hilly tracts in Girwa, Bhim, Dharyawad Kherwara, Jhadol, Kotra, Salumber and Gogunda tahsils. Major forest produce of the district includes timber, coal, and firewood, the minor produce being gum, bamboo, *Tendu*, *Katha*, honey, wax, *Anvala* bark, *Musli*, *Aretha*, *Panwad* and grasses.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Udaipur.

2. *ibid*.

N.R. = Not Recorded

The production of major and minor forest produce of the district and its value during the last three years ending 1972-73 is given in the following table¹:

(Quantity in quintals and value in lakh rupees)

Produce	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
I. MAJOR PRODUCE						
1. Timber*	2,173	4.89	1,718	3.54	2,950	6.78
2. Charcoal	79,833	7.98	69,684	23.76	61,740	24.70
3. Firewood	3,981	1.31	5,804	0.70	29,240	4.12
II. MINOR PRODUCE						
1. Gum	3,309	15.72	2,874	14.37	1,906	10.48
2. Bamboo	44,379	19.97	23,780	16.89	55,966	41.78
3. <i>Tendu</i> leaves	14,435	10.10	27,977	21.18	8,876	8.88
4. <i>Katha</i>	548	5.08	250	3.00	475	6.65
5. Honey	46	0.22	95	0.76	59	0.53
6. Wax	4	0.28	11	0.11	4	0.04
7. <i>Musli</i>	49	0.40	219	2.62	130	7.76
8. <i>Kanaj</i>	945	1.28	1,596	3.99	2,413	7.24
9. Grass	14,969	2.69	4,250	0.85	2,331	0.47

Afforestation and exploitation of the forests of the district was taken up in the year 1955. Plantations were carried out on a large scale on hills and at the foot hills and depressions. The species tried included *Babul*, *Neem*, *Bakain*, *Adu*, *Shisham*, *Kumta*, *Siris*, *Ber*, *Khera* etc. Afforestation is being done on the basis of prescription of a 10 Year Working Plan (1962-63 to 1971-72). No new plantations were, however, undertaken in the district during the last decade² The forest area in the district in 1972-73 was 287 thousand hectares as compared to 124 thousand hectares in 1959-60.

There are four forest nurseries maintained by the State Forest Department at Sitlamata, Chaugan, Kotra and Bansi which nurse and supply saplings of various trees for *Van Mahotsav*s also.

Expenditure on forests during the years 1968-69 to 1971-72 was as follows:³

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Udaipur.

* Quantity of timber in cubic metres.

2. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Udaipur.

3. *ibid.*

(Rs. in thousands)

S. No.	Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1.	Conservation works	54.5	49.8	175.3	387.27
2.	Establishment	783.8	882.4	988.3	1007.48
3.	Development works	157.1	210.1	294.9	183.39
4.	Other works	86.8	92.4	90.8	82.49
Total		1,082.2	1,234.7	1,549.3	1,660.63

IRRIGATION

About 22 per cent of the cultivated area in the district has facilities for artificial irrigation (85 thousand hectares out of 387 thousand hectares in 1972-73). This is much higher than the State average of about 11 per cent.¹ The high proportion of irrigation is reflected in the high proportion of double cropped area. In spite of fallow land, 17.3 per cent of the total cropped area in the district is double cropped (1972-73).

Sourcewise Irrigation

The table at Appendix II gives the source-wise irrigation pattern in the district. It is apparent that well irrigation is predominant. In 1972-73, 91.4 per cent of the total irrigated area was irrigated by wells, 7.7 per cent by tanks and the rest by other sources.

WELLS—As already stated, wells are the most prominent source of irrigation in the district. Wells are found in all tahsils but are less common in the Sarada, Kherwara, Jhadol and Kotra tahsil area, which have stony soils. Wells are more prominently found in the vicinity of rivers and nullahs, where water level is high due to percolation and wells, consequently, are not required to be very deep. Water is lifted from the wells generally through *Charas* or through pumping sets which are increasingly becoming popular. The Rajasthan Ground Water Department provides facilities of blasting machines and staff for construction and deepening of wells.

The number of wells in the district during the years 1964-65 to 1972-73 is shown in the following table:²

Year	Total	In use	Out of use
1964-65	87,558	69,953	17,605
1965-66	88,378	68,579	19,799

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Udaipur District*, p. 24

2. Source : Board of Revenue (Land Records), Ajmer and *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Udaipur*, 1973, p. 94.

1	2	3	4
1966-67	90,749	69,718	21,031
1967-68	92,708	69,791	22,917
1968-69	94,202	71,057	23,145
1969-70	96,119	66,639	29,480
19 0-71	98,727	70,081	28,646
1971-72	1,00,274	78,531	21,743
1972-73	1,03,010	66,485	36,525

TUBE-WELLS—Construction of tube-wells was started in the district by the Rajasthan Ground Water Board (now Department) in 1971. However, only 58 low duty tube-wells meant for drinking water supply, had been drilled till the end of 1973-74.¹ The drilling of irrigation tube-wells has not been started. The department, however, undertakes rock drilling and blasting for deepening of open surface wells on behalf of the individuals and other agencies. The charges² (1973-74) for blasting are Rs. 65 per blast of eight holes and for drilling Rs. 250 per metre in case of open surface wells and Rs. 325 per metre for tube-wells.

TANKS—Tanks are the second most important source of irrigation and irrigated 6,520 hectares in 1972-73. Tanks and lakes were commonly built during the princely regime by collection of rain water in beds of hills for drinking, irrigation and other purposes. Jaisamand is one of the largest artificial lakes in the district. Rajsamand, Pichola, Fatehsagar, Vallabhnagar and Udaisagar were built during pre-integration days. Their description is given in Chapter I of this volume. After the formation of Rajasthan, old tanks were repaired and new ones built and their water was systematically used for irrigating the fields. The expenditure on the tanks under minor irrigation schemes during various Plan periods was as follows:³

Period	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Amount
I Plan	15.22
II Plan	17.22
III Plan	32.08
Annual Plans (1966-69)	38.29

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Jodhpur.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Udaipur.

1	2
1969-70	5.14
1970-71	10.52
1971-72	9.43
1972-73	10.77

Crop-wise Irrigation

Table at Appendix III gives the figures of irrigated area growing main groups of crops viz. food crops (other than sugar-cane), sugar-cane, cotton and other crops. It is evident that a bulk of the irrigated area in the district is under food-crops. It was 79.0 per cent of the total in 1972-73. Main irrigated food crops grown in the district are maize in the *Kharif* season and wheat and barley in the *Rabi* season. Other such crops irrigated to a lesser extent were rice and *Jowar*, among cereals, gram and some other pulses, condiments and spices and fruits and vegetables. Sugar-cane, in itself claimed 5.7 per cent of the irrigated area in 1972-73. Cotton was sown on another 7.5 per cent of irrigated area in that year. Among the other artificially irrigated crops were groundnut, rape and mustard and linseed among oilseeds besides fodder crops. These crops taken together were grown on 7.8 per cent of the irrigated area in 1972-73.

SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

With hilly ranges in most parts and fast-flowing rivers and nullahs during the monsoon, water erosion is the main problem of the district. Approximately 80 per cent of the area under cultivation in the district is undulating and suffers from the problem of soil erosion causing removal of top soils, resulting in shallowness of depth and poor fertility¹. Poor sub-soil drainage at certain places gives rise to problem of acute salinity and alkalinity² and the soil needs to be reclaimed. Adoption of soil conservation practices becomes, therefore, essential.

The programme of soil conservation³ was introduced in the district in the year 1966-67. Contour bunding and terracing were mainly adopted under the programme though *Nala* bunding, pasture development, levelling, irrigation layouts, repair of old works and dry farming etc. were also adopted to a certain extent. The expenditure on soil conservation during, the years 1970-71 to 1973-74 was of order of Rs. 3.82 lakhs, Rs. 0.37 lakh, Rs. 13.76 lakhs and Rs. 52.97 lakhs respectively. No expenditure under

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Agricultural Chemist, Agriculture Department, Rajasthan. Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

famine relief works on soil conservation was incurred during 1971-72. Details of the work done under different schemes of soil conservation programme in the district during these years is shown in the following table¹ :

		(Hectares)			
S.No.	Scheme	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Contour Bunding	572	161	889	1,541
2.	Terracing	1,671	716	3,915	14,277
3.	Nala Bunding	21	156	123	2,253
4.	Pasture Development	18	—	242	262
5.	Levelling	4	43	6	—
6.	Irrigation layouts	—	—	4	—
7.	Repair of old works	121	1,617	575	—
8.	Contour farming	—	—	313	—
9.	Castor sowing	—	—	7	—
10.	Land Reclamation	8	—	—	—
11.	Dry farming	788	—	—	—
Total area covered		3,203	2,693	6,074	18,333

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

No regular soil survey of the district has been conducted. However, on the basis of a general reconnaissance survey conducted by the State Agriculture Department, soils of the district can be broadly classified into the following five associations² :

- (1) Lithosols and Regosols of the hills
- (2) Yellowish brown soils of foot hills
- (3) Brown soils (Saline Phase)
- (4) Red loams
- (5) Black soils

Red soil is more prominent on high elevations and black soil in low lying areas of the district. The former is generally of coarse to medium texture, being sandy loam to loam and has a poorer fertility status. Sandy loam soil is particularly met with in Deogarh, Bhim and Amet Panchayat Samiti areas and suits the maize crop particularly. The black soils are loam or clay loam having normal fertility except where the problem of salinity or alkalinity occurs. Kumbhalgarh, Gogunda, Kotri,

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Chief Soil Survey Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Jhadol, Girwa, Badgaon, Rajsamand, Railmagra, Khamnore, Mavli and Bhinder Panchayat Samitis have mostly clay loam soil which is suitable for maize, cotton, wheat and groundnut and also for sugarcane, etc. All type of soils in the district are deep to moderately deep except over hard rocks or partially weathered rocks, where they are shallow, 4 to 6 feet or even less. The red loam type of soil is fairly distributed in Panchayat Samitis Kherwara, Sarada, Salumber and Dhariyawad and suits the growth of maize and wheat crops. In general, soils in the western parts of the district are mostly stony. In small portions of eastern and southern parts, yellowish brown soil is also met with and has shallow depth. All these soils, in general, are medium in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash contents.

Principal Crops

There are two main crop seasons in the district, as elsewhere viz., *Kharif* and *Rabi*. Major *Kharif* or mainly rain fed crops are maize and rice among cereals, *Tur*, *Moong*, *Urd*, *Chanwla* and *Moth* among pulses and groundnut and sesamum (*Til*) among oilseeds. Sugarcane and cotton are also extensively sown in the *Kharif* season, as also vegetables and fruits. *Rabi* crops include wheat and barley as cereals, gram and certain other pulses and rape and mustard family of oilseeds. *Kharif* or the *Siyalu* crops are sown with the onset of the rainy season (June-July) and harvested in early winter (November-December). The *Rabi* or the *Unalu* crops are mainly irrigated and are harvested by the beginning of summer season (March-April). There is a third crop season viz. *Fasal Zayad* in which vegetables like brinjals, cucumbers and watermelons and musk melons are raised in river beds during the summers¹.

Some of the important crops of the district are described below :

MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)—Maize or the Indian corn is the most important food grain crop of the *Kharif* season, both from the point of view of area as well as the total production. Essentially a warm climate crop, it is one of the earliest sown rain crops and needs plenty of moisture in its early stages of growth which is provided through well irrigation. The irrigation is not provided after rains have set in except in case of scanty rains. The soil preparation starts in May when two or three thorough ploughings are done, to lay a fine seed bed, which the crop requires for good germination. The sowing period ranges from mid-June to mid-July, depending on the onset of the monsoon. The seed may be sown broadcast or in row. For green cobs, maize is sown early in April and stalks are used as fodder. No manuring is usually applied. One hand weeding

1. Source: Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

and hoeing is done between the third week of August and second week of September. The harvesting is done when the crop is fully mature i.e., when sheaths become brownish and seeds fairly hard and dry in October. The average out-turn¹ per hectare was estimated at 13.2 quintals in 1971-72.

Maize is extensively grown in all tahsils of the district and prominently in Girwa, Nathdwara, Dhariyawad, Mavli, Salumber, Sarada, Kherwara, Jhadol and Kotra tahsils. Total area under the crop was 1,94,085 hectares in 1972-73 which produced 1,42,070 tonnes of maize. The corresponding figures in 1958-59 were 1,41,546 hectares and 1,77,864 tonnes. Maize is the staple food of the masses of the district and eaten both as green *Bhutas* and as dry grain, ground into flour.

RICE (*Oryza Sativa*)—Paddy cultivation is undertaken on a small scale in the district in the valleys and slopes of hills. The land is given summer cultivation followed by puddling and tillage. The soil preparation precedes actual sowing from mid-July to first week of August. The crop requires sufficient water after sowing, evenly standing in the fields and drained frequently and land tilled again to allow the transplanted seeds to set well and later till the dough stage. High temperature and humidity help the growth of the crop. Two or three inter-culturing are done. Application of chemical fertilisers helps improve the yield of paddy. Harvesting is done in November-December by cutting the plants with a sickle and dried for three-four days. Threshing is done about a week later either by beating of the sheaves or treading under the feet of the bullocks or even by pedal threshers by certain progressive cultivators.

Paddy was sown on a total of 14,733 hectares in 1972-73 as against 11,450 hectares in 1958-59. Prominent paddy growing tahsils² in the district were Kherwara with maximum area under the crop in 1972-73, followed by Jhadol, Salumber, Dhariyawad and Sarada in that order. Tahsils which grew paddy to a smaller extent were Kotra, Gogunda, Kumbhalgarh and Girwa. Area under paddy in other tahsils was insignificant. The total production of rice in 1972-73 was 1,638 tonnes, as against 8,344 tonnes in the year 1958-59. The average yield in 1971-72 was put at 5.82 quintals per hectare.

WHEAT (*Triticum Aestivum*)—It is the chief *Rabi* crop of the district occupying the maximum area under any foodgrain crop in that season, sown in all the tahsils of the district, more prominently in Vallabhnagar, Railmagra and Mavli³ (with more than 10 per cent of total area

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, Udaipur, 1973, p. 62.

2. Source: Board of Revenue (Land Records), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

3. *ibid*.

under wheat in each). It is an essentially irrigated crop (90 per cent of the wheat area in 1972-73 was irrigated).

Soil preparations for wheat start by about the 10th of September, preceded by three or four ploughings in summer and repeated harrowings in rainy season. The actual sowing is done in mid-October to mid-November. The land is watered before the sowing and then again about eight times in all, out of which one watering is done nearly after a month and twice or thrice at the tillage heading and milt stages. One hoeing, one and a half months after sowing, helps produce a better crop. Sufficient quantity of manure has to be applied and dwarf quality requires application of chemical fertilisers. Harvesting of fully ripe grain with golden yellow and brittle straw is done about the 10th of April, lasting till about mid-May. The average out-turn¹ of wheat in the district was put at 13.24 quintals per hectare in 1971-72.

The production of wheat was 115,176 tonnes and 32,185 tonnes in 1971-72 and 1972-73 produced out of 70,657 hectares and 32,976 hectares respectively. The corresponding figures in 1958-59 were 49,019 tonnes and 51,514 hectares in 1958-59. Area under wheat and its production fell suddenly in 1972-73 due to failure of rains during 1972.

Wheat is the staple food of the middle and upper classes. Its chaff serves as an important source of fodder for the animals, chiefly cattle.

BARLEY (*Hordeum Vulgare*)—The second most important foodgrain crop of the *Rabi* season, both from the point of view of area under it and the produce, barley is also a staple food of the poorer and the lower middle classes, who use its flour ground with wheat. The soil preparation and sowing periods of barley are September-October and October-November. It does not require as rich a soil and care as wheat. It also could do with fewer waterings, between about January and March. Barley is grown either alone or mixed with wheat or gram and sometimes with rape and mustard. The crop is not usually manured, the dwarf variety, however, is fertilised and given plant protection treatment. Inter-culturing is done when the soil is very weedy. The harvesting takes place when the grain is fully matured, towards the end of March or early April. The average yield² of barley in the district in 1971-72 was estimated at 150 quintals per hectare.

Barley was sown in 5,23,550 hectares and 21,692 hectares in 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively, spread over almost all the tahsils, except Kotra with negligible area under it. Nearly 90 per cent of the area under the crop in 1972-73 was provided irrigation facility. The production was 98,463 tonnes and 22,733 tonnes in 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively. The

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, Udaipur, 1973, p. 62.

2. *ibid.*

failure of monsoon resulted in a sudden decline in the area under the crop and the resultant production in 1972-73. The respective figures in 1958-59 were 52,435 hectares and 68,700 tonnes.

PULSES—Pulses were sown on a total of 25,581 hectares in 1972-73 out of which 21,173 hectares were under *Kharif* pulses and 4,408 hectares under *Rabi* pulses. Pulses of the *Kharif* season included *Tur*, *Moong*, *Urd*, *Chanwla* and *Moth*, while gram was the main pulse of the *Rabi* season, occupying as it did nearly 95 per cent area under all *Rabi* pulses. *Kharif* pulses were sown in all the tahsils though to a smaller extent in Kotra and Jhadol tahsils. *Rabi* pulses excluding gram were sown almost exclusively in Railmagra tahsil in 1972-73.

GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*)—It is by far the most important pulse crop of the district both from the point of area and total production. It was sown on 4,181 hectares in 1972-73 and the production was of the order of 2,057 tonnes as against the corresponding figures of 3,342 hectares and 12,323 tonnes in 1958-59 (production in 1972-73 had dropped suddenly due to failure of 1972 monsoon). All the tahsils grew the crop. However, Nathdwara, Kumbhalgarh and Amet tahsils had only very small gram producing areas¹.

The cultivation process for gram is similar to that for wheat, except that no tillage is attempted for gram. The soil preparations begin in the third week of April, followed by summer ploughing. The actual sowing is done in October, preceded by tillage in the last week of September to the second week of October. The crop suppresses the growth of weeds itself and hence no weeding is attempted. Usually one irrigation is provided. The harvesting is done in March after the crop matures, in about 160 to 170 days. The average yield² of gram in Udaipur district was put at 7.75 quintals per hectare in 1971-72.

SUGARCANE (*Sacharum Officinarum* L.)—It is an important cash food crop of the district, confined generally to the best soils. It was sown on a total area of 6,325 hectares in 1972-73, which produced 2,20,534 tonnes, as against 3,955 hectares in 1958-59 producing 1,17,267 tonnes. Sugarcane is extensively sown in Mavli, Girwa, Nathdwara, Vallabhnagar, Kumbhalgarh, Gogunda, Rajsamand and Railmagra tahsils, which shared among themselves 85.5 per cent of the area under the crop in 1972-73.

Sugarcane is on ground for about ten months. It requires thorough soil preparation and tillage before actual sowing, which is done

1. Source: Board of Revenue (Land Records), Ajmer.
2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Udaipur, 1973, p. 62.*

in January-February and finished well before the onset of the summer heat. The crop requires optimum soil moisture during all stages of growth provided by about 40 waterings, the frequency of which is reduced near the time of harvesting and completely stopped a month before actual harvest. It has, therefore, to be an almost completely irrigated crop. Hoeing and weeding is done, firstly after about 4-6 weeks of planting, again in June, and repeated after the onset of the monsoon in August, when inter-culturing and earthing operations are again performed. The harvesting is done between November and March. Average yield of sugarcane in the district was estimated at 529.8 quintals per hectare in 1971-72.

OILSEEDS—Total area under all types of oilseeds¹ in the district was 29,075 hectares in 1972-73. Important oilseed crops include groundnut, sesamum or Til, linseed and rape and mustard family of oilseeds. Groundnut (*Archis hypogaea*) and sesamum are grown in *Kharif* season, sown in July and harvested in October, while linseed and rape and mustard are grown as *Rabi* crops, harvested in February-March. Area under groundnut during 1958-59 and 1972-73 was 4,844 hectares and 15,477 hectares and production 5,063 tonnes and 5,200 tonnes respectively. The average yield per hectare of sesamum was put at 1.88 quintals in 1971-72 and of groundnut 4.88 quintals in 1970-71. Sesamum occupied 20,262 hectares and 11,405 hectares in these two years which produced 5,087 tonnes and 1,916 tonnes respectively. The *Rabi* crops of linseed and rape and mustard oilseed had 1,041 hectares and 1,110 hectares in 1972-73 and the production registered was of the order of 279 tonnes and 803 tonnes respectively. The area and production in 1958-59 were 492 hectares and 100 tonnes in case of linseed and 5821 hectares and 1,564 tonnes of rape and mustard. The average yield in 1971-72 of these crops was 3.11 quintals per hectare.

COTTON (*Gossypium Spp.*)—It is an important cash crop of the district, the area under it being 13,825 hectares in 1972-73 (against 16,127 hectares in 1958-59) and the production 7,450 bales of 180 kg. each (11,860 bales in 1958-59). The sharp fall in the production of cotton as in case of other crops in 1972-73 was ascribed to the failure of monsoons for the second year in succession.

Cotton, a sub-tropical crop, is grown as a *Kharif* crop sown between mid-May and mid-June, soil preparation in April-May preceding it. A lot of watering is required by the crop during its early stages of growth and a comparatively dry spell during the flowering and fruitation stages. Two waterings are provided in September and October, or early

1. Source: Board of Revenue (Land Records), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

and more frequently in case there are insufficient rains in the rainy season. The last watering is provided at the time the flowering and fructification begins in October. Frequent inter-culturing is done between mid-June and mid-July. Two varieties of cotton viz. *Desi* and American are grown in the district. The latter is treated with chemical fertilisers and plant protection devices. The harvesting is done in 2 to 4 pickings, as the balls mature, according to variety and the harvesting period lasts from October to February.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Major fruits grown in the district include mango, guava, papaya (*Papita*), *Jamun*, lemon etc. More prominent among vegetables are ladies fingers, potatoes, onions, cauliflower, tomato, brinjals, chillies and peas. The district has about 20 to 30 orchards growing fruits mostly in Girwa, Nathdwara, Rajsamand, Vallabh-nagar and Salumber tahsils. Most of the area growing fruits and vegetables was irrigated. The following are the figures of area under fruits and vegetables during various years¹ :

Year	Area (Hectares)
1969-70	1324
1970-71	1479
1971-72	1519
1972-73	1291

Area and production of principal crops in the district during the years 1958-59 to 1972-73 are given at appendices IV to VII. Various crop programmes taken-up by the department are described in a later section.

Agricultural Implements and Practices

Most parts of the district being hilly and the holdings small, large scale mechanised cultivation is neither feasible nor popular. Implements in use by the majority of cultivators are old. Improved implements are gradually getting popular with the cultivators of the district mainly through the efforts of the State Agriculture Department. The distribution of these implements is undertaken through the Panchayat Samitis. Implements manufactured by Rajasthan Agricultural Engineering Board, Jaipur are also distributed. The following table shows the number of implements distributed by the State Agriculture Department in the district during various years² :

1. Board of Revenue (Land Records), Rajasthan, Ajmer.
2. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

S.No.	Implement	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Iron plough	23	208	233	233	50	99	42	18	148	—
2.	Chaff-cutter	92	15	62	40	23	17	66	9	—	—
3.	Seed drill	—	32	17	17	15	19	210	12	—	—
4.	Other fabricated material (including cultivators, sprayers, winnowers etc.)	150	365	1,452	506	214	209	219	364	84	85

The department also undertakes demonstrations on the cultivators' fields to bring home to them the advantages of the use of improved agricultural practices like proper spacing, line sowing and other cultural practices.

The following table records the number of agricultural implements and machinery in use in the district at the time of the last four livestock censuses of 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1972 :

		(Number)			
S.No.	Implement	1 1956	2 1961	3 1966	4 1972
1.	Ploughs				
	Wooden	1,72,238	1,95,402	1,98,716	2,13,654
	Iron	121	755	605	732
2.	Carts	23,950	28,643	31,013	35,317
3.	Sugarcane crushers	3,671	4,632	4,348	6,750
4.	Electric pumps for irrigation	17	19	245	1,745
5.	Oil engines with pumping sets:				
	(i) for irrigation	110	206	465	966
	(ii) for other agricultural purposes	NR	NR	NR	162
6.	Tractors and power tillers	39	51	83	101
7.	Ghanis	812	723	760	561
8.	Persian wheel or <i>Rahats</i>	NR	9,867	7,216	19,641
9.	Harrow and cultivators	NR	NR	143	47

1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report, 1956*, p. 29.

2. *Report of the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1961*, pp. 80-81.

3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 92-93.

4. *ibid.*, 1972, pp. 660-667.

NR=Not Recorded.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Seed drills	NR	NR	95	972
11.	Threshers	NR	NR	16	22
12.	Sprayers and dusters	NR	NR	46	242
13.	Other manually or bullock operated implements	NR	NR	NR	10,531
14.	Other tractor operated implements	NR	NR	NR	80
15.	Rotary chaff cutters	NR	NR	33	8

Seeds

Under improved high yielding varieties programme, various varieties of seeds have been introduced in the district. These include wheat-RS 31-1, NP 718, Sonar 64, S-227, Sonalika, Kalyansona, Lal Bahadur, D-134 and Larmo Roho, barley RS-17, gram RS-10, maize Ganga-8, Ranjit, Ganga-5, Malan, Sathi, sugar-cane CO-419, CO-527, CO-449 and CO-997, cotton C-Indore-1, 97-3 and L 1-43 and groundnut AK 12-24. Nucleus seed is produced at the three government seed multiplication farms in the district at Mavli, Lawa Sardargarh and Dhariyawad and also got from other districts. The hybrid seeds are generally received from National Seeds Corporation. Improved varieties of seeds are distributed to the cultivators either through the Panchayat Samitis or directly by the Agriculture Department. The following quantities of seeds were distributed during the years 1966-67 to 1972-73:1

(Quintals)

S.No.	Crop	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Wheat	4,311	1,182	5,950	3,316	8,673	1,639	760
2.	Barley	610	1,070	108	—	132	—	—
3.	Gram	76	704	156	—	459	—	—
4.	Maize	301	345	700	1,102	1,042	551	665
5.	Groundnut	689	826	440	—	472	—	8,500
6.	Sugarcane	1,528	3,248	5,606	—	22,750	—	40,000
7.	Bajra	—	—	—	0.25	5.62	8	414
8.	Jowar	—	—	—	12.44	85	48.90	22.77
9.	Cotton	365	2,250	353	—	614	—	447

Seed Multiplication Farms

SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, MAVLI—This farm, extending over an area of 55.85 hectares (138 acres), is situated on the main Fatehnagar road. It was established in 1957. The farm was transferred to the control of

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

Panchayat Samiti, Mavli in 1968, but was brought back to Departmental control in April 1973. The farm is at present (1973-74) being looked after by an Agriculture Assistant. Bhagolia tank provides the main source of irrigation, there being two wells also in the vicinity. Two pumping sets and one tractor with all complements are in use. Five pairs of bullocks are also there. The area and production under various crops during the years 1965-66 and 1973-74 were as follows.¹ (The production of *Kharif* crops was negligible in 1973-74 due to excessive rains, which resulted in the inundation of the whole area of the farm):

		(Area in acres Production in quintals)			
S.No.	Crops	1965-66		1973-74	
		Area	Production	Area	Production
I. KHARIF CROPS					
1.	Urd	-	-	4.5	3.25
2.	Suraj Mukhi	-	-	11	4.55
3.	Cotton	-	-	1.5	-
4.	Maize	10	2.71	-	-
5.	Soyabeen	-	-	3	-
6.	Groundnut	8.5	6.85	-	-
7.	Jowar	-	-	0.5	-
8.	Paddy	4	-	2	-
9.	Til	13.25	0.40	-	-
II. RABI CROPS					
1.	Wheat :				
	— Sonalika	-	-	16.00	128.00
	— Raj 821	-	-	11.00	77.00
	— RR 2	-	-	37.00	269.00
2.	Barley (RS 6)	-	-	15.00	120.00

SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, LAWA SARDARGARH—Situated on Marwar Junction-Mavli Junction rail route, three km. from Lawa Sardargarh railway station to the north, this farm was started in 1958 by the State Agriculture Department on 42.69 hectares (105.5 acres) of land. In October, 1959 it was transferred to the care of Panchayat Samiti, Amet, but was taken back by the Department in July 1968. Out of the total area,

1, Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

65 acres is cultivated which is divided into 24 big fields, 20 acres unculturable and 20.5 acres under roads, buildings and *nalis* etc. Four wells have been constructed on the farm, out of which two have been fitted with pumping sets. Besides, a full complement of tractor equipment is provided. There are also 5 pairs of bullocks. *Med-bandi* of the whole farm area was done during 1972-73 under relief programme. The farm is run under the care of an Agriculture Assistant who is assisted by two *Halis*. The total income of the farm during 1972-73 was Rs. 16,072 against an expenditure of Rs. 18,117. The area and production under various crops grown during the years 1969-70 to 1972-73 was as follows:¹

the years 1969-70 to 1972-73 was as follows:-

		(Area in acres Production in quintals)							
S. No.	Crop	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1. Wheat									
	-Durgamani	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.06
	-Kharchia	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	1.00	1.30
	-Kalyan Sona	4.5	25.37	0.5	5.60	6.0	60.0	3.0	7.50
	-NP 718	0.35	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-RS 31-1	-	-	40.0	231.50	-	-	-	-
	-Hira	-	-	-	-	0.5	4.0	-	-
2. Barley									
	-R S. 17	0.25	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-IRD 1	-	-	8.0	53.80	-	-	-	-
	-RDB 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-

SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, DHARIYAWAD—This farm is situated near village Chitoria in Panchayat Samiti, Dhariyawad and was started in 1959-60 on a 40.4 hectares (100 acres) plot, out of which 28.3 hectares is cultivable, the rest being under buildings, roads, and waste land. It was run by the Panchayat Samiti, Dhariyawad till 1968-69, and then transferred to the control of the State Agriculture Department. The farm is fenced with barbed wire. A farm manager is incharge of the farm and he is assisted by two *Halis* and a tractor driver. 5 pairs of bullocks and one tractor trolly alongwith a cultivator, disk plough, and other equipment are available at the farm. Irrigation is provided by water lifted with the help of two pumping sets from the river Kamroli, which flows nearby. Besides, a well has also been constructed. In 1972-73, 16.2 hectares (40 acres) of

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur,

the cultivated land at the farm was irrigated. The farm's income and expenditure during 1971-72 were Rs. 47,891 and Rs. 52,234 and during 1972-73 Rs. 59,729 and Rs. 53,277 respectively. The area under different crops and their production during last few years were as follows:¹

		(Area in acres Production in quintals)							
S.No.	Crop	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1.	Wheat								
	-Kalyansona	30	210.00	40.0	231.50	29.0	232.00	23.50	275.00
	-Hira	-	-	-	-	0.5	4.00	0.50	5.00
	-Lal Bahadur	-	-	-	-	0.5	5.00	-	-
	-Trial	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.05
2.	Barley								
	-Trial	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.10

Mannres and Fertilisers

The use of farmyard manure is commonly resorted to for overcoming the deficiencies of the soil. Chemical fertilisers are also becoming popular with the cultivators mainly as a result of the efforts of the State Agriculture Department which brings home to them the benefits of the use of these nutrients through demonstrations and distribution of pamphlets etc. Free distribution of fertilisers was done through the Panchayat Samitis till 1968-69. Since 1969-70, the sale of fertilisers is being handled mainly by Kraya Vikraya Sangh. Certain private agencies have also entered the field, to cope with the increasing demand for them. The preparation of urban night compost is being done by Udaipur municipality since 1968-69.

The following table records the use of green manure and compost during the last few years:²

Year	Green Manure (hectares)	Rural compost prepared (tonnes)
1962-63	3,205	34,730
1965-66	2,184	47,942
1966-67	2,928	14,528

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

1	2	3
1967-68	44	7,244
1968-69	3,844	20,249
1969-70	2,354	30,726
1970-71	3,020	59,490
1971-72	2,075	56,250

The use of green manure dropped suddenly in 1967-68 due to acute scarcity conditions in the district. The following quantities of chemical fertilisers were distributed in the district during various years:¹

(Tonnes)			
Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potash
1959-60	94	16	—
1960-61	45	44	—
1961-62	171	17	—
1962-63	97	9	—
1963-64	156	22	—
1964-65	347	35	—
1965-66	448	58	—
1966-67	423	96	—
1967-68	813	360	—
1968-69	920	182	—
1969-70	1,220	343	54
1970-71	2,065	566	62
1971-72	1,813	374	110
1972-73	821	82	1.9

Crop Rotations

The usual crop rotations followed in the district are:²

1. Maize-Wheat
2. Wheat-Sugarcane-Sugarcane
3. Cotton-fallow-Maize
4. Wheat-green manuring-Wheat
5. Maize-Peas-Sugarcane
6. Maize-Peas-Ladies fingers
7. Maize-Potatoes-ladies fingers

1. Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

8. Chillies-Wheat-Moong
9. Cotton-Wheat
10. Maize-Wheat-Moong
11. Jowar-Wheat-Moong
12. Urd-Wheat-Sugarcane
13. Groundnut-Wheat-Cucurbit

Double Cropping

As already stated, the high proportion of irrigation in the district is reflected in the extent of double cropping practised in the areas where sufficient irrigation facilities exist. 17.3 per cent of the cultivated area in 1972-73 was double cropped. Crops generally sown together are gram and barley, cotton and *Til*, *Jowar* and groundnut, cotton and groundnut, *Jowar* and *Urd*, maize and *Chanwala*, cotton and *Tur* and wheat and *Sarson*. Leguminous crops are rarely grown alone, but mixed with main crops. Mixed cropping is so arranged that crops do not ripen at the same time but at an interval. It is practised to guard against total failure of crops and also to meet personal requirements of subsidiary crops of the cultivators.

Crop Diseases and Pests¹

Common diseases infesting crops in the district include leaf-spot in case of maize, angular leaf spot and anthroxonance in cotton, *ticca* disease in groundnut, red rot in sugarcane, rust and ear coceal in wheat and leaf spot and loose smuts in case of *Jowar*. Maize crop suffers a damage of 0.01 to 0.02 per cent due to leaf spot which initially affects its leaves and then the plant in its photosynthesis resulting in the affected plants finally withering away. It is controlled by spray of copper fungicides like Blitox, Dithine Z-78 and copper oxichloride. Angular leaf spots start from the tip of the cotton leaf slowly covering the whole of the leaf which turns reddish brown in colour, stunting its growth. This disease which causes 0.03 to 0.05 per cent damage to the cotton crop in the district is also controlled by fungicides spray. Anthroxonance affecting cotton crop, starts from the roots, then goes to the stems on which brownish scratches are formed. The loss to the crop in this case is 0.01 to 0.02 per cent and it is controlled by seed treatment before sowing and adoption of proper crop rotations. *Ticca* disease raises reddish brown spots on the affected groundnut plants and is controlled again by sprays of copper fungicides. The estimated loss to the crop by this disease in the district

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

is 0.02 to 0.05 per cent. Red rot in sugarcane, causing 0.01 to 0.02 per cent damage results in red stripes on leaves and cane sets. It is controlled by growing resistant varieties like CH 19, 527, 449 and 992.

Wheat crop affected by rust is controlled by treatment of seed with Agrosan G.N., Sulphur dusting and Zineb spray, besides the growing of resistant varieties of seeds like NP 719, RS-31-1, C-59, Sonara-64 and S-227. The loss to wheat crop due to rusts is estimated at 0.05 to 1.02 per cent. Ear coecal causes black shoot formation in the ear of grain at the time of grain formation in the wheat crop, resulting in damage to the extent of 0.02 per cent to the crop. The seeds are soaked in salt water and floating seeds are weeded out after drying and the process wards off this disease. Leaf spot and loose smuts in *Jowar* crop result in heavier losses to the crop, to the extent of 1 to 3 per cent in the district. Use of copper fungicides in the former and seed treatment with Agrosan G.N. before sowing in the latter case, keep the crop safe from these diseases.

Pests affecting the crops in the district are grass hoppers, army worms and stem borers in maize, jassids, affids, ball worms, leaf rollers, semiloopers in cotton, affids, cut worms and termites in groundnut, termites, pyrella, stem beetle, top shoot borers and root borers in sugar-cane, termites, blue beetle, aphids and stem borers in case of wheat and cut worms and pod worms infesting gram crop. Loss due to these pests, if not properly controlled, is from 0.01 per cent to 7 per cent in various cases. To ward off and control these worms, BHC 10 per cent dusting, Endrine 20 EC spray (mixed with 50 per cent DDT in case of ball worms and leaf rollers in cotton) and its 5 per cent treatment of soil growing groundnut, sugarcane and wheat are undertaken.

The work of plant protection in the district is being undertaken by the District Agriculture Office, since its establishment in 1950. 11 Plant Protection Units each composed of one Agriculture Assistant and five Plant Protection Fieldmen are at present (1973-74) working in the district at Mavli, Salumber, Rajsamand, Kherwara, Deogarh, Amet, Dhariyawad, Kumbhalgarh, Gogunda, Girwa and Badgaon (headquarters of last two units are at Udaipur). These units work in close collaboration with the Panchayat Samitis of the district and are provided with plant protection equipment like dusters, sprayers etc. and each unit has a store for stocking pesticides and insecticides. Special campaigns are organised to meet emergent situations of breaking out of a crop disease or for controlling the pest infestations. Such campaigns were organised in 1962-63 and 1963-64 to control heavy attack of army cut worm and pyrilla in sugar-cane crop and jassids in cotton. Rat control and weed control programmes

were also organised in 1963-64. In 1966-67 again, intensive rat control measures were undertaken for cotton crop in Mavli and Railmagra Panchayat Samitis. *Phadka* broke out as an epidemic in maize crop and a campaign for its control was carried out during 1966-67 and 1967-68. 37,900 acres were covered under plant protection operations and special inspection camps were organised for the purpose. Similar operations were carried out during 1969-70 and 1970-71 to control the out-break of pyrrilla in sugarcane. Besides these campaigns, intensive soil treatment has also been undertaken by the Department from time to time to keep crops free from infestations of diseases and pests.

Area covered under plant protection measures during the last few years is recorded in the following table:¹

(Hectares)	
Year	Area covered
1969-70	51,355
1970-71	2,61,213
1971-72	63,429
1972-73	89,923

Departmental Activities

The District Agriculture Office was established at Udaipur in 1950. The main function of this office is to create conditions for the proper development of agriculture and with that aim in view, it undertakes development programmes on its own as well as co-ordinates the activities of other agencies like Panchayat Samitis engaged in the task. It also educates the cultivators about better agricultural practices and makes available technical know-how and the requisite inputs to help them increase their farm output. Special staff of the department is engaged in development and extension programmes for crops particularly suitable for the area (as described in the following paragraphs). The departmental seed multiplication farms produce nucleus seeds of improved and high yielding varieties and make them available to the cultivators. The benefits of the use of chemical fertilisers and improved implements are also demonstrated to the cultivators and arrangements ensured for making them available to them. Plant protection measures undertaken by the field staff help the prevention of diseases and damage by pests. The staff of the District Agriculture Office (1972-73) includes a District Agriculture Officer

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

(Udaipur-North),¹ a District Agriculture Officer (Udaipur-South), one Seed Development Officer, one Assistant Agronomist, one Agriculture Assistant (General), two Agriculture Assistants (Horticulture), one Agriculture Assistant (Fertiliser), two Agriculture Assistants (Seed), eleven Agriculture Assistants (Plant Protection), one Agriculture Assistant (Cotton), one Farm Manager (Seed Multiplication Farm, Dhariyawad), one Accountant, three Accounts Clerks, 4 each of upper division and lower division clerks, five investigators (Agriculture), three gardeners, seven peons, two drivers, one tractor driver and two *Halis* (ploughmen).

Special schemes undertaken for the development of certain crops and agriculture in general in the district are described in the following paragraphs:

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEME—This scheme was taken up during the Second Plan period. The implementation of the scheme is done through the agency of the Panchayat Samitis, the amount sanctioned being put at their disposal, the State Agriculture Department retaining only the supervisory functions. The achievements under the scheme during the last eleven years are shown in the following table :²

(Number)						
Year	Construction of new wells	Repair of old wells	Pumping sets installed	Persian wheels installed	Development of village tanks	Pucca <i>nalis</i> constructed (metres)
1962-63	590	1,141	63	70	11	—
1963-64	1,235	3,451	220	91	12	—
1964-65	1,202	3,518	198	256	10	6,071
1965-66	1,451	3,128	152	294	20	3,654
1966-67	1,173	4,508	195	173	36	16,939
1967-68	747	2,234	128	127	27	7,993
1968-69	1,028	3,985	415	555	45	23,350
1969-70	1,095	4,648	331	394	90	29,276
1970-71	1,055	2,611	198	116	—	17,097
1971-72	856	1,939	664	65	—	16,996
1972-73	1,627	5,094	1,066	93	—	20,196

1. The Headquarters of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur district North were shifted to Kankroli in August 1974 and separate staff provided to look after eight Panchayat Samitis of Bhim, Deogarh, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Khamnore, Gogunda, Railmagra and Rajsamand.
2. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—Sugarcane is the main cash crop of the area. Realising the scope for the development of the crop in the district, a special scheme was included in the First Plan. This scheme, in operation till 1968-69, included introduction of better varieties of sugarcane e.g. CO-419, 449, 997 and 740, adoption of better cultivation practices, chemical fertilisers and plant protection measures etc. The main achievements under the scheme from 1962-63 to 1968-69 are shown in the following table :¹

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1.	Seeds distributed	Tonnes	11,792	6,954	2,186	4,390	3,107	3,196	5,606
2.	Manures and fertilisers distributed	,,	5,447	4,487	-	8,465	5,783	1,699	405
3.	Demonstrations and Trials Conducted	Number	80	54	61	68	-	-	-
4.	Implements distributed	,,	66	84	-	42	-	-	-
5.	Plant Protection coverage	Hectares	471	724	663	809	953	679	1,516

OIL-SEEDS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—This scheme was taken up during the Third Plan period and involved extension of the area under oil-seeds, introduction of better seed varieties, manures and fertilisers, plant protection measures and other improved agricultural practices for oil-seed crops in the district. The following table records details of the work done under the scheme upto 1970-71, the year till which the scheme was under operation²:

Year	Seeds distributed (quintals)	Use of fertilisers (tonnes)	Demonstration held (No.)	Plant protection area (hectares)
1963-64	795	33	41	26
1964-65	776	105	88	687
1965-66	559	188	54	364
1966-67	295	127	97	455
1967-68	345	134	101	877
1968-69	440	178	79	639
1969-70	1,500	166	82	1,118
1970-71	-	1,060	-	4,512

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

GROUNDNUT PACKAGE PROGRAMME—A separate centrally sponsored package programme for groundnut was introduced in Bhindar and Mavli Panchayat Samiti areas of the district during 1967-68. It was extended to Panchayat Samitis Railmagra during 1970-71 and to Rajsamand in 1971-72. AK 12-24 variety of groundnut seed, fertilisers, plant protection and improved cultural measures for groundnut producing areas were adopted under this programme. During 1970-71, 993 tonnes of chemical fertilisers were distributed and 3,574 hectares were covered under plant protection measures. During 1972-73, improved groundnut seed was sown on an area of 10,071 hectares, 206 tonnes of Nitrogenous and 1,005 tonnes of Superphosphate fertilisers were distributed for use in 3,846 hectares of area growing groundnut. 4,106 hectares were covered by plant protection measures under the programme, under which three demonstrations were also organised during the year.

COTTON DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—The development of cotton as an important cash crop of the area had been receiving active attention of the government even during the princely regime. The District Agriculture Office has been working since its inception, to popularise measures and practices to increase the production of the crop in Udaipur and has introduced better cultural practices, use of chemical fertilisers, better seeds and plant protection measures. An intensive cotton development programme was introduced in Railmagra, Bhindar, Mavli and Rajsamand Panchayat Samitis of the district during 1963-64. The programme now covers the whole of the district. The main achievements have been as follows¹:

Year	Distribution of seeds (quintals)	Distribution of fertilisers (tonnes)	Area covered by plant protection measures (hectares)	Demonstrations held (No.)
1963-64	119	16	369	22
1964-65	719	57	148	48
1965-66	398	55	171	22
1966-67	364	219	451	9
1967-68	225	209	974	12
1968-69	352	204	2,792	—
1969-70	673	341	4,361	37
1970-71	614	265	5,097	33
1971-72	1,067	667	8,728	34
1972-73	447	313	7,386	33

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—With a view to developing new orchards and improving the existing ones for increasing the production of fruit crops, a Horticulture Development Scheme is in operation in the district since the Third Plan period. The State Agriculture Department has been providing the technical know-how and helping to introduce better fruit plants in the district. Main details of work done under the scheme were as follows:¹

Year	Fruit plants distributed (No.)	Layout of new orchards (hectares)	Treatment of fruit plants (hectares)
1962-63	63,261	36	35,071
1963-64	71,943	27	28,987
1964-65	87,823	36	30,127
1965-66	37,456	40	40,790
1966-67	50,240	9	20,000
1967-68	33,667	6	21,618
1968-69	60,066	6	19,287
1969-70	39,931	81	17,565
1970-71	44,825	120	13,012
1971-72	40,140	55	13,162
1972-73	32,216	25	2,625

PACKAGE PROGRAMME FOR VEGETABLES—To encourage the production of vegetables in the 10 mile-radius of Udaipur city, a package programme for vegetables was taken up in 1965-66. Work done under this programme is detailed below²:

Year	Seed distributed (kgs.)	Fertilisers distributed (tonnes)	Plant protection measures (hectares)	Plants distributed (No.)
1965-66	283	2,251	448	2,570
1966-67	10,000	815	595	3,992
1967-68	4,039	1,377	651	7,352
1968-69	819	1,990	552	3,104
1969-70	3,180	58	226	7,950
1970-71	6,047	45	878	5,348
1971-72	6,343	129	347	4,234
1972-73	2,590	78	2,227	1,500

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

Besides taking up these special schemes, the department also arranges demonstrations to popularise the use of improved cultural practices, improved seeds, implements and fertilisers. These demonstrations are laid out on the fields of the willing cultivators and are in the nature of either particular input demonstrations e.g. for better seeds, fertilisers, improved cultural practices etc or composite demonstrations involving the use of all of them. The number of demonstrations arranged during various years have been as follows:¹

Year	Demonstrations laid out
1962-63	1,257
1963-64	1,841
1964-65	1,565
1965-66	1,754
1966-67	1,387
1967-68	504
1968-69	711
1969-70	18
1970-71	137
1971-72	70
1972-73	138

To give impetus to increased production, the department organises occasional competitions at Panchayat Samiti, district and State levels and also encourages to cultivators to enter All India competitions.

SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY—With a view to helping the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers, the Ministry of Agriculture Government of India, started 46 development plans for small farmers and 41 for marginal farmers and landless workers in 87 districts of the country. Udaipur district was one of these districts and Small Farmers Development Agency was registered on 7th January, 1971. A small farmer was defined as one with irrigated holding of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to 5 acres or unirrigated holding of thrice this size and having a regular income of not more than Rs 200 per month. A marginal farmer was to be one with less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of irrigated or $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of unirrigated land and with less than Rs. 2,000 of annual income. 45,650 small farmers and 12,350 marginal farmers were selected for being covered under the scheme in Udaipur district in 1971-72.

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.

Three types of loans are provided to the selected farmers through the agencies of co-operative and commercial banks. These are :

1. Short-term loans for seed and fertiliser,
2. Medium-term loans for animal husbandry (dairy farms, poultry farms) and purchase of bullocks, and
3. Long-term loans for construction of wells, installation of pumping sets, Persian wheels and soil conservation.

Loans provided under the scheme during various years are detailed as follows:¹

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Term of loans	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Short-term	27.69	20.02	79.90
Medium-term	4.15	8.98	7.01
Long-term	10.32	35.66	33.53

Besides, seven community irrigation schemes were taken up under the Agency during 1972-73 for providing relief to famine stricken small and marginal farmers. 803 such farmers were benefitted by these schemes through provision of irrigation facilities in 1,866 acres of land. Rs. 1.15 lakhs were sanctioned as grants by the Agency at the rate of 50 per cent subsidy for works undertaken by farmers on their own. One of the important irrigation schemes was Jaisamand Lift Irrigation Scheme which was implemented with the help of Udaipur Central Co-operative Bank. 1000 acres of land was provided irrigation facility under this scheme alone, wherein 105 pumping sets were installed. The benefit of this scheme extended to 400 farmers, of which 90 per cent belonged to Scheduled Tribes.

Another scheme taken up during 1972-73 under the Agency was Rural Crafts Scheme for the benefit of children of small and marginal farmers, who are trained in rural crafts. The trades in which six-months training is being imparted include those of blacksmith, wireman, general mechanic, weaver and mason. The intake capacity in each trade is 15. A total of 192 trainees passed out during 1972-73 and 1973-74.

The provision of rural seed stores also forms part of the functions of the Agency. Out of a target of 49 seed stores to be built, the construction of 27 was completed during 1972-73. Out of a total cost of Rs. 12,500

1. Source : Office of the Project Officer, Small Farmers Development Agency, Udaipur.

on a seed store, 66½ per cent is provided by National Co-operative Development Corporation, 25 per cent by the Agency and the rest 12½ per cent is granted as a subsidy by the State Government.

Organisation of agricultural demonstrations is another important function of the Small Farmers Development Agency. 374 such demonstrations were organised till 1973-74 on which the expenditure came to Rs. 75,830.

TACCAVI LOANS—*Taccavi* loans granted to the agriculturists of the district during the years 1966-67 to 1971-72 are shown in the following table:¹

(Rs. in thousands)							
S. No.	Purpose/term	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1.	Agriculture-						
	Long term	1,326.86	614.5	200.3	—	25.8	—
	Medium term	—	—	—	—	1.4	—
	Short term	1,304.31	9,385	552.6	3700.63	486.6	642.9
2.	Minor Irrigation	321.4	66.0	—	—	5.9	—
3.	Pilot Project	110.0	110.0	40.0	—	—	—
4.	Community Development	221.8	194.0	10.5	0.7	11.2	—
5.	Revenue <i>Taccavi</i>	29.2	25.1	38.5	—	—	—
6.	Animal Husbandry	—	—	8 5	—	—	—

Agricultural Education and Research Institutions

RAJASTHAN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UDAIPUR—It was started in August, 1955 and is now functioning as a constituent of the Udaipur University since August, 1962. The college provides for various courses in agriculture e.g. Pre-Professional training, B. Sc. (Agriculture), M. Sc. (Agriculture) and Ph. D. (in Agriculture). The subjects taught include Agronomy, Horticulture, Plant Breeding, Genetics, Plant Pathology, Soil Science, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science. The number of students during the session 1972-73 was as follows:

1. Source : Office of the Senior Accounts Officer, Panchayats and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur,

S. No.	Course	Number of students
1.	Pre-Professional Parts I & II	131
2.	B.Sc. (Ag.) Parts I, II & III	208
3.	M.Sc. (Ag.) Previous & Final years	152
4.	Ph.D.	31

There were 72 members on the teaching staff of the college during 1972-73 including eight Professors, eleven Readers, two Associate Readers, 44 Lecturers and seven Junior Lecturers and Instructors

The college runs four experimental farms extending over a total area of 90.65 hectares (224 acres). Research on various aspects of plant and animal life and experimental trials are conducted on these farms run under the administrative control of the Heads of the Departments of Agronomy, Horticulture, Poultry and Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Fruit, flower and vegetable demonstrations, shows and competitions are also organised for the benefit of the farmers of the neighbouring villages. The Agricultural Economics Department of the College has also taken up since 1970 a research project viz. "Comprehensive Scheme to study the cost of cultivation of Principal Crops in Rajasthan."

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder

The main sources of animal fodder in the district, as elsewhere, are green fodder crops like *Chari* maize, *Chari Jowar*, *Rizka*, *Guar*, *Buhari Karod* etc, dry stalks of cereal crops and leguminous crops, grazing lands, culturable waste land and forest area open for grazing. Besides, concentrated foods like oil cakes, cotton seeds etc. are given to milch cattle and buffaloes to increase their milk yields. Grasses that grow in the district¹ are *Arista Hystria*, *Hetropogo-gem contritus*, *Aplendula mifica*, *Dicanthium allumatum*, *Rhemida*, *Gu-aradrinalnce*, *Buhari*, *Chote Karad*, *Rogh* and *Dhaman (C.Ciliaris)*. A large area in the district being hilly and 15.0 per cent of the area being under forests (1972-73), bushes and shrubs are available in plenty for the grazing animals. 9.0 per cent of the district area is covered by pastures and other grazing land (1972-73). But all these sources taken together do not produce sufficient quantities² of fodder to meet the requirements of the district and it has to be procured from the neighbouring districts and even from Malva side.

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

The following are the figures of area under fodder crops during various years:¹

Year	(Hectares)
1969-70	12,516
1970-71	12,054
1971-72	11,465
1972-73	11,451

Livestock

The livestock population of the district at the time of the livestock censuses of 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1972 are given at Appendix VII. At the time of 1972 Census, 37.58 per cent of the livestock consisted of cattle, 13.35 per cent of buffaloes, 13.51 per cent sheep, 34.58 per cent goats and 0.45 per cent camels. The rest of 0.53 per cent of animals were mules, donkeys and pigs.

CATTLE—Cattle provide the principal motive force in traditional type of farming in the district, as elsewhere. Hilly areas of the Udaipur district provide good pastures and grazing grounds for them. Cattle found in the district belong to the Gir and Kankrej breeds². Jersey cross breeds have also been introduced to improve the milk strain of cattle.

The Gir³ is a dual-purpose breed, the cows having more milk strain and in demand for dairy purposes. Though the bullocks are not hardy and are somewhat lethargic, they are quite useful for high agricultural operations or for cultivation in light sandy soils. Average weight of a fully grown animal is 700-800 lbs. Average milk yield is 20-26 lbs. per diem. The carcass weighs about 700-800 lbs. Prevailing colours are red, black, yellow or spotted.

The Kankrej³ is one of the two heaviest breeds of India, the other one being Ongole found in Andhra Pradesh. It is also a dual purpose breed good for milk as well as for draught. It can also make a good beef cattle. The Kankrej cow gives 16 to 20 lbs. of milk per diem on an average. The bullocks are renowned for pulling heavy weights and cultivating heavy soils. The average animal weighs about 800-900 lbs. Prevailing colours are black, grey and light grey.

1. Source : Board of Revenue (Land Records), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

2. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Udaipur.

3. *Livestock Breeds of Rajasthan*, Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, p. 4.

4. *ibid.*, p. 5.

OTHER ANIMALS—Buffaloes found here do not belong to any particular breed, though Murrah and Sewali buffaloes are being introduced through the efforts of the State Animal Husbandry Department. An average Murrah buffalo yields about 9–11 kg. of milk per diem, though many yield as much as 11–14 kg. per diem. The males, though slow, are suited for heavy cart work. Goats, the poor man's cow, also belong to no particular breed; Jampuri breed of goats is being introduced. Goat's milk is highly nourishing and the maintenance cost of the animal is comparatively very little. Camels found are also of local variety.

Sheep and Wool

Sheep found in Udaipur district belong to Sonadi breed, common to the districts of southern Rajasthan. The population of sheep at the time of 1972 Livestock census was 4,68,401.¹ It was 4,13,241 at the time of 1966 livestock census, forming 4.7 per cent of the sheep population² of the State. Sheep per sq. km. of district area worked to 23. The district is included in the sheep belt of Rajasthan, marked for its ideal sheep development³. Sonadi breed of sheep is long well built animal,⁴ with white or light brown face, the colour often extending to neck and limbs. Long bare legs, long tail and long ears which trail on the ground while grazing are the other characteristic features of the sheep belonging to this breed. An average ewe weighs 55 to 65 lbs. and a ram 65 to 85 lbs. The milk yield of a Sonadi ewe is 2 to 3 lbs. per day. The wool produced is of a very coarse grade, hairy and medullated; yield per year is 750 gms. on an average received in two clippings.

The State Sheep and Wool Department is running one Sheep and Wool Extension Centre at Deogarh-Madaria. It is headed by a supervisor and its main activities centre round sheep breeding, health coverage and wool purchase. A scheme for assisting small sheep farmers by way of finance for purchase of sheep units is to be started under the Small Farmers Development Agency.

Fisheries

The existence of sufficient surface water in the district in the form of rivers, lakes and tanks, offers good scope for the development of pisciculture.

1. Source : Office of the District Sheep and Wool Officer, Bhilwara.

2. *Survey of Woollen Industry in Rajasthan*, State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, January 1971, p. 4.

3. *ibid.*, p. 2.

4. *Rajasthan Sheep Statistics and Sheep Breeds*, Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, Table 4.

The seeds of major carp viz. *L. Rohita*, *C. Mrigla*, *L. Calbasu*, *B. Tortor* are collected from rivers during the monsoon season and reared in the ponds after eradication of predators and other miscellaneous fish. Besides, experiments are conducted on major carps by producing the seed by injecting pituitary hormones. The process is meant to select ripe brooders and inject them with suitable dosage, usually two injections, and then eggs are laid after six to eight hours. Seeds of *L. Calbasu* and *L. Gonius* have thus been produced in the district. Seeds are also produced by Dry Bundh Breeding technique. Local production of seeds is supplemented by imports of fish seeds from outside the district for breeding of common carps.

The district has been selected for Applied Nutrition Programme for fisheries development and waters of three Panchayat Samitis viz. Girwa, Badgaon and Rajsamand intensively surveyed for the purpose. 35,565 seeds of major carps were stocked in the waters by the three Panchayat Samitis. The fish production was 2573.7 kg. Fish is also distributed to pregnant women and school-going children under the programme.

Income from fisheries in the district during the years 1960-61 to 1972-73 was as follows:¹

(Rs. in thousands)	
Year	Income
1960-61	70.00
1961-62	88.00
1962-63	90.8
1963-64	61.2
1964-65	62.7
1965-66	82.8
1966-67	81.5
1967-68	158.0
1968-69	157.8
1969-70	176.8
1970-71	156.9
1971-72	172.6
1972-73	213.1

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Fisheries, Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur,

Poultry

There are no government poultry farms in the district.¹ Private poultry farms have, however, been established in towns and villages of the district like Rajsamand, Mavli, Gogunda, Kherwara etc. The State Animal Husbandry Department extends financial aid in the form of loans, as well as technical assistance to private poultry breeders. Loans advanced during 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1972-73 and 1973-74 for the purpose totalled Rs. 0.20 lakh, Rs. 0.25 lakh, Rs. 0.05 lakh, Rs. 0.22 lakh and Rs. 0.60 lakh respectively.² The following are the figures of the number of poultry farms and their activities during the last few years:³

Year	Poultry Farms	Chicks received	(Number)
			Eggs sold
1966-67	6	19,844	5,78,895
1967-68	45	20,100	9,24,384
1968-69	74	29,800	14,14,538
1969-70	48	32,000	13,48,600
1970-71	110	42,700	50,35,670
1971-72	118	75,000	59,01,569
1972-73	123	77,000	64,25,000

Stock Improvement

Improvement of the animal stock of the district is the main function of the staff of State Animal Husbandry Department working in the district. This is attempted through a Key Village Scheme and Artificial Insemination Centre operating in the district as well as through the departmental veterinary institutions and veterinary dispensaries attached with the Panchayat Samitis of the district where breeding bulls are kept.

KEY VILLAGE SCHEME—A Key Village Scheme was started in Udaipur district in the year 1966-67, under which four Artificial Insemination Centres were being run in 1973-74. Two Jersey bulls, one Gir bull and two buffalo bulls are kept at these centres for breeding purposes. The

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

following are the details of work done under the scheme during the last four years ending 1973-74:1

Year	Artificial Insemination			(Number of cases)		
	Jersey	Gir	Buffaloes	Jersey	Gir	Buffaloes
1970-71	1,808	197	565	75	22	126
1971-72	2,273	298	941	215	5	—
1972-73	1,621	56	767	295	5	—
1973-74	2,632	—	996	858	—	—

The expenditure on Key Village Scheme, Udaipur during various years has been as follows:2

Year	(Rs. in thousands)	
	Expenditure	
1966-67	18.84	
1967-68	23.66	
1968-69	24.24	
1969-70	32.00	
1970-71	23.85	
1971-72	50.36	
1972-73	46.18	
1973-74	78.96	

GAUSHALAS—There is one private *Gaushala* in the district which is approved for aid under the Gaushala Development Scheme. It is Vidya Bhawan Society Gaushala, Udaipur. It was approved in 1961-62 and given grants of Rs. 9,185 in 1961-62, Rs. 5,002 in 1962-63, Rs. 5,552 in 1963-64, Rs. 10,360 in 1964-65, Rs. 12,637 in 1965-66, Rs. 13,804 in 1966-67, Rs. 19,129 in 1967-68 and Rs. 19,117 in 1968-69. There are six other private *Gaushalas* in the district viz. Shri Sarvajanic Gaushala, Udaipur, Shri Ballabhkul Gaushala, Udaipur, Shri Nathji Gaushala, Nathdwara, Shri Banmalji ki Gaushala, Nathdwara, Shri Bithlesh Gaushala, Nathdwara and Shri Dwarkeshi Gaushala, Kankroli.

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. Chhabra, Basanti Lal : *Rajasthan Men Gaushalaen*, Appendix VII.

These *Gaushalas* are engaged in the work of tending calves, dairy development, supply of bulls for breeding, while simultaneously keeping the old and handicapped cows on pasture. The annual production of milk at Shri Vidya Bhawan Society, Gaushala, Udaipur is 25-30 thousand litres.

There are no government dairy farms. However, as a result of encouragement provided by the State Animal Husbandry Department in the form of preventive and curative aid and loans distributed under the Small Farmers Development Agency and Dry Land Farming Scheme which started in 1973-74, 265 private dairy units were established during the year.¹ Loans given for dairy development during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 totalled Rs. 1.92 lakhs and Rs. 6.45 lakhs respectively. Improved breeds like Jersey, Holsten alongwith Kankrej and Tharparkar cattle and Murrah buffaloes are kept by these units.

PILOT MILK SUPPLY SCHEME²—A Pilot Milk Supply Scheme was started at Udaipur under the administrative control of the University of Udaipur, on 1st January 1964. The scheme involved procurement of milk from the milk producers in the district and neighbouring areas, direct and through agents and milk standardisation and pasteurisation and then grouping supply of milk and milk products through 20 milk booths put up in different parts of Udaipur city. Butter, ghee, cream, flavoured milk, ice cream and cheese are the main milk products besides pasteurised and standardised milk which are distributed through the scheme. The following are the figures of milk procured, expenditure and income under the scheme during the years 1963-64 to 1971-72:

Year	Milk procured ('000 kg)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Income (Rs. in lakhs)
1963-64	30.9	0.58	0.21
1964-65	473.2	4.91	3.42
1965-66	944.0	9.71	7.34
1966-67	610.1	8.16	5.46
1967-68	1,133.0	12.14	11.88
1968-69	1,165.6	13.63	13.53
1969-70	811.1	11.45	10.52
1970-71	601.3	9.81	7.69
1971-72	1088.0	15.54	12.25
1972-73	1,271.04	17.23	16.71

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Udaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Dairy Manager, Pilot Milk Supply Scheme, University of Udaipur, Udaipur.

Veterinary Institutions

In 1972-73, there were 18 veterinary hospitals in Udaipur district as follows :

S. No.	Hospital	Year of starting as dispensary	Year of upgradation
1.	Udaipur	NA*	1949
2.	Rajsamand	NA*	1949
3.	Kherwara	1949	1958
4.	Salumber	1949	1960
5.	Kumbhalgarh	1955	1960
6.	Deogarh	1956	1962
7.	Nathdwara	1954	1965
8.	Kanod	1949	1964
9.	Amet	1957	1965
10.	Bhim	1949	1958
11.	Vallabhnagar	1961	1971
12.	Sarada	1964	1971
13.	Kotra	1965	1971
14.	Railmagra	1965	1971
15.	Khemli	1969	1971
16.	Jhadol	1956	1973
17.	Dhariyawad	1955	1973
18.	Gogunda	1960	1974

There is one mobile veterinary dispensary with headquarters at Udaipur which was started in 1954 to serve the areas which have no veterinary facilities available, besides working for the general control of epidemics and diseases among animals and improvement of animal stock of the district. Besides, veterinary staff is attached with all the Panchayat Samitis. The staff of the State Animal Husbandry Department, established in the district in February 1957, includes one District Animal Husbandry Officer, three Veterinary Surgeons, 20 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 10 Veterinary Assistants, 30 compounders and stockmen and 67 class IV employees.

The following table records the figures of animals treated, number of cases supplied with medicines, castrations and vaccinations done etc. by

* Not available

the departmental veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and Panchayat Samitis in the district during the years 1970-71 to 1973-74:¹

					(Number)
Year	Animals treated	Cases supplied with medicines	Castrations done	Vaccinations done	Other cases
By Departmental Institutions :					
1970-71	16,806	15,218	685	28,692	1,811
1971-72	76,838	11,390	474	45,877	8,748
1972-73	87,705	13,324	1,040	13,940	2,312
1973-74	79,324	25,347	7,491	1,57,982	—
By Panchayat Samitis :					
1970-71	45,629	1,745	8,042	69,366	—
1971-72	34,687	2,589	5,625	1,21,528	—
1972-73	16,365	2,002	4,015	45,383	—
1973-74	27,745	6,771	4,020	45,042	—

Animal Diseases

Animals in the district suffer from common diseases² like Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter, Liverfluke, Pox, Rabies and foot and mouth diseases. A description³ of some of the diseases is given below:

RINDERPEST—Locally known as *Sheel* or *Mata* or *Mahamari*, Rinderpest or cattle plague is one of the most acute, febrile and highly contagious diseases chiefly affecting cattle and buffaloes. It is characterised by inflammation, haemorrhages, erosions and necrosis of mucous membrane of the eyes, nose and digestive tract with severe diarrhoea followed by excessive weakness and death in eight or ten hours. Mortality in susceptible animals is as high as 80 per cent and the animals which recover acquire life long immunity. The disease is warded off by vaccination with Goat Tissue Vaccine before the onset of the monsoon.

1. Source : Office of the Animal Husbandry Officer, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Cattle Diseases and their Treatment*, Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 12.

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA—It is locally known as *Galghotu* and is an acute infectious disease, characterised by sudden onset running a very rapid and very fatal course with marked rise in temperature, extensive gelatinoid sanguineous extravasation in the inter-maxillary space, tongue, skin, subcutaneous and intramuscular connective tissues, lungs, pleura etc. The disease is caused by short ovoid bacillus known as *Pasteurella Boviseptica* which is present in the blood of affected animals and is transmitted to healthy animals probably by biting insects, flies etc. H. S. Vaccination before the onset of monsoons repeated twice a year helps control the disease.

BLACK QUARTER—It is also an acute infectious and highly fatal disease, locally known as *Zahrbay*. It affects cattle and sheep more and is characterised by fever, emphysematous swellings and lameness, particularly in young and better conditioned animals of six months to three years of age. The rise in temperature, 105° to 107°F, makes the animal cease to ruminate. Ordinary treatment of this disease by medicines is of no avail. However, the swellings may be incised at several parts, the contents pressed out and the tissue treated with antiseptic lotions as carbolic acid. Inoculation with Black Quarter Vaccine before the onset of monsoons gives animals immunity for six months and is repeated after six months.

ANTHRAX—Known as *Kalia-Bhav*, *Goli*, *Satt*, it is an acute infectious disease affecting the blood and causing its destruction and loss of function. It is characterised by a rapidly fatal course with acute swelling of the spleen and sero-haemorrhagic infiltration of the subcutaneous and subserous tissues. The disease is caused by spore forming micro-organism known as *Bacillus Anthracis* and is controlled by immunisation of the animals with Anthrax Spore vaccine before the onset of the season, repeated after a year, till when the immunity lasts.

The number of vaccinations done to control these diseases and animals treated by veterinary institutions during various years have been given in an earlier section.

The table at Appendix VIII records the figures of out-break of diseases, animals affected and deaths during different years.

Cattle Fairs and Exhibitions

No state level cattle fair is organised in the district. Local cattle fairs are, however, organised at Deogarh (by Municipal Board, Deogarh), Railmagra (by Panchayat Samiti, Railmagra), Kanwaria (by Panchayat Samiti, Rajsamand), Sri Rikhabdeo and Paheda (both by Panchayat Samiti,

Kherwara). Gir and Kankrej and some local breeds of cattle are mostly brought to the sites of these fairs.

FLOODS AND FAMINES

Floods

Of floods in the area within living memory, the one which occurred in 1875 was the most noteworthy.¹ It was due to unusually heavy rainfall over the whole country. It brought disaster with it and a large portion of the standing crop was lost. So great and sudden was the rise of water in Pichhola lake that it flooded over the embankment of that portion known as Sarup Sagar, threatening its complete destruction. But the front wall of the embankment stood the pressure of passing water, though a handsome bridge of three arches over the Ahar river on the station road was destroyed.

For the next four decades after 1875, there were no heavy floods.² The 1917 and 1926 floods were not disastrous, though there was some loss of crops. In 1926, the extra water was taken out by cutting a way near Dudh Talai lake. This saved the Sarup Sagar from being washed away but did a lot of damage to the Sajjan Niwas Gardens.

The most severe of all floods, unprecedented in the history of Mewar occurred³ in 1943. There was extraordinarily heavy downpour of rain in Bhim and Deogarh areas on July 28 and 29, 1943 bringing in many times more water than their capacities, to the streams and tanks in the vicinity. The rivers Khari, Kothari, Mansi and to some extent the Berach rose several feet above their embankments. The Banas, which received the waters of Kothari, and the Berach also carried away the crops and houses of several villages in the then Jahazpur district. Several parts in Deogarh, Bhim and other areas suffered damage, the worst affected were the Asind and Hurda sub-districts (not in Udaipur district now). Four thousand acres of the most fertile land in the Udaipur State lay covered with a thick layer of river sand. 25 whole villages were washed away without leaving a trace behind, rendering thousands of people homeless and utterly resourceless. The State exchequer⁴ was suddenly saddled with a direct liability to the tune of about Rs. 6 lakhs. Relief measures were speedily taken in hand; food clothing etc. poured in from all quarters. Public contributions as well as Government grants

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Udaipur, part I, p. xx.*

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. xxi.

4. *ibid.*

enabled the taking up of a reconstruction scheme that relieved the misery of the victims of the flood.

In recent years, the district faced the worst floods during the monsoon of the year 1973. All parts of the district received continuous and some places heavy to very heavy rainfall¹. The following table records the average rainfall and actual rainfall during 1973 in various tahsils of the district.²

(mm.)

S. No.	Tahsil	Average rainfall	Rainfall during 1973	Departure from normal rainfall
1.	Girwa	590	1,103	+ 513
2.	Gogunda	591	1,572	+ 981
3.	Nathdwara	433	1,004	+ 571
4.	Rajsamand	471	1,005	+ 534
5.	Railmagra	553	1,402	+ 849
6.	Kumbhalgarh	556	1,535	+ 979
7.	Amet	525	881	+ 356
8.	Bhim	400	649	+ 249
9.	Deogarh	516	1,294	+ 778
10.	Vallabhnagar	495	1,386	+ 891
11.	Mavli	387	1,172	+ 785
12.	Dhariyawad	767	2,025	+ 1258
13.	Salumber	565	1,455	+ 890
14.	Sarada	442	1,014	+ 572
15.	Kherwara	533	889	+ 356
16.	Jhadol	573	1,458	+ 885
17.	Kotra	556	2,049	+ 1493

Thus every tahsil received excess rainfall during the year.³ In Gogunda tahsil 179 mm. of rainfall was recorded on 23.8.1973, in Nathdwara tahsil 90 mm. on 23.8.1973, in Vallabhnagar tahsil 92 mm. on 4.9.1973, in Nathdwara tahsil 92 mm. on 4.9.1973, in Dhariyawad tahsil 214 mm. on 7.9.1973, in Kotra tahsil, 252 mm. on 1.9.1973, in Bhinder

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the Collector, Udaipur.

tahsil 260 mm. on 6.9.1973, in Jhadol tahsil 282 mm. on 1.9.1973, in Salumber tahsil 229 mm, on 7.9.1973 and in Mavli tahsil 109 mm. on 3.9.1973. Such heavy downpour resulted in heavy floods in rivers, nullahs and almost all tanks in the district were overflowing. Heavy inflow of water in Udaisagar marooned for over a fortnight 14 villages in its vicinity. 37 smaller village tanks in various tahsils were breached, harming crops and damaging property. The embankments of Jaisamand lake, the biggest artificial lake in Asia, were in danger twice during the season. The downstream and upstream of the lake and rivers in its catchment area also marooned many villages. Their inhabitants had to go to higher points. Though house property and crops suffered heavy damage, the topography of the area being hilly and the soil heavy, water was soon cleared and the areas were not marooned for a long period. But the damage in the flooded areas was more due to high intensity of the flowing water in hilly areas. The city lakes of Udaipur had to discharge heavy water for about a fortnight continuously in order to maintain safety level, which sometimes resulted in floods in low lying areas along the course of the flowing water. All rivers in the district were in spate on many occasions and caused heavy losses to standing crops and houses situated on their banks. At some points, the rivers changed course because of the heavy pressure of water, and that proved even more devastating. Berach river outflanked its embankment on 23.8.1973 and several localities of the city and bridge on National Highway near Pulan and on Chittaurgarh road were flooded. The nullahs also got more water than they could sustain and it caused damage to crops, wells and property. In all 132 villages were affected by floods, resulting in 12 humans and 1,001 animals dead, 1,500 houses fully collapsed and another 1,425 partially damaged. Total property losses approximated Rs. 10.82 lakhs. 41,777 acres of land suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 120.62 lakhs besides loss of crops, both *Kharif* and *Rabi*, estimated at Rs. 1329.5 lakhs. Damage was caused to 33 tanks and 321 wells were damaged or silted. Damage to 20.80 km. of roads completely washed away was of the order of Rs. 9.50 lakhs, besides another 208.65 km. of roads otherwise damaged and requiring Rs. 53.02 lakhs to restore them to workable condition. Other losses included C.D. works damaged to the extent of Rs. 54.14 lakhs and damages to irrigation works of Rs. 55.70 lakhs.

Immediate relief to the flood affected people was arranged. This included Rs. 30,000 for an on the spot relief to flood sufferers, dropping of food-stuffs for three days for marooned areas of Jaisamand, Dharyawad and Kotra tahsils, distribution of 322 bags of *atta* at various places among

the flood victims and sanction of Rs. 150 each to 74 persons for reconstruction of dwellings which were completely washed away. Boats were also arranged for marooned people.

Famines

The district lies in the greener belt of Rajasthan enjoying fairly regular spell of rains alongwith the beneficence of a number of rivers, lakes, tanks and wells. However, there are occasional failures of rains. This is accompanied by droughts which, however, are not so severe and frequent as those experienced in the districts of western Rajasthan.

EARLY FAMINES—The first recorded famine in the erstwhile Udaipur (Mewar) State of which the present Udaipur district formed a part occurred in 1662,¹ when rains completely failed resulting in untold distress and despair. Even the insects were said to have died, having nothing to feed on. Rivers, lakes and fountains dried up and all seemed to be lost. The principal relief work was the dam of the Rajsamand at Kankroli. The year 1764 must have been one of severe famine, for Tod² wrote that flour and tamarinds were equal in value and were sold at the rate of a rupee for one pound and a half. Crops failed in 1812-13, though plenty of grass was available for herds of animals. The State was again seriously affected in 1833-34.

Famine conditions experienced in the year 1868-69 were the result of deficient and partial rainfall. Autumn crops, except in the southern parts of the state, were poor. There was no store of grain; scarcity of food was severer for the reason. The depleted stocks in the markets were replenished by the advancing of Rs. 1 lakh by the Durbar to dealers, by suspension of duties and opening of State granaries. Prices, however, remained high, wheat selling at eight seers per rupee. The situation was worsened by the poor spring harvest due to rains in February and March 1869, which injured the crops. The markets were again disturbed, price of wheat rising to six seers per rupee. Relief to the suffering population was sought to be provided by opening of poor houses among other places at Udaipur and Kumbhalgarh, wherein boiled Indian corn was distributed. The Durbar spent nearly Rs. 2 lakhs on relief works and subscribed Rs. 25,000 to the charitable grain club, formed at Udaipur. Another Rs. 2 lakhs of loss was due to loss in customs and *mapa* (own dues) revenues. Rains in 1869 were again scanty and the State,³ though not actually afflicted with famine, underwent a season of scarcity.

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, p. 60.

2. Quoted by Erskine, K. D., *ibid.*

3. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 61.

The dire distress in the neighbouring territories and the exodus consequent thereon, threw a famine stricken multitude into Mewar and the capital (Udaipur) was overrun with thousands of people who were not only starving but perishing from disease engendered by want. Relief was provided in the form of cooked food, at a cost of Rs. 80,000 to 15,42,087 persons, in addition to the poor who ordinarily received *Sadda Brat* of food in charity. Relief works cost nearly Rs. 1.80 lakhs, and employed more than 4.2 lakh persons. Cattle perished in great numbers due to scarcity of grass. Cholera and fever claimed many victims. Prices were kept under control at 7 seers of wheat and eight and half seers of barley and Indian corn (maize) for a rupee.

In 1888, the monsoon ceased in August and relief works started in hilly tracts gave employment to many starving Bhils.¹

In 1899, rainfall was again scanty, and there was little or no rain after June.² The autumn crops failed and fodder was exceedingly scarce. In hilly tracts, famine was acute. Relief works and poor houses were started in September in the *Khalsa* areas or about one-fourth of the State. In the Jagir areas, relief measures were, save in the estates of a few nobles, very unsatisfactory because of the indifference of the jagirdars. The greatest difficulty was experienced in transportation of grain to places remote from the railway, as most of the cattle had been removed or had died and camel transportation costs were prohibitive. To add to the misery, cholera broke out with great severity in May, 1900 and caused heavy mortality³ particularly at the capital which was crowded with Bhils in search of relief. The city lost 5 per cent of its population within a fortnight.

A total of 34 million units⁴ were relieved in the whole of the State, 27½ million on works and 6½ million gratuitously. The cost of this relief came to nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. The only large and important work was the earth work of the Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway carried out on the lines of Famine Code for Native States. The prices of foodgrains were fairly steady. It was estimated that from 25 to 30 per cent of Bhils died and many of them preferred starvation to working for famine wages.

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 61.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 62.

4. A unit meant one person relieved for one day.

Deficient rainfall¹ in 1901 caused scarcity over 750 sq. miles of Mewar State and famine, though not intense, in hilly tracts. Nearly three million units were relieved on works and gratuitously at a total cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs. The year 1928 was also a difficult one, some parts of the State facing scarcity conditions due to failure of crops.

RECENT FAMINES—During recent years, the district experienced scarcity conditions of varying intensity during *Samvat* years 2020 (1963-64) to 2023 (1966-67), 2025 (1968-69) and then again in 2028 (1971-72). The number of villages (during *Kharif* and *Rabi* combined) in various tahsils and population affected in the district during different years were as follows.²

S. No.	Tahsil	(In thousands)					
		Number of village affected during <i>Samvat</i> year					
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2025	2028
1.	Amet	—	13	16	—	107	118
2.	Bhim	88	—	36	17	46	77
3.	Deogarh	110	27	39	—	29	108
4.	Kumbhalgarh	47	81	129	15	161	146
5.	Rajsamand	—	5	26	19	106	30
6.	Railmagra	—	—	—	1	39	—
7.	Nathdwara	—	7	2	26	77	19
8.	Mavli	—	12	17	73	131	—
9.	Gogunda	—	—	5	7	113	55
10.	Vallabhnagar	16	4	27	144	231	—
11.	Girwa	—	—	33	131	147	—
12.	Kotda	—	—	270	32	240	299
13.	Jhadol	—	—	—	24	244	156
14.	Lasadia	7	—	111	166	242	—
15.	Sarada	—	112	34	132	157	—
16.	Salumber	—	56	89	137	222	—
17.	Kherwara	—	235	205	196	232	—
18.	Total population affected in the district (during <i>Kharif</i> and <i>Rabi</i> combined)	128	254	304	540	998	432

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 62.

2. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The State Government has been taking prompt relief measures during all these years for the affected population. These include starting of relief works, granting of gratuitous relief to old and infirm persons, cattle conservation (fodder arrangement, migration etc.), arrangements of water supply and transportation of grains to the affected areas. Their details are given at appendix IX. The relief measures are taken as soon as a particular area is declared as scarcity stricken and are continued till the next harvest, when the situation is again assessed.

APPENDIX I

Land Utilisation in Udaipur district

Land Utilisation in Gwalpur district

(*000 Hectares)

Year	Total reporting area for land utilisation purposes According to Surveyor General of India	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area	Fallow land		Forests	Other cultivable land excluding fallow land	Land under Culturable to non-agricultural uses		Not available for cultivation		
					Current fallow	Other fallow			Permanent Land under pasturer & other grazing land	miscellaneous crops and groves		Land put to agricultural uses	Barren land
1959-60	1,754	1,644	127	427	12	69	124	226	1	305	76	533	
1960-61	1,754	1,645	87	366	44	68	158	205	5	240	58	586	
1961-62	1,762	1,768	140	447	21	67	273	202	5	244	54	596	
1962-63	1,762	1,732	95	390	29	65	245	205	3	234	53	604	
1963-64	1,762	1,735	109	414	24	63	220	206	3	265	52	597	
1964-65	1,762	1,736	87	392	29	59	232	198	4	261	55	593	
1965-66	1,764	1,737	63	368	34	62	255	178	3	260	55	585	
1966-67	1,764	1,737	63	383	29	59	250	179	1	259	55	585	
1967-68	1,764	1,736	94	436	23	52	244	175	1	255	54	591	
1968-69	—	1,735	83	416	31	48	260	176	1	256	58	571	
1969-70	—	1,737	67	399	36	51	268	177	Neg.	267	53	553	
1970-71	—	1,737	139	499	25	48	268	176	"	247	52	563	
1971-72	—	1,915	119	473	31	45	289	176	"	243	227	562	
1972-73	—	1,915	57	387	46	54	287	173	"	243	228	553	

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for figures upto 1965-66 and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan Jaipur for later years.

APPENDIX II
Area irrigated by different sources in Udaipur district
(Hectares)

Year	Area irrigated by				Total (gross) irrigated area
	Canals	Tanks	Wells & tube wells	Other sources	
1958-59*	—	11,372	77,285	480	89,137
1959-60	—	18,729	95,828	3,283	1,17,840
1960-61	6,724	15,742	1,18,295	2,670	1,43,431
1961-62	6,445	18,215	1,03,394	3,161	1,31,215
1962-63	5,784	9,207	1,02,244	1,848	1,19,083
1963-64	4,832	11,219	89,453	1,190	1 06,694
1964-65	—	14,957	89,915	1,507	1,06,379
1965-66*	—	11,700	80,457	280	92,437
1966-67	—	11,607	91,670	481	1,03,758
1967-68	—	19,671	90,964	1,898	1,12,533
1968-69*	—	24,860	85,347	1,585	1,11,792
1969-70*	—	16,430	62,411	597	79,438
1970-71*	—	26,114	92,369	2,670	1,21,153
1971-72*	—	20,138	93,478	1,789	1,15,405
1972-73*	—	6,520	77,917	644	85,081

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

*Figures for these years represent net area irrigated.

APPENDIX III

Irrigated Crops in Udaipur district

Year					(Hectares)
	Food crops (other than sugarcane)	Sugarcane	Cotton	Others	Total (gross irrigated area
1957-58	1,09,582	7,689	9,218	9,282	1,35,771
1958-59	86,680	3,897	7,606	7,646	1,05,829
1959-60	97,301	4,471	7,170	8,898	1,17,840
1960-61	1,17,333	8,420	9,155	8,523	1,43,431
1961-62	1,06,001	7,029	8,566	9,619	1,31,215
1962-63	94,561	5,823	9,053	9,646	1,19,083
1963-64	82,369	4,572	9,720	10,033	1,06,694
1964-65	82,800	5,432	10,441	7,705	1,06,378
1965-66	99,277	6,516	8,564	8,877	1,23,234
1966-67	83,120	3,763	7,991	8,884	1,03,758
1967-68	87,888	3,231	8,026	13,388	1,12,533
1968-69	1,23,082	6,493	8,521	9,769	1,47,865
1969-70	79,254	5,660	5,655	6,151	96,720
1970-71	1,15,624	3,454	6,641	6,608	1,32,327
1971-72	1,16,573	5,621	10,966	955	1,34,115
1972-73	85,592	6,162	8,077	8,454	1,08,285

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX IV
Area and Production of cereals in Udaipur district

(Area in Hectares
Production in Tonnes)

Year	Bajra		Jowar		Maize		Wheat	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1958-59	796	170	13,414	709	141,546	177,864	51,514	49,019
1959-60	453	105	11,092	1,571	145,236	176,625	80,330	81,575
1960-61	198	39	9,736	2,271	152,168	155,711	53,014	41,355
1961-62	370	135	13,635	3,667	162,142	20,844	66,181	65,274
1962-63	293	117	11,999	4,175	161,684	209,848	50,723	48,550
1963-64	375	70	13,415	2,498	162,914	227,148	50,312	71,840
1964-65	689	167	12,907	998	167,304	218,081	46,287	58,002
1965-66	577	110	11,231	2,404	175,528	168,411	34,670	36,057
1966-67	655	2	16,102	2,544	176,439	192,671	31,773	30,057
1967-68	429	171	20,197	9,314	182,359	278,645	51,603	62,130
1968-69	266	26	17,454	1,327	184,214	113,476	42,849	47,477
1969-70	497	92	25,766	8,503	185,050	172,466	33,477	38,532
1970-71	1,188	617	33,112	12,053	182,862	241,378	70,657	115,176
1971-72	1,071	289	28,262	6,411	191,409	267,207	65,780	87,093
1972-73	549	90	20,923	2,260	194,085	142,070	32,976	32,185

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX IV (Concl.)

Year	Barley		Rice		Small Millets	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	10	11	12	13	14	15
1958-59	52,435	68,700	11,450	8,344	13,334	5,941
1959-60	57,872	82,505	11,669	10,228	12,182	6,013
1960-61	50,328	57,310	14,796	7,629	10,336	9,834
1961-62	52,128	65,202	12,192	8,934	12,593	6,714
1962-63	38,548	43,859	14,436	10,018	10,945	5,046
1963-64	38,825	44,733	15,411	10,005	11,968	5,641
1964-65	31,380	41,116	14,248	7,578	11,317	5,079
1965-66	27,975	39,752	11,770	1,985	7,831	2,280
1966-67	27,732	25,430	10,181	1,688	11,374	2,678
1967-68	36,053	50,979	11,937	8,122	12,928	6,592
1968-69	38,062	48,263	13,714	2,170	10,256	1,353
1969-70	29,993	38,601	10,774	4,619	12,642	2,919
1970-71	53,550	98,463	14,315	11,038	11,942	6,804
1971-72	38,800	58,200	14,656	8,538	14,265	6,872
1972-73	21,692	82,733	14,733	1,638	7,458	551

APPENDIX V
Area and Production of pulses in Udaipur district
(Area in Hectares, Production in tonnes)

Year	Gram		Other Kharif pulses		Tir		Other Rabi pulses	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958-59	3,342	12,323	10,714	5,798	106	55	24	11
1959-60	39,741	40,379	12,190	6,260	132	53	20	12
1960-61	10,719	4,739	9,605	3,055	317	43	19	9
1961-62	38,742	29,483	10,024	5,082	68	27	29	16
1962-63	22,574	16,825	9,485	4,811	254	64	13	11
1963-64	37,120	22,425	11,243	4,906	79	40	838	482
1964-65	22,118	15,594	11,380	6,113	647	303	506	181
1965-66	10,269	6,079	11,923	2,761	1,454	480	526	360
1966-67	11,314	2,003	14,014	3,427	291	90	883	295
1967-68	20,228	12,946	13,518	7,060	327	175	5	2
1968-69	11,695	7,765	13,343	1,657	35	6	620	416
1969-70	12,155	6,783	15,662	2,788	118	55	19	153
1970-71	36,592	28,395	16,996	8,446	336	230	14	4
1971-72	32,412	20,614	11,753	3,748	1,310	496	14	4
1972-73	4,181	2,057	16,531	1,125	4,642	478	227	151

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX VI
Area and Production of Commercial Crops in Udaipur district
(Area in Hectares, Production in Tonnes)

Year	Sesamum		Rape and Mustard		Linseed		Groundnut		Castor-seed		Sugarcane	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1958-59	20,262	5,087	5,821	1,564	492	100	4,844	5,063	11	8	3,955	1,17,263
1959-60	14,003	770	3,316	966	864	181	8,752	5,876	11	4	4,598	1,35,043
1960-61	8,366	610	387	80	234	65	10,097	6,274	242	32	8,724	2,37,041
1961-62	14,386	1,725	4,701	617	392	81	10,375	5,965	1	-	7,171	1,79,720
1962-63	14,787	2,211	1,099	152	367	91	10,889	5,755	2	1	6,007	1,64,500
1963-64	16,859	1,273	2,845	52	464	114	9,414	4,966	4	-	4,729	1,43,408
1964-65	19,384	2,086	492	189	364	83	9,114	7,742	4	1	5,668	23,939
1965-66	16,824	1,245	500	167	191	28	11,815	3,840	3	-	6,706	1,91,851
1966-67	28,565	5,199	970	206	308	49	12,408	6,769	11	3	3,855	95,854
1967-68	28,037	4,065	1,261	415	535	118	17,722	13,008	11	4	3,284	91,910
1968-69	18,681	1,102	248	112	337	85	22,106	7,136	1	-	6,632	1,47,120
1969-70	18,548	2,411	973	444	448	112	15,447	7,126	40	17	5,803	94,574
1970-71	18,681	1,102	1,337	1,291	441	166	17,486	7,134	20	9	3,526	1,09,253
1971-72	16,021	3,012	1,187	373	1,053	352	13,012	5,525	24	12	5,737	3,03,837
1972-73	11,405	1,916	1,110	803	1,041	279	15,477	5,200	42	10	6,325	2,20,534

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

Year	Chillies		Potatoes		Ginger		Cotton*		Tobacco		Sanhemp*	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1958-59	2,257	1,077	17	49	7	6	16,127	11,860	857	408	1,970	4,139
1959-60	3,251	1,567	19	49	12	10	15,264	3,913	1,197	654	3,445	4,625
1960-61	4,045	1,784	43	114	15	38	12,565	8,343	975	927	3,321	3,896
1961-62	3,414	7,132	35	88	43	46	14,900	93	930	452	3,152	3,697
1962-63	3,070	1,336	38	169	50	91	12,326	7,433	381	158	3,382	5,886
1963-64	3,691	1,155	33	106	30	50	13,272	8,506	557	181	3,921	6,823
1964-65	3,452	1,422	30	53	138	58	14,940	7,001	904	495	3,837	1,214
1965-66	3,648	1,458	19	64	113	41	12,758	8,977	434	169	2,100	533
1966-67	2,882	1,130	21	40	43	21	12,043	5,700	679	267	2,249	489
1967-68	5,173	2,877	25	72	30	12	11,136	7,238	481	207	2,055	710
1968-69	2,388	843	38	128	35	12	11,353	6,475	393	147	2,385	508
1969-70	2,495	884	5	13	34	35	9,285	3,301	775	170	2,548	717
1970-71	3,424	1,539	21	60	44	72	10,642	4,513	346	128	2,208	970
1971-72	4,599	1,862	70	268	84	137	15,104	13,678	332	301	1,878	615
1972-73	2,810	589	21	84	98	103	13,825	7,450	876	279	2,195	310

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

*Production of Cotton and Sanhemp is in bales of 392 lbs./178 kgs. and 400 lbs./191 kgs. each respectively.

APPENDIX VII

Livestock Population in Udaipur district

	1956	1961	1966	1972
CATTLE	1,108,892	1,224,370	1,206,249	1,302,549
Males over 3 years	360,110	410,017	414,352	463,197
Breeding	307	2,731	2,694	163
Working	350,139	398,240	403,296	446,035
Others	9,664	9,046	9,362	16,999
Females over 3 years	375,842	429,045	397,537	444,938
In Milk	108,324	120,793	105,266	171,902
Dry	229,008	245,936	251,693	228,997
Others	38,510	62,316	40,578	44,034
Young stock (3 years and under)	372,940	385,308	39,436	394,419
BUFFALOES	364,289	411,135	408,729	462,646
Males over 3 years	7,352	10,961	7,200	6,134
Breeding	1,245	2,303	1,758	1,236
Working	5,340	7,717	4,926	4,152
Others	767	941	516	746
Females over 3 years	196,840	232,378	219,829	265,349
In milk	84,096	87,731	86,002	111,623
Dry	88,594	106,254	107,378	117,493
Others	24,150	38,393	26,549	36,233
Young stock (3 years and under)	160,097	167,796	181,700	191,163
SHEEP	347,440	384,579	413,241	468,401
GOATS	845,765	799,086	982,677	1,198,437
HORSES AND PONIES	14,111	10,204	6,376	5,230
MULES	16	53	59	218
DONKEYS	10,132	11,451	10,997	11,514
CAMELS	11,191	20,710	14,633	15,503
PIGS	1,005	584	1,223	1,382
Total Livestock	2,702,841	2,862,172	3,044,184	3,465,880

1	2	3	4	5
POULTRY				
Fowls	35,726	104,625	114,353	160,490
Ducks	194	177	177	169
Others	124	152	44	—
Total Poultry	36,044	104,954	114,574	160,659

Source : 1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report*, 1956, pp. 22 to 28.

2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, pp. 70 to 80.

3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 50 to 92.

4. *ibid.*, 1972, pp. 60 to 76.

APPENDIX VIII
Impact of common Animal Diseases in Udaipur district

(Number)

Year	Rinderpest			Black Quarter			Sheep Pox			Foot and Mouth			Haemorrhagic septicaemia			Others		
	OB	AT	DT	OB	AT	DT	OB	AT	DT	OB	AT	DT	OB	AT	DT	OB	AT	DT
1967-68	—	—	—	7	27	27	—	—	—	18	2,741	54	22	639	176	14	1,327	240
1968-69	2	82	31	2	23	19	—	—	—	131	25,999	10	12	98	55	21	270	303
1969-70	—	—	—	2	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	399	160	—	—	—
1970-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,459	—	28	662	174	2	177	6
1971-72	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2,208	222	—	—	—
1972-73	—	—	—	3	29	12	1	50	12	8	3,045	36	10	154	78	—	—	—
1973-74	—	—	—	1	25	18	—	—	—	1	1,000	—	24	944	186	6	1,316	91

Source : Office of the Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

OB—Outbreaks

AT—Attacks

DT—Deaths

APPENDIX IX
Famine Relief Measures undertaken in Udaipur district

(Expenditure in '000 Rs.)

Year	Relief Works through the agencies of				Gratuitous Relief	
	P.W.D.	Irrigation Department	Agriculture Department (Soil conservation)	Revenue Department	Forest Department	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1963-64	—	—	106.25	—	—	—
1964-65	—	—	189.00	—	—	3.00
1965-66	371.65	29.49	—	185.07	—	2.24
1966-67	11,017.10	5,389.10	814.00	7.10	—	10.80
1967-68	9,029.44	5,034.10	91.72	0.02	—	10.29
1968-69	1,857.00	1,115.00	102.00	823.00	200.00	16.00
1969-70	29,355.00	15,350.00	1,291.00	45.19	595.00	127.00
1970-71	29,600.00	17,158.00	300.00	4,418.00	1,242.00	92.00
1971-72	1,513.00	210.00	—	13.00	—	—
1972-73	4,863.00	1,624.00	1,320.00	292.00	2,535.00	279.00

APPENDIX IX (Concl'd.)

Year	Provision of drinking water	Cattle conservation	Transportation of grains	Relief works by Panchayat Samitis	Other expenses (establishment)	Famine Taccavi
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1963-64	1.00	6.80	—	—	1.12	61.00
1964-65	38.00	15.00	1.00	—	15.80	125.00
1965-66	31.73	1.71	3.49	—	10.01	242.35
1966-67	542.90	50.70	42.80	433.70	32.90	713.90
1967-68	25.00	6.73	32.62	19.13	258.80	—
1968-69	73.00	205.00	2.00	—	30.00	1,333.00
1969-70	663.00	107.00	15.00	—	470.00	455.00
1970-71	2,002.00	128.00	134.00	—	626.00	470.00
1971-72	—	—	5.00	—	32.00	—
1972-73	675.00	72.00	—	—	55.00	215.00

Source : Office of the Commissioner, Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

The area, forming a part of the erstwhile Mewar (Udaipur) State, had been industrially a backward one. As K. D. Erskine¹ observed in the opening years of the present century, Mewar was not noted for any particular manufactures. Coarse cotton cloth known as *Reza* was woven throughout the State and worn by the peasantry. At the capital (Udaipur) the principal manufactures were gold and silver embroidery, dyed and stamped cloth and muslins, ivory and wooden bangles, swords and daggers and knives. Cotton carpets and rugs were made in the Central Jail. At Nathdwara, small *Chanvars* of gold and silver, artistically decorated with coloured enamel were manufactured and sold to pilgrims visiting the shrine. The stone-cutters of Rikhabhdeo made toys and images of the serpents found in the neighbourhood. Among other manufactures of the area were paper making at Ghosunda, soap making at cottage industry level at Udaipur and *Kuppas* or leather jars making for storing *Ghee* and oil at several places.

The village crafts were generally products of hereditary² skill passing from father to son without any particular training. But these craftsmen could not make progress beyond a point on account of administrative oppression in mediaeval times which enforced on them involuntary labour and assigned them a low social status. For example in Udaipur state, goldsmiths, weavers and carpenters had to offer their services to the State without any remuneration. In addition they had to pay eight annas per year as vocation tax.³

The encouragement⁴ provided by the princely State during thirties of the present century to rich industrialists of the country to set up industries in Mewar led to the establishment of a cotton ginning factory at Fatehnagar in 1930-31. This was followed by another cotton ginning and pressing factory of 44 spindles established at Charbhujia in 1936, with a capital investment of Rs. 4.62 lakhs. Ayurved Sevashram, the foremost chemical concern in the area was established in 1933. To make use of

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 55.

2. Sharma, G. N.: *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, Agra, 1968, p. 296.

3. *ibid.*

4. Joshi, B. K.: (Ed.) *Udaipur Directory*, p. 142.

the sugarcane produced in the area, a sugar factory was established at Bhopalsagar (now in Chittaurgarh district) in 1935-36, to manufacture 500 tons of sugar per day. 670 labourers, skilled and unskilled, were initially employed in this mill. A match factory was established at Fatehnagar in 1940 but had soon to be closed down because of difficulties of finance and raw material. Mewar Oil Mill was established at Bhopalsagar in 1943 with 50 labourers on its pay roll.

In order to organise industrialisation of the State on sound lines and provide the necessary infrastructure, the government of Mewar opened a Department of Industries in 1943. But the backwardness of the State in transport and communications, paucity of power resources and skills and the poverty of the bulk of the people were obstacles to industrial growth. However, on the eve of its merger into Rajasthan, there were a number of large and small scale industries flourishing in various parts of the district.¹ Notable among them were the Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhopalsagar. The Metal Corporation at Jawar, the Ginning Factory at Fatehnagar and The Mewar Oil Mills at Udaipur. There were chemical units at Udaipur like the Ayurved Sevashram and Neem Kunj Chemical Works etc. Mewar Woollen Works at Deogarh and Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory at Amet, ginning factories at Kankroli (Asotya), Kuraj and Bhindar (described in the following sections) were other examples. Besides, cottage industries like the manufacture of agricultural implements, wooden toys, cloth dyeing and printing, leather shoemaking and handloom weaving were also to be found besides the traditional industries like goldsmithy, pottery, bamboo work, stone carving etc. These catered mostly to home and neighbouring markets.

POWER

Udaipur district is being served by hydro-electric power since 10th June, 1963² through a 132 KV line. This has been supplemented by atomic power through a 122 KV line from Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant at Rawatbhata in Chittaurgarh district, since 1971. Prior to 1963, thermal power was being generated by three power houses at Udaipur, Kankroli and Nathdwara. The consumption of electricity in the district has been steadily going up with the progress of electrification programme, as well as with the increasing use of power for agricultural and industrial purposes. The number of consumers of all types went up nearly four times during

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Udaipur, Part I, p. xvii.*
2. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (D.D.), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Udaipur.

the seven years ending 1972-73 (15,217 connections in 1972-73 as against only 9,607 in 1966-67) and electricity consumed by them nearly eight times during the same period (from 18.006 M.Kwh. in 1966-67 to 145.278 M.Kwh. in 1972-73).

The growth of electric connections provided for different uses during various years is shown in the following table¹ :

	(Number of connections)						
	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73
Domestic							
Light and Fan	6,083	7,271	3,382	4,357	4,973	6,359	8,265
Heat and Small Power	11	14	10	16	15	23	37
Commercial							
Light and Fan	2,754	3,121	1,798	2,030	2,061	2,299	2,699
Heat and Small Power	156	169	68	89	116	180	212
Industrial Power							
Low & Medium Voltage	149	262	316	393	435	530	696
High Voltage	3	3	3	5	6	4	6
Irrigation/Dewatering	374	548	880	1,272	1,281	1,812	3,201
Public Water Works	29	31	17	21	28	30	37
Street Lighting	46	54	36	43	45	55	62
Distribution Licences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	9,607	11,475	6,512	8,228	8,962	11,294	15,217

The increase in the quantitative consumption of electricity for various purposes has been as follows² :

	(M.Kwh.)						
Purpose	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73
1. Domestic							
Light and Fan	0.668	0.828	0.377	0.525	0.647	0.778	0.861
Heat and Power	0.006	0.016	0.005	0.014	0.012	0.017	0.017

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (D. D.), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Udaipur.

2. Source : *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, 1972, Udaipur, pp. 98-99 and Office of the Executive Engineer (D.D.), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Udaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Commercial								
Light and Fan	0.578	0.701	0.408	0.866	0.596	0.712	0.751	
Heat and Power	0.119	0.110	0.044	0.054	0.075	0.084	0.093	
3. Industrial								
Light and medium power	0.711	1.131	1.784	2.247	2.593	3.248	3.631	
High voltage	2.769	17.937	59.806	64.920	80.907	97.654	103.001	
4. Public Lighting	0.384	0.399	0.210	0.256	0.218	0.260	0.301	
5. Public Water								
Works	0.495	0.648	0.281	0.334	0.436	0.662	0.741	
6. Irrigation and Agriculture								
	0.532	0.822	1.330	2.257	2.054	3.403	5.202	
7. Distribution								
Licences	11.764	14.286	19.598	24.214	26.606	28.790	30.680	
8. Others								
	—	—	—	—	0.073	0.083	—	
Total	18.026	36.878	83.843	95.687	114.217	135.691	145.278	

Rural Electrification

A total of 304 localities in Udaipur district had been electrified till the end of the year 1972-73. The programme of rural electrification was taken up during the last year of the Third Five Year Plan till the beginning of which only three towns in the district were enjoying the facility of electricity.

Details of the progress of electrification in the district are shown in the following table :¹

Period	(Number)		
	Villages	Towns	Total
Before the formation of Rajasthan	—	1	1
During the First Plan (1951-56) period	—	—	—
During the Second Plan (1956-61) period	—	2	2
During the Third Plan (1961-66) period	46	3	49
During the Annual Plans (1966-69)	52	—	52
Till 1970 end	137	6	143
Till 1971 end	157	6	163
Till 1972 end	237	6	243
Till end of 1972-73	298	6	304

1. Source : *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Udaipur, 1972*, p. 96 and Office of the Executive Engineer (D.D.), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Udaipur.

A list of electrified localities is given at Appendix I.

Tariff Rates

The present (1973) rates of tariff for different types of uses of power in the district are given at Appendix II.

MINES AND MINERALS

Udaipur district is quite rich in mineral resources. It is said to be a museum of minerals since a large variety of important minerals are found in the district. These include¹ soapstone, asbestos, emerald, lead, zinc, marble, mica, rock phosphate, iron, barytes, silica, calcite, garnet, kyanite, pyrophyllite and building stone. Important metallic minerals found here are beryl, copper, iron, lead-zinc and manganese. The district enjoys the distinction of being the exclusive producer of lead, zinc, silver and rock phosphate in the state². The value of mineral production in the district, registered an increase from Rs. 60.15 lakhs in 1955 to Rs. 126.89 lakhs in 1970-71³. A total of 183 mining leases, out of a total of 893 in the state, had been granted in Udaipur district till 1973-74.

Some of the important minerals quarried are described below :

Soapstone

Udaipur district is an important producer of soapstone in Rajasthan which in turn is a leading state in the production of soapstone, talc and steatite in the country. The quality of the soapstone produced in Udaipur is rated as the world's best. The district contributes nearly 40 per cent of the total quantity of soapstone produced in the country⁴. Udaipur district has one of the largest and most important occurrences of soapstone at a number of places, like Deopura, Salumber, Gogunda and Rikhabdeo. There are 38 pulverising units in operation in the district⁵. The soapstone found here is generally white, pale-green to greenish white and dull grey. Soapstone powder is sent to Ahmedabad, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta etc., for utilisation as filler in paper, cosmetics, textiles, rubber, soaps, insecticides, paints etc. Higher grade of soapstone is also exported for use in cosmetic and other industries.

212 mining leases (1974) have been granted for soapstone, the

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Udaipur District*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, October, 1971, p. 34.
2. Source : Directorate of Mines and Geology Rajasthan, Udaipur.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*

maximum for any mineral in the district¹. The following table indicates the production of soapstone during various years¹:

Year	Production (000 tonnes)
1960	33.7
1966	53.5
1967	38.2
1968	47.8
1969	69.7
1970	59.1
1971	66.4
1972	80.5
1973	80.0

The value of soapstone mined came to nearly Rs. 36 lakhs in 1973 while it was Rs. 11.04 lakhs² in 1960. An average number of 3,215 persons³ were employed everyday in the mining operations of this mineral in 1973, as against 274 persons in 1960.

Asbestos

Most of the asbestos found in Udaipur district as in the State is the amphibole type. A small quantity of chrysotile variety is found near Rikhabdeo. The estimated deposits⁴ in Udaipur district are about 16,000 tonnes to a depth of about 34.48 metres. The deposits are found near Nathdwara, Molaka, Gudha, Rikhabdeo, Kunthal and Kherwara. 26 mining leases for asbestos were given in 1973, the second largest for any single mineral, by the State Mines and Geology Department, which produced 5,789 tonnes of the mineral, valued at Rs. 2.40 lakhs. 343 workers were employed each day in the operations during 1974. The production during various years had been as follows :

	('000 tonnes)								
Year	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Production	1.9	1.5	2.00	1.8	2.8	2.4	4.4	6.0	5.8

Barytes

Barytes mainly consist of barium sulphate. Occurrences of this mineral in the district were discovered near Kioli, 14 km. from Nathdwara⁵. Reserves of the order of nearly 50,000 to 1,00,000 tonnes of barytes are expected from this source. The quality of this mineral is good with about 85 per cent of barium sulphate.

1. Source : Directorate of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Udaipur*, 1961, p. 42.

3. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Udaipur.

4. *Industrial Potential Survey of Udaipur District* p. 36.

5. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Udaipur.

The production of barytes was 43 tonnes in 1970, 77 tonnes in 1971 and 101 tonnes in 1972. The value of mineral produced was Rs. 7,070 in 1972. Two mining leases have been issued for this mineral.

Beryl

It is the principal ore of beryllium and occurs mainly in Udaipur, Bhilwara and Jaipur districts of Rajasthan. The beryl found in Udaipur district is of very good quality, with the beryllium oxide contents varying between 11.5 per cent to 14 per cent. The occurrence of this mineral in the district has been noted at Bari, Shikar-Bari, Selaka, Gudha, Ranamet and Champa Gudha. The deposits are reported to be fairly extensive though investigations to assess their extent are still continuing.

Copper

Some copper occurrences have been reported from Debari and Delwara, Kankroli area. Detailed investigations to determine the quantum of deposits are under way.

Iron Ore

Iron ore deposits are prominently found in Udaipur district, which is one of two important producers of the mineral in the State, the other being Jaipur district. These deposits are significant for the State since they are away from the main iron ore producing areas in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore. The deposits in the district are located near Nāthraki Pal in the hillocks, the Dharafmata and Amiswala in village Thana of Sarada tahsil. The ore is mainly hematite with an average Fe content of 50 to 60 per cent and low phosphorus content. The estimated reserves are about 10 to 11 million tonnes.

Lead Zinc

Zinc ore and lead deposits mixed with silver are found in Zawar mines 40 km., south-east of Udaipur City. It is the only mine at present which produces lead-zinc, silver and cadmium, occurring in the form of sulphates.¹ The ore is being mined in central Mochia, Balaria, Zawarmala and Bowa hills and the width of the ore body varies from 3 metres to as much as 60 metres. The average run of mine ore contains 3.7 per cent zinc and 1.8 per cent lead. The exploration so far conducted has indicated 8 million tonnes of ore in the proved category and another 22 million tonnes in the inferred category. The lodes contain sulphides of lead, zinc and copper with silver, aluminium, nickel; antimony and arsenic in recoverable quantities. The Zawar ore is treated in a mill established there and lead-zinc concentrates are produced separately, which are sent to Tundoo in Bihar for smelting and the Zinc Smelter at Debari. Sulphuric acid and

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Udaipur.

cadmium are obtained as by-products. The present (1973-74) daily output of Zawar mines is around 1,000 tonnes of ore, giving around 555 tonnes of zinc concentrate per day. The production of lead concentrate and zinc concentrate has been given in a later section detailing the operation of Hindustan Zinc Ltd., engaged in their mining.

Rock Phosphate

A major break-through in the field of mineral exploration in Rajasthan has been the discovery of huge phosphate rock deposit near Udaipur. The biggest deposit has been the Jhamar Kotra. Part of deposits is of very high grade, directly usable for making superphosphate and average 30 to 35 per cent P_2O_5 . The expected tonnage of this high grade mineral is around 11.0 million. In other portions of the deposit, where the grade varies from 15 to 20 per cent P_2O_5 beneficiation would be necessary and reserves of about 90 million tonnes are likely to be available. The production of this deposit, being done by the State Mines and Geology Department, is around 2,000 tonnes per day, which has helped to cut imports. The mineral is being utilised by various superphosphate units like the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Fertiliser Corporation of India etc.

The production of rock phosphate in the district has been as follows¹ :

('000 tonnes)					
Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Production	69.1	155.9	231.7	213.7	130.0

The value of mineral produced in 1972 and 1973 was Rs. 282.90 lakhs and Rs. 179.58 lakhs respectively². 310 labourers on an average, are employed daily in the mining of this mineral.

Besides the above minerals, small quantities of quartz, silica sand, yellow and red ochre, dolomite, mica, calcite and silver are also worked out but the deposits are not important. Emerald, the beautiful bright green gem stone, is found in Udaipur and Ajmer districts, Rajasthan having the distinction of being the only emerald producing state in the country. Emeralds occur in sporadically distributed pockets in rocks the production, therefore, varying from year to year. The occurrences of emerald in Udaipur district are at Kalaguman, Tikhi Gamgudha and Dhalan-ka-Dudha. A few more rich pockets are expected to be exploited soon. The number of mining leases and labour employed in 1974 and production of these minerals during the years 1966 to 1973 are given in the following table³:

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Udaipur.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*

S.No.	Mineral	Number of Mining leases	Labour em- ployed (No.)	Unit	Production during							
					1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1.	Quartz	2	—	tonnes	17	28	4	—	12	45	369	—
2.	Silica Sand	2	—	"	564	191	237	267	273	—	—	—
3.	Ochre	3	25	"	169	608	145	—	—	2,846	1,800	6,003
4.	Emerald	6	110	Kg.	4.7	7.7	4.6	1.7	2.3	2.4	3.1	0.7
5.	Dolomite	—	8	'000	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.6	—	1.6
				tonnes								
6.	Mica	4	133	tonnes	199	12	6	29	6	5	46	645
7.	Calcite	15	54	'000	2.3	0.4	1.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	4.6	4.1
				tonnes								
8.	Silver	2	—	Kg.	923	3,219	2,661	3,059	1,297	35,01	4,184	4,004

Besides metallic and non-metallic minerals, there are a number of working deposits of building stone in various shades and *patti katla* stone found in Girwa hills and Rajnagar.

Cement grade limestone deposits exist in good quantity in Daroli and Munderia and of Marble near Nathdwara and Rajnagar.

The production of building stone, lime-stone, brick, earth and ordinary clay and marble is given in the following table¹.

(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Building stone	Limestone	Brick earth and ordinary clay	Marble
1966	133.0	13.0	20.0	2.45
1967	144.5	67.9	20.0	0.005
1968	38.1	14.6	0.2	0.005
1969	31.3	15.3	2.0	—
1970	41.6	17.8	4.4	0.045
1971	101.2	—	0.1	0.027
1972	130.9	15.8	15.5	0.03
1973	107.2	43.2	3.5	0.23

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES . . .

Large and Medium Scale Industries

Industrial concerns with a capital investment between Rs. 7.50 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs are classed as medium scale and those having more than Rs. 25 lakhs as their capital are classified as large scale. The following is the description of the establishments falling in these two categories :

HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD. UDAIPUR²—This public sector undertaking was formed in October, 1965 by the Government of India, after taking over an old company managed by the Metal Corporation of India Ltd. under the provisions of the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of the Undertaking) Act, 1966. The factory was set-up to make industrial use of lead-zinc ore available in the district in the neighbourhood of Zawar. The zinc concentrates produced are smelted in the Zinc Smelter, commissioned at Debari near Udaipur on 1st January 1968. The milling capacity of ore at Zawar mines was 975 tonnes per day in 1968-69, which was raised to 2,000 tonnes in July, 1972, producing 40 to 45 tonnes of

1. Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Udaipur.

2. Source: Office of the Senior Administrative Officer, Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur.

concentrates per day. A unit to produce Zinc Sulphate and Copper Sulphate was added to the Zinc Smelter Plant in June, 1969. An industrial licence to produce lead pipes of different sizes with a view to utilising the idle capacity of the lead rolling mill at Zinc Smelter for commercial purposes was obtained in 1969-70. The lead concentrates are sent to the company's Lead Smelter at Tundoo in Bihar. The Zinc Smelter has a capacity to produce 18,000 tonnes of zinc metal per year, which is planned to be increased to 45,000 tonnes by July, 1976. The zinc and lead concentrates contain 32 per cent and 16 per cent sulphur respectively, which is being used to recover about 29,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid and convert it into about 76,000 tonnes of single superphosphate fertiliser. Besides, about 78 tonnes of cadmium is also being recovered annually as a by-product. The main raw material is rock phosphate and ore, recovered from mines under the control of the concern. The total consumption of concentrates in the Smelters in 1972-73 was 28,722 tonnes, 64.92 per cent of which was indigenously produced at the beneficiation plants of Zawar Mines.

Water supply for the mines is made from the Tidi tank specially constructed by the State Irrigation Department.

The details of the working of the unit during various years were as follows :

Year	Production at-Debari Smelter (Tonnes-except for cadmium in kg).						Consumption of concentrates
	Zinc Cathodes	Zinc Ingots	Super phosphate	Sulphuric Acid	Zinc sulphate	Cadmium	
1968-69	11,080	9,075	48,993	18,119	—	31,945	—
1969-70	11,136	9,925	42,650	18,403	142	32,333	—
1970-71	11,795	10,734	51,054	21,195	227	22,622	27,657
1971-72	13,175	12,251	46,778	24,357	222	14,987	27,948
1972-73	13,184	9,565	43,257	22,887	200	19,564	28,922

The production at Zawar Mines and Tundoo Smelter during various years was as follows :

Year	Mines (tonnes)			Tundoo Smelter	
	Ore raised	Lead concentrates	Zinc concentrates	Refined lead (tonnes)	Refined silver (kg.)
1968-69	1,91,604	3,462	12,532	1,853	2,781
1969-70	2,29,949	3,600	14,350	1,892	2,137
1970-71	2,70,006	3,514	15,978	1,719	2,302
1971-72	3,18,861	4,765	16,098	1,768	2,907
1972-73	3,51,883	9,905	18,516	2,892	4,692

The share capital of the company as on 31st March, 1973 was Rs. 1,640.19 lakhs out of which Rs. 1,315.25 lakhs was in the form of plant and machinery, Rs. 2.58 lakhs of land, Rs. 235.78 lakhs in the form of building and roads and the rest in the form of other assets. It was Rs. 1171.90 lakhs as on 31st March, 1968 including Rs. 866.55 lakhs in the form of plant and machinery, 0.94 lakhs worth of land and Rs. 145.88 lakhs of building and roads and the rest consisting of minor assets. The various categories of employees as in 1972-73 numbered, 4,952 as detailed below :

Officers	248
Supervisory	225
Clerical	320
Skilled workers	1,327
Semi-skilled workers	1,854
Unskilled workers	872
Others (casual labour)	106

A sum of Rs. 191.16 lakhs was paid to these employees as salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances during 1972-73. Figures of sales and profit or loss during various years are given in the following table :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Sales	Profit (+) or loss (—)
1968-69	616.43	(—) 35.81
1969-70	538.33	(—) 135.27
1970-71	455.18	(—) 117.74
1971-72	496.37	(—) 29.21
1972-73	870.22	(+) 42.42

The products are sold through the Government of India, State Government, the Fertiliser Corporation of India and co-operatives in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Cadmium is exported to U.K., the value of exports being Rs. 11.42 lakhs in 1968-69 and Rs. 12.41 lakhs in 1969-70.

UDAIPUR CEMENT WORKS, BAJAJNAGAR¹—This factory was set up at Bajajna gar, 22 km. away from Udaipur City on Udaipur-Mavli-Chittaurgarh road in 1970 as a division of the Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Gola-Gokarnath, District Lakhimpur Kheri, U.P. to manufacture portland cement.

1. Source : Office of the Manager, Udaipur Cement Works, Udaipur.

Production started in March, 1970. Capital investment of the company (June 1974) includes Rs. 60.89 lakhs in land and building, Rs. 426.76 lakhs in the form of plant and machinery and Rs. 55.55 lakhs in other types of assets. The share capital was Rs. 72.00 lakhs in 1973-74. The raw material used is limestone, mined by the company itself under a lease obtained from the State Department of Mines and Geology, gypsum and laterite. The annual value of raw material used (1973-74) comes to about Rs. 6.56 lakhs, besides Rs. 33.65 lakhs of coal consumed in the factory. The annual value of production of portland cement rated as of very good quality, comes to Rs. 191.46 lakhs (1973-74). The total number of workers employed in 1974 in the factory and quarry was 405. The cement produced is marketed in Rajasthan, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

The quantity of portland cement produced during various years was as follows :

(M.T.)	
Year	Production
1969-70	16,001
1970-71	1,54,100
1971-72	1,94,294
1972-73	1,70,700
1973-74	1,76,890

AYURVED SEVASHRAM PRIVATE LTD., UDAIPUR¹—This chemical concern is engaged in the manufacture of ayurvedic medicinal preparations since 1930. The concern became a private limited company in 1960. The present (1973-74) authorised capital is Rs. 15 lakhs, Rs. 12.60 lakhs being subscribed share capital out of which Rs. 90 thousand are in the form of plant and machinery, including filling, grinding, sealing, mixing, tablet making, drilling and bottle washing machines etc. Its main products are hair oils, tooth powder and certain other ayurvedic products. The raw material used is refined oil, perfumes and chemicals which are procured from Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Certain chemicals are even imported from France and Switzerland. A branch manufacturing unit of the concern is also working at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh since 1962. Another unit was established at Hyderabad in 1972.

The following table indicates the production and sales of Udaipur unit during 1973-74:

1. Source : Office of the Manager, Ayurved Sevashram Pvt. Ltd., Udaipur.

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Production :	
(i) Perfumed Hair Oil	57.20
(ii) Tooth Powder	18.49
2. Sales :	
(i) Perfumed Hair oil	52.45
(ii) Tooth Powder	16.84
(iii) Other Products	1.46

The products of the concern are in demand from all over the country and are marketed particularly in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Average number of workers employed daily during 1973 was 114, who received Rs. 1.97 lakhs as wages during the year. Besides, there was a supervisory staff of 6 persons and office staff and the junior staff of 28 and 17 persons respectively.

UDAIPUR COTTON MILLS, UDAIPUR¹—The mill was set up in 1961 as a unit of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur, and is engaged in the production of cotton yarn. The present (1972-73) total fixed investment of the concern is Rs. 110.89 lakhs (without depreciation) including Rs. 30.52 lakhs in the form of land and building and Rs. 78.00 lakhs of plant and machinery, the rest being working capital. The annual value of production comes to Rs. 261.16 lakhs (1972-73) and that of raw material mainly medium staple cotton (273.87 quintals in 1972-73) procured locally or from Gujarat and Punjab Rs. 186.62 lakhs. The electric power used is supplied by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. 546 workers, on an average, of all categories were employed by the mill in 1972-73. Soft and hard cotton are received as waste products and their value in 1972-73 was Rs. 2.02 lakhs and Rs. 0.22 lakh respectively. The products are consumed by textile mills in Rajasthan and also sent to neighbouring States like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and to Bombay, Malegaon, Burhanpur, Calcutta etc.

Small Scale Industries

According to National Census of Small Scale Industries held in 1973, there were 232 working small scale industrial units (with capital investment upto Rs. 7.50 lakhs) in Udaipur district². Numerically important of these industrial groups are manufacturing of fabricated metal

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Deputy Director (Statistics) Industries Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

products, manufacturing and repair of non-electrical machinery, equipment, components etc., manufacturing of cement and lime products, manufacturing of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, redressing soap etc., manufacturing of general tools and hardware, foundaries for casting and forging iron and steel, printing and publishing periodicals, books, journals, atlases, maps etc. manufacturing of metal utensils, cutlery and, kitchen ware, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, and knitting mills. These industrial units have come up as demand based industries or subsidiary units. Some of them have been established to utilise the raw material available in the area, like mineral based industries, textile industry and forest based industries. Table at Appendix III gives detailed information about these industrial groups.

Cottage and Village Industries

Famous traditional cottage industries¹ of the area are weaving, persued throughout the district, manufacturing of *gur*, rose water and rose scent at Khamnor, pottery at Kunwaria, *Niwar* and durrie making at Rajnagar and Kuraj. Besides goldsmithy and silversmithy, embriodery, dyeing and printing of clothes, tie and dye, leather shoe making, manufacture of dyed ivory and wooden toys and bangles and swords, daggers and knives which flourish in and around Udaipur city are no less important. Then there are the flourishing forest industries of making of *Katha* from *Khair* tree and ayurvedic medicines and cosmetic products. Nathdwara is famous for its fine painted jewellery and enamel work. The stone cutters and carvers at Rikhabdeo make excellent toys and images of the serpentine stone. Soap manufacturing at Udaipur and manufacture of gun powder at Kelwa are other important cottage industries of the district. Most of them are hereditary concerns, run by families of artisans. A large number of them have registered themselves with the State Industries Department to avail themselves of the incentives and facilities offered in the form of cheap credit, raw material at reasonable rates and marketing facilities etc. The traditional goldsmiths, silversmiths, potters and bamboo workers are also found in all areas of the district to cater to the needs of the population in their neighbourhood.

Besides, several village industries have recently been getting impetus through the activities of the Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board. These industries include cotton and woollen *khadi*, oil *ghanis*, leather industry, manufacturing of *gur*, *khandsari*, lime, pottery, cane and bamboo products.

1. Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, p. vii and Office of the Assistant Director, Industries, Udaipur.

The progress of *khadi* industry in the district can be gauged from the following figures of production and value during the last few years¹ :

(Quantity in metres
Value in '000 Rs.)

Year	Cotton <i>khadi</i>		Woollen <i>khadi</i>		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1968-69	10,000	24.00	63,000	626.00	73,000	650.00
1969-70	8,000	23.00	59,000	596.00	67,000	619.00
1970-71	6,000	18.00	54,000	573.00	60,000	591.00
1971-72	11,000	32.00	87,000	812.00	98,000	844.00
1972-73	22,000	70.00	34,000	1,035.00	56,000	1,105.00

Production figures of other village industries are as follows :²

(Quantity in Kilograms
Value in '000 Rupees)

Year	Ghani Oil		Leather Industry		Gur Khandsari	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1968-69	18,791	80.39	N.A.	63.19	1,865	205.36
1969-70	47,500	116.55	N.A.	80.32	817	67.24
1970-71	35,000	168.00	N.A.	375.00	3,090	266.00
1971-72	36,000	162.00	N.A.	397.11	3,959	525.00

Employment provided by these industries (daily average) during the year 1971-72 was as follows :³

(Number)

S.No.	Industry	Full time	Part time	Total
1.	<i>Khadi</i>	65	524	589
2.	<i>Ghani oil</i>	27	27	54
3.	Leather	—	212	212
4.	<i>Gur Khandsari</i>	190	—	190

The value of production and employment provided by other industries were Rs. 4 thousand and 6 persons in lime manufacturing and Rs. 43 thousand and 90 persons in pottery respectively during 1971-72.

Industrial Co-operatives

The first industrial co-operative society to manufacture handloom

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board, Jaipur.
2. *ibid*;
3. *ibid*.

c'oth in the district was formed in April, 1949 at Udaipur under the name of the Mukhi Co-operative Society Ltd.¹ Details of the working of industrial co-operatives in the field of *Ghani* oil, leather work, carpentry, *Gur khandsari*, dyeing and printing, lime production, mining, *Chini mitti*, weaving, basket making etc. during the years 1967-68 to 1972-73 are given in the following table :²

(Rs. in lakhs)								
Year	No. of societies	Member-ship(No.)	Share capital	Borrowings	Working capital	Profit(+) or loss(-)	Production	Sales
1967-68	140	2,920	1.60	3.80	5.63	(-) 0.40	0.97	2.00
1968-69	139	2,391	2.25	5.94	8.97	(+) 0.23	7.07	7.49
1969-70	100	2,375	1.94	5.82	8.64	(-) 0.17	10.41	11.12
1970-71	90	2,099	1.71	5.24	7.73	(-) 1.30	7.46	9.86
1971-72	80	2,030	2.02	4.91	11.82	(+) 1.51	8.99	6.17
1972-73	62	1,228	1.74	4.36	12.65	(-) 0.52	13.69	9.11

Industry-wise distribution of societies in 1972-73 with the above details is given at Appendix IV.

Industrial Potential

A survey to indicate the industrial potential of Udaipur district was conducted by a firm of consultants on behalf of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. in 1970. The survey indicated the types of industries that could be set up in the district, taking into account relevant factors like the availability of raw material, potentiality of ancilliary or feeder industries and existing and anticipated demand. The capacity of the region as evidenced by past performance was also considered in recommending industries that could be set up in the district.

Three types of industries were identified as feasible in the survey.³ Of these, the resource-based industries included spun concrete cement pipes, rock phosphate pulverising, soapstone pulverising, barium compounds and tannery. Portland cement, stone chips/sand and reinforcers were available in sufficient quantity to serve as raw material for spun concrete cement pipes manufacturing. The rock phosphate available in the district could be pulverised by the units to be set up, and it could be easily marketed to super phosphate plants throughout India. Soapstone, extensively mined in the district, could serve as raw material for crushing plants,

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Industrial Potential Survey of Udaipur District*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, October, 1971, p. 57.

which have a market in paper, cosmetics, soap, rubber, textile and other industries. Barytes found in the district, with about 85 per cent of barium sulphate, could go in for manufacturing of barium compounds which have important commercial applications and are in great demand in the country. Hides and skins available from the livestock in the district and surrounding areas could be utilised by a tannery to be set up in the district.

Ancillary and feeder industries found feasible in the district by the survey, include a unit for manufacturing cotton blankets to utilise cotton waste available from the textile mills in the district as well as from those at Pali, Ahmedabad and Baroda.

Demand based industries that could be set up in the district were synthetic cryolite and aluminium fluoride manufacturing units. These could find market for the making of aluminium used for a variety of products like ceramics and glassware, hardware, sanitary wares and novelty items like soap cases, tea trays, watch chains and straps, ash trays, lamp shades etc. The high demand for automobile tyres and tubes could provide a good market for a plant to manufacture about 4 lakh tubes and tyres of various sizes.

Besides these three categories of identified industries, the survey listed a large number of other industries which could be undertaken in the district. These are essentially demand based ones, with ascertained demand in India and in some cases even abroad. A list of such industries is given at Appendix V.

Industrial Training

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, UDAIPUR—This institute was set up in the year 1958-59 to provide training in various industrial and engineering trades like those of blacksmiths, carpenters, welders, electricians, fitters, turners, wiremen, draftsmen (mechanical), motor mechanics and radio mechanics etc.¹ Stipends are given to 33 per cent of the trainees at the rate of Rs. 25 per month. Besides, merit scholarships at Rs. 15 per month are given to another 4 per cent of them. Trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get a stipend of Rs. 45 per month through the State Social Welfare Department.

The following table records the intake capacity in different trades and actual number of trainees during the five years ending 1973-74:

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director of Training, Directorate of Technical Education, Rajasthan, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.*

(Number)						
S.No.	Trade of	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
I.	CAPACITY	228	228	228	196	196
1.	Blacksmith	16	16	16	—	—
2.	Carpenter	16	16	16	16	16
3.	Motor Mechanic	16	16	16	16	16
4.	Welder	12	12	12	12	12
5.	Draftsmen	32	32	32	16	16
6.	Electrician	32	32	32	32	32
7.	Fitter	16	16	16	16	16
8.	Radio Mechanic	32	32	32	32	32
9.	Wireman	32	32	32	32	32
10.	Turner	24	24	24	24	24
II.	TOTAL STRENGTH (ON ROLL)	189	199	185	180	181

SMALL INDUSTRIES SERVICE INSTITUTE EXTENSION CENTRE¹—This centre, to provide training in machine shop practice and electroplating and anodising was started at Udaipur in November, 1963. Training in blue prints was also available during 1967-68 and 1968-69. The capacity in the two courses available at present is 6 trainees, 4 in the former and two in the latter. The number of trainees in 1973-74 was 4 in all. They were getting scholarship and stipends of a total amount of Rs. 820. The staff working under the Assistant Director incharge of the Centre includes one Small Industries Promotion Officer (Mechanical), One Small Industries Promotion Officer (Metal Finishing), two mechanics, two helpers, two clerks, one peon and one watchman

The following table records the number of trainees during various years:²

Year	Machine shop Practice	Electro-plating and Anodising	Blue print Reading
1963-64	—	2	—
1964-65	9	8	—
1965-66	12	12	—
1966-67	10	12	—

1. Source: Office of the Assistant Director, Small Industries Service Institute Extension Centre, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4
1967-68	10	17	6
1968-69	9	5	6
1969-70	5	—	—
1970-71	3	2	—
1971-72	4	2	—
1972-73	2	—	—
1973-74	3	1	—

The centre sold finished goods¹ worth Rs. 42.35 during 1968, Rs. 162.20 during 1969, Rs. 56.65 during 1970, Rs. 239.85 during 1971, Rs. 69.05 during 1972 and Rs. 122.25 during 1973.

Industrial Estate and Area

An Industrial Estate was established at Udaipur in Pratapnagar locality in the year 1960. There are 11 sheds (3 A type and 8 B type) and 40 open plots (8 A type, 16 B type, 9 C type and 7 extra plots) in the estate which have been allotted to small scale industrial units. Facilities of electric power, water, approach roads, canteen etc. have been provided by the State Industries Department. The sheds have been allotted to six units engaged in the manufacturing of engineering goods, zinc oxide, soapstone powder, wire and cables, non-ferrous castings and gun making (one unit each). The Small Industries Service Institute is running an Extension Centre (described in another section of this chapter) in two A type sheds, allotted to it. A raw material depot of the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is housed in a B type shed of the Estate. The plots are allotted to units engaged in the making of zinc oxide (one unit), engineering goods (two units), soapstone powder (3 units), plastics (2 units), textiles, conduit pipes, chemicals, pesticides (one unit each) ceramics, rice mill, a re-rolling mill and a dyeing and printing works.

An area measuring 400 acres of land on the Jhamar-Kotra roap at Udaipur has been constituted in 1972-73 into an industrial area in which 225 plots of various sizes were earmarked for allotment to various small scale industrial units. Out of these, 160 plots had been allotted till 1973-74. The development of the industrial area is the responsibility of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. Facilities of electric power, water, approach roads etc. have been provided.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Small Industries Service Institute Extension Centre, Udaipur.

State Assistance to Industries

Various types of concessions are offered by the State Government and other agencies to industrial units set up in Rajasthan. Exemption¹ from octroi duty is granted on plant and machinery, raw material and construction and fabricated material used in the units established or expanded after 1st April, 1968. Sales tax concession in the form of cash refund of Central sales tax for five years is given to new industrial units registered or licenced after 15th August, 1970 to existing units on their expanded production. This cash refund is treated as interest free loan recoverable after seven years. All machines purchased for setting up textile, ceramic, glass, cement, engineering, sugar and metal industries as well as mineral based industries are exempt from sales tax and a nominal rate of 1 per cent sales tax is leviable on raw material sold to industries within Rajasthan. Duty on power is exempt to electro-chemical and electrothermal industries and a rebate is given to other industries established/expanded after 1st April, 1968. Power subsidy is extended to small industries whose tariff exceeds 12.5 paise per unit to the extent of excess tariff upto the maximum of 6 paise.

Financial assistance is provided to industries by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 and on the recommendation of the State Industries Department under the State Aid to Industries (Loans) Rules, 1963. These loans are granted at 6 per cent interest to be refunded in 5 to 10 instalments and are guaranteed by the State government. A branch office of the Rajasthan Financial Corporation is working at Udaipur since June 1972, to help prepare loan applications from different industrial units and to forward them to its head office with its recommendation, as well as to affect recoveries and to guide industrial units in their financial planning. The jurisdiction of this office extends to the districts of Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur.

The following table records the details of financial assistance provided by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation to units in Udaipur district, since its inception till the end of the year² 1973-74:

Type of Units	Loans sanctioned		Disbursements		Outstanding	
	No. of units	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	No. of units	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of units	Amount Rs. in lakhs)
1. Small Scale	57	54.28	48	42.87	36	27.36
2. Medium Scale	7	50.36	5	27.11	2	3.60

1. *Concessions, Facilities and Assistance to Industries in Rajasthan*. The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, pp. 1-7.

2. Source : Office of the Branch Manager, Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Udaipur.

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd¹, a Government of Rajasthan concern, is running a Raw Material Depot at Udaipur since 1964. The Depot is engaged in the task of procuring and making available to small scale industries, various raw materials like steel sheets of various types, tin plates, M.S. plates, pig iron, nickel, stainless steel, black sheet cutting, rounds, squares and grip bar, angles, channels, joints/beams, coal/coke, iron plates as well as Sodium Nitrate, ivory, sandalwood, etc.

The Corporation also undertakes marketing through its Handicrafts Emporia at Jaipur, New Delhi, Mount Abu, Bombay, Calcutta and Agra, the products of local craftsmen. These are purchased through the Handicrafts Central Stores at Jaipur, on the recommendations of Handicrafts Advisory Committee constituted by its Board of Directors.

Under the Export Promotion Scheme², the State Government renders to the registered small scale industries financial assistance in the form of subsidy for participating in foreign exhibitions and fairs. These units are also eligible to get 50 per cent subsidy on tuition fees paid to recognised institutions for training their employees and 25 per cent of expenditure on export publicity material upto a maximum of Rs. 2,000. 15 per cent price preference for Government purchases to products of small scale industries over those of large and medium scale industries and 3 per cent preference to products of Rajasthan in large and medium scale industry over outside industry is given. Loans to public limited companies and co-operative societies are offered by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. on the merits of individual cases. Udaipur is one of the sixteen districts of Rajasthan which have been declared as backward by the Planning Commission and as such industrial units set up therein are eligible for special concessions from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and Rajasthan Financial Corporation. These concessions are in the form of lower rates of interest (present rate is 7 per cent charged by I.F.C. and I.D.B.I. and 6 per cent by R.F.C.) moratorium for repayment for a period, participation in equity and preference share capital by underwriting, reduced underwriting and other charges and 15 per cent cash subsidy on capital investment upto Rs. 1 crore. In exceptional cases the subsidy may be granted on higher investments also, subject to a limit of Rs. 15 lakhs.

1. Source : Office of the Managing Director, the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Industries Department, Udaipur.

LABOUR WELFARE

Udaipur district has a sizable labour force engaged in 192 factories in the district registered with the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers under the Indian Factories Act, 1948, listed at Appendix VI. One B-Class Labour Welfare Centre run by the State Labour Department, at Zawar Mines since 1958, provides recreational facilities for labourers. Details of the activities of the centre are given in another chapter. Recreation centres and clubs¹ are also being run by the State Public Works Department at Udaipur, Municipal Council, Udaipur, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Hindustan Zinc Ltd. at Debari, Udaipur and Zawar Mines, where facilities of indoor and outdoor games and reading rooms etc. are provided to workers. Besides working and living conditions of industrial, mining and other workers are regulated by various Central and State labour laws and rules applicable in the district. These statutes include the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Trade Unions Act, 1926, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958 etc. Particular provisions of these Acts and their implementation in the district are discussed in another chapter.

Trade Unions

There were 48 registered trade unions in Udaipur district (1973-74). Details are given elsewhere in this volume.

Employees' State Insurance²

Employees' State Insurance under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 was introduced in the district in August, 1960. Risks covered under the scheme include sickness, maternity and employment injury. About 3,000 workers engaged in 34 industrial undertakings in the district were covered by it till the end of 1972-73. A dispensary is run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at Udaipur (described in another chapter). A list of factories covered, together with the number of workers employed by each is given at Appendix VII.

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Regional Labour Commissioner, Udaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Manager, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I

Localities electrified in Udaipur district till the end of 1972-73

S. No.	Name of the locality	Tahsil
1	2	3
1.	Bhindar	Vallabhnagar
2.	Kanod	—do—
3.	Udaipur	Girwa
4.	Debari	—do—
5.	Salumbar	Salumbar
6.	Zawar Mines	Girwa
7.	Bichhri	—do—
8.	Gudli	—do—
9.	A. Dabok Village	Mavli
	B. Dabok Bus Stand	—do—
	C. Dabok Aerodrome	—do—
10.	Daroli	Vallabhnagar
11.	Loonanda	—do—
12.	Bhatewar	—do—
13.	Merta	Mavli
14.	Bhagar	Vallabhnagar
15.	Bhamrasiya	—do—
16.	Sarai	—do—
17.	Nandwel	—do—
18.	Kheri	—do—
19.	Karanpur	—do—
20.	Orwariya	Mavli
21.	Kharsan	Vallabhnagar
22.	Mori	—do—
23.	Khokharwas	—do—
24.	Kheroda	—do—
25.	Sangwa	Mavli
26.	Gandoli	—do—
27.	Delwara	Nathdwara
28.	Eklingpura	Girwa
29.	Bhoyon-ki-Pancholi	—do—
30.	Kanpur	—do—
31.	Kharbadiya	—do—
32.	Lakarwas	—do—
33.	Kheta Khera	Vallabhnagar
34.	Khemli	Mavli

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
35.	Nahar-Magra	Mavli
36.	Dagiyon-ki-Pancholi	Girwa
37.	A. Bhala-ka-Gurha	—do—
	B. Bhootiya	—do—
38.	Jetpura	Vallabhnagar
39.	Laipura	—do—
40.	Heenta	—do—
41.	Bedwas	Girwa
42.	Dudar	Salumbar
43.	Asana	Mavli
44.	Matoon	Girwa
45.	Banora	Salumbar
46.	Rajpura	Vallabhnagar
47.	Amarpura	—do—
48.	Bilota	Nathdwara
49.	Salera Kalan	Mavli
50.	Intali	—do—
51.	Bhesra Kalan	Girwa
52.	Bhesra Khurd	—do—
53.	Chandesara	Mavli
54.	Sakroda	Girwa
55.	Tustangiyon	Vallabhnagar
56.	Veerddholiya	Mavli
57.	Nabua	—do—
58.	Ghasa	—do—
59.	Seori and Har	Salumbar
60.	Isarwas Dagiyon	—do—
61.	Cheerwa	Girwa
62.	Jhamar Kotra	—do—
63.	Rama	Salumbar
64.	Adkaliya	—do—
65.	Seriya	—do—
66.	Toda	—do—
67.	Amberi	Girwa
68.	Brahmanon-ka-Gurha	—do—
69.	Rawatpura	—do—
70.	Dheekli	—do—
71.	Rebariyon-ka-Gurha	—do—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
72.	Sheeshvi	Girwa
73.	Kurwar	—do—
74.	Bambora	—do—
75.	Pheela	—do—
76.	Karankala	—do—
77.	Karawali	Salumbar
78.	Gurel	—do—
79.	Kharka	—do—
80.	Orwariya	—do—
81.	Geegela	—do—
82.	Thoor	Girwa
83.	Madar	—do—
84.	Hundar Brahmanan	—do—
85.	Kaweeja	—do—
86.	Basseetar Jhunhawat	Salumbar
87.	Nanga	—do—
88.	Kerpura	—do—
89.	Sakariya Kheri	Mavli
90.	Boyna	—do—
91.	Paota	—do—
92.	Neemri	Vallabhnagar
93.	Chargadiya	—do—
94.	Kunwas	—do—
95.	Sindhu—	Mavli
96.	Mangtnale	—do—
97.	Dholi Magri	—do—
98.	Khankaron-ka-gurha	—do—
99.	Mankiyawas	—do—
100.	Palana Kalan	—do—
101.	Palana Khurd	—do—
102.	Iswala—	Girwa
103.	Goduch	Nathdwara
104.	Nedach	—do—
105.	Brahmano-ka-gurha	Girwa
106.	Loseeng	Nathdwara
107.	Bhootala	—do—
108.	Jhalon-ka-Gurha	Girwa

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
109.	Jaitana	Salumbar
110.	Virwa-Kalan	—do—
111.	Virwa-Khurd	—do—
112.	Kara-Kalan	—do—
113.	Salawata	—do—
114.	Kundli	—do—
115.	Hundar-Brahmanan	Girwa
116.	Gogunda	Gogunda
117.	Wana	Vallabh Nagar
118.	Baroriya	—do—
119.	Rundera	—do—
120.	Nawaniya	—do—
121.	Menar	—do—
122.	Bargaon	Mavli
123.	Lakhwali	Girwa
124.	Dangiyon-ki-Gurha	—do—
125.	Rathoron-ka-Gurha	—do—
126.	Chatiya Kheri	Gogunda
127.	Kachhwa	—do—
128.	Majawari	—do—
129.	Jaswantgarh	—do—
130.	Kemri	Girwa
131.	Sukher	—do—
132.	Sapetiya	—do—
133.	Partappura	—do—
134.	Bortalai	Vallabh Nagar
135.	Bansra	—do—
136.	Bamaniya	—do—
137.	Kundai	—do—
138.	Padma Khera	—do—
139.	Sallara	Sarada
140.	Jhadol	—do—
141.	Veerpura	—do—
142.	Gator	—do—
143.	Dingri	—do—
144.	Kejar	—do—
145.	Chawand	—do—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
146.	Kluthara	Salumbar
147.	Deogaon	—do—
148.	Kholri	—do—
149.	Jhalara	—do—
150.	Mandli	—do—
151.	Kalyana Kalan	—do—
152.	Bori	—do—
153.	Mata Sula	—do—
154.	Banora	—do—
155.	Payra	—do—
156.	Sheshpur	—do—
157.	Akhepur	—do—
158.	Awara	Girwa
159.	Rawatpura	—do—
160.	Malki-toos	Vallabhnagar
161.	Karget	Girwa
162.	Sarada	Sarada
163.	Rajsamand	Rajsamand
164.	Mohi	—do—
165.	Sanwar	—do—
166.	Kelwa	—do—
167.	Dhoinda	—do—
168.	Peeparda	—do—
169.	Jawad	—do—
170.	Deothari	Rajsamand
171.	Morchana	—do—
172.	Pasoond	—do—
173.	Senwali	—do—
174.	Rajyawas	—do—
175.	Mundol	—do—
176.	Asotiya	—do—
177.	Bararda	—do—
178.	Peepli (Acharyan)	—do—
179.	Emri	—do—
180.	Fatehnagar	—do—
181.	Amloi	—do—
182.	Bhatkhera	—do—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
183.	Nandoli	Rajsamand
184.	Bhana	—do—
185.	Barliya	—do—
186.	Tunkra Kalan	—do—
187.	Bhatoli	—do—
188.	Ardhiya	Railmagra
189.	Madara	—do—
190.	Oda	—do—
191.	Bhoorwara	—do—
192.	Jeewa Khera	—do—
193.	Amet	Amet
194.	Sardargarh	—do—
195.	Kishanpuriya	—do—
196.	Gosundi	—do—
197.	Tanwan	—do—
198.	Asan	—do—
199.	Dhelana	—do—
200.	Sela Gurha	—do—
201.	Deogarh	Deogarh
202.	Tal	—do—
203.	Kamli	—do—
204.	Kalalon-ki-Anti	—do—
205.	Lasani	—do—
206.	Shopuri	—do—
207.	Mata-ki-Bassi	—do—
208.	Darada	—do—
209.	Kamla	—do—
210.	Barar	Bhim
211.	Bhim	—do—
212.	Baghana	—do—
213.	Chhapli	—do—
214.	Barjal	—do—
215.	Kesauda	—do—
216.	Peepli	—do—
217.	Lakh Gurha	—do—
218.	Kachhabali	—do—
219.	Mandawar	—do—
220.	Bagar	—do—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
221.	A. Bansa	Kumbhalgarh
	B. Juthaguda	—do—
222.	Ora	—do—
223.	Lambori	—do—
224.	Tadawara Solankiyan	—do—
225.	Charbhuj (Hadbora)	—do—
226.	Kelwara	—do—
227.	Majhera	—do—
228.	Oladar	—do—
229.	Reechhaer	—do—
230.	Dawer	Bhim
231.	Umarda	Girwa
232.	Agariya	Amet
233.	Jaluna	—do—
234.	Kabri	—do—
235.	Veerwas	—do—
236.	Lodhiyana	—do—
237.	Jhor	—do—
238.	Gadriyawas	—do—
239.	Kishanpura	—do—
240.	Dewariya	—do—
241.	Pema Khera	Railmagra
242.	Mali Khera	—do—
243.	Damodarpura	—do—
244.	Lachhmipura	—do—
245.	Jagpura	—do—
246.	Gangas	—do—
247.	Nagakhera	—do—
248.	Khakhliya Khera	Rajsamand
249.	Lalpura	—do—
250.	Kunwariya	—do—
251.	Nathdwara	Nathdwara
252.	Kothariya	—do—
253.	Modwa	—do—
254.	Nathoowas	Rajsamand
255.	Upli Oden	Nathdwara
256.	Nichliyan	—do—
257.	Tantol	—do—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
258.	Sarsuniya	Nathdwara
259.	Khamnore	—do—
260.	Molela	—do—
261.	Vamanheda	—do—
262.	Namana	—do—
263.	Gunjol	—do—
264.	Ulpura	—do—
265.	Sema	—do—
266.	Bhagol	—do—
267.	Khedana	—do—
268.	Khokadhani	—do—
269.	Mavli	Mavli
270.	Fatehnagar	—do—
271.	Sanwad	—do—
272.	Vallabh Nagar	Vallabh Nagar
273.	Siya Kheri	—do—
274.	Holi	Mavli
275.	Badiyar	—do—
276.	Ladani	—do—
277.	Changeri	—do—
278.	Vasni Maffi	—do—
279.	Vasni Kalan	—do—
280.	Fatehpur	Nathdwara
281.	Salera Khurd	Mavli
282.	Bhanuja Kalan	Nathdwara
283.	Kandon-ka-Gurha	—do—
284.	Gaon Gurha	—do—
285.	Jhalon-ki-Mandar	—do—
286.	Khumariya Khera	—do—
287.	Nenpuriya	—do—
288.	Thamala	Mavli
289.	Sakroda	—do—
290.	Kuncholi	—do—
291.	Phalichara	—do—
292.	Morath	—do—
293.	Mankhand	—do—
294.	Khartana	—do—
295.	Jewana	—do—

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
296.	Dhaneriya	Mavli
297.	Ladana	—do—
298.	Khempur	Railmagra
299.	Khetikheri	—do—
300.	Mataji-ka-Khera	—do—
301.	Ladpacha	—do—
302.	Dhanyla	Nathdwara
303.	Gudla	—do—
304.	Kunthwa	—do—

APPENDIX II

Power Tariff Rates (1973)

S.No.	Use	Rates per unit	Rebate for payment in time (per unit)	Minimum charges (per month)
1.	Domestic			
	Light, Fan and Radio	0.40	0.03	2.00
	Small Heat and power	0.22	0.03	2.00
2.	Commercial			
	Light, Fan and Radio	0.40	0.03	5.00
	Small Heat and power	0.22	0.03	5.00
3.	Industrial (Small power) upto 20 KW).	0.13½	0.01	—
4.	Industrial (Medium power more than 20 KW and upto 100 KW).	0.13½	0.01	—
5.	Industrial Bulk supply for Mixed Load (above 10 KW and upto 100 KW)			
	Upto 10,000 KWH/Month	0.29	0.02	3.00
	Next 15,000 KWH/Month	0.25	0.02	—
	Next 25,000 KWH/Month	0.21	0.02	—
6.	High Tension Tariff (Part II)			
	Demand charges (for maximum demand above 100 K.V.A.)			
	1st 600 K.V.A.	8.25 per month	per KVA	billing demand
	Next 1200 K.V.A.	8.00 per month	per KVA	billing demand
	Next 1800 K.V.A.	7.50 per month	per KVA	billing demand
	plus Energy charges			
	1st 50,000 KWH/Month	7.00 per KWH		
	Next 1,00,000 KWH/ Month	6.75 per KWH		
	Next 3,00,000 KWH/ Month	6.50 per KWH		
	Over 50,00,000 KWH/ Month	6.25 per KWH		
7.	Public street lighting	0.28	—	2.00 per point
8.	Agricultural	0.13	0.01	42.00 per year

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (D.D.), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Udaipur,

APPENDIX III

Small Scale Working Units in Udaipur District (National Census of Small Scale Industries, 1973)

S.No.	Industrial Group	No. of Units	Centres	Total Investment (Rs. in '000)		Value of Machinery and equipments (Rs. in '000)	
				Fixed	Working		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1.	Wood Products	1	Amet	94	2		45
2.	Manufacturing of Footwear	2	Amet, Udaipur	19	7		—
3.	Manufacturing of Explosives	3	Bhim, Udaipur	43	12		7
4.	Embroidery	2	Deogarh, Udaipur	81	5		21
5.	Cement Products	4	Deogarh, Udaipur	142	49		62
6.	Manufacturing of Metal Utensils, cutlery and kitchenware	11	Deogarh, Udaipur	270	248		124
7.	Manufacturing & Repair of non- electrical machinery, equipment, components	23	Deogarh, Rajnagar, Udaipur	1,105	182		581
8.	Manufacturing of perfumes cosmetics, lotions, redressing soap etc.	15	Fatchnagar, Rajnagar, Udaipur	1,229	1031		531

APPENDIX III (Contd)

S.No.	Industrial Group	Total employ- ment (Number)	Products manufac- tured, Serviced/ Repaired/Job work done	9	10	11	12	Principal Raw material consumed
1.	Wood Products	7	Wood Bamboo and Cane Products		24.0	11.09	Wood and Bamboo	
2.	Manufacturing of Footwear	4	Shoes		17.2	16.2	Leather	
3.	Manufacturing of Explosives	21	Gun Powder		70.5	42.8	Sulphur, coal powder, Sodium Nitrate	
4.	Embroidery	15	Blankets, Mufflers		536.0	155.6	Thread	
5.	Cement Products	36	Cement pipe, corru- gated pipe, bend, socket etc.		471.8	167.0	Cement, Asbestos	
6.	Manufacturing of Metal Utensils, cutlery and kitchenware	68	Brass utensils, Conduit pipe, iron pans, circles, <i>tagarees</i> etc. and repairing		953.6	2,142.0	Brass Sheets	
7.	Manufacture & Repair of non- electrical machinery, equipment components	281	Machinery Repairing Job work, soapstone, G.I. casting		4,810.0	4,569.2	Scrap brass, teak wood, soapstone, seamless tubes pig iron, copper etc.	
8.	Manufacturing of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, redressing soap etc.	236	Washing soap, Hair oil, Toothpowder, Fountain pen ink		5,920.3	137.4	Non-edible oils	

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Manufacturing of Wooden Furniture & Fixtures	2	Kankroli (Rajsamand)	33	92	6
10.	Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal products	32	Fatehnagar, Rajnagar	1,379	789	516
11.	Manufacture of Petroleum Products	5	Kankroli and Udaipur	34	38	9
12.	Manufacture of Cement and Lime Products	22	Rajnagar, Udaipur	269	147	118
13.	Manufacture of Dairy products	1	Udaipur	132	—	82
14.	Manufacture of Bakery products	1	Udaipur	33	28	11
15.	Manufacture of Coca, chocolate and sugar confectionary	1	Udaipur	20	4	7
16.	Manufacture of Ice	1	Udaipur	1,070	103	500
17.	Knitting Mills	9	Udaipur	136	224	220

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

	8	9	10	11	12
9. Manufacturing of Wooden Furniture & Fixtures	12	Tables, doors, chairs etc.	401.5	238.6	Wood
10. Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal products	288	Tin containers, <i>charas</i> bucket, drums, jali work, <i>sigri</i> , Almirah, tube, door, pressure stove etc.	17,365.5	3,580.5	Tin plate, copper, G.I. wire, acids, G.P. Sheets, Angles & Zinc alloy, Iron strips etc.
11. Manufacture of Petroleum Products	16	Candles, Batik painting	77.8	37.2	Wax, cloth, chemicals paints, stationery
12. Manufacture of Cement and Lime Products	146	Lime, Chalk stick	506.3	163.2	Lime stone, Gypsums coals <i>chura</i>
13. Manufacture of Dairy Products	146	Ice cream	150.0	60.0	Milk, Cream, sugar, Ghee
14. Manufacture of Food Products	6	Pickles	120.3	70.2	Oil, fruits
15. Manufacture of coca, chocolate and sugar confectionary	7	Confectionery	88.2	42.3	Sugar, Glucose, citric-acid, Acetic acid, colour paint
16. Manufacture of Ice Knitting Mills	16 82	Ice <i>Baniyan</i> , Underwear, socks, tea shirts, surgical cotton	85.0 10,26.2	80.0 227.0	Water Hosiery cloth, cotton

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Manufacture of all types of Textile garments	2	Udaipur	25	29	4
19.	Manufacture of Textiles not elsewhere classified	1	Udaipur	35	51	4
20.	Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes	2	Udaipur	101	47	80
21.	Manufacture of structural wooden goods	1	Udaipur	40	110	—
22.	Printing and Publishing periodicals, books, journals, Atlases, Maps etc.	11	Udaipur	236	70	196
23.	Manufacture of leather consumer goods	2	Udaipur	37	89	6
24.	Tyres and Tubes Industries	3	Udaipur	109	58	80
25.	Manufacturing of leather products (un-classified)	3	Udaipur	195	65	251

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

	8	9	10	11	12
18. Manufacture of all types of Textile garments	11	Shorts, shirts, trousers, caps etc.	100.8	73.2	Cotton yarn, satin cloth, woollen cloth etc.
19. Manufacture of Textiles not elsewhere classified	8	Bags, Holdall, suitcases	165.0	150.0	Foam leather canvas
20. Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes	13	Wooden boxes, packing cases	190.0	109.0	Wood
21. Manufacture of structural wooden goods	20	Furniture, doors	125.0	110.0	Teak/Mango wood
22. Printing and Publishing periodicals, books journals, Atlases, Maps etc.	49	Job work (Printing) Rubber stamps	300.0	178.6	Printing ink, paper, glue cloth, Plaster of Paris
23. Manufacture of leather consumer goods	2	Attachee cases, Airbags, School bags, Handbags, File bags, beddings repairing	167.3	138.9	Silk, canvas, plastic cloth, plywood, card board, starch etc.
24. Tyre and Tube Industries	16	Repairing	257.3	235.1	Retreading cement, tube components, rubber. Adhesive solution, Acetate powder, Cellulose Nitrate Acetate cellulose granules, plastic powder
25. Manufacturing of Plastic products (un-classified)	50	Optical frames, Bangle pipes, Bangles, bottle caps, toys, other plastic goods	566.1	442.0	

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Manufacturing of Basic Industrial Organic and Inorganic chemicals	2	Udaipur	209	108	146
27.	Manufacture of drugs and Medicines	1	Udaipur	22	3	3
28.	Manufacture of Chemical products (unclassified)	5	Udaipur	310	485	191
29.	Manufacture of structural Clay products	1	Udaipur	12	5	10
30.	Manufacture of Glass and Glass products	2	Udaipur	47	51	20
31.	Manufacture of Chinaware and porcelainware	1	Udaipur	177	15	110
32.	Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	4	Udaipur	779	769	555
33.	Foundry for casting and forging iron and steel	12	Udaipur	1,172	420	416

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

	8	9	10	11	12
26. Manufacturing of Basic Industrial Organic and Inorganic chemicals	17	Magnesium Sulphate, Zinc oxide	1,050.0	828.0	Sulphuric acid, Zinc, manganese
27. Manufacture of drugs and Medicines	7	Ayurvedic Medicines	100.0	60.0	Ayurvedic Herbs, Sugar
28. Manufacture of Chemical products (unclassified)	51	Alum, <i>Agarbatis</i> , Mercury, salt, Aluminium	2,747.3	1,827.4	Aluminium Sulphate, Sulphuric Acid, Bau-xite, Perfumes, Mercury, Nitric acid etc.
29. Manufacture of structural Clay products	7	Brick & Brick Tiles	144.0	75.0	Sand, clay
30. Manufacture of Glass and Glass products	7	Lenses (Optical), spectacle	135.0	49.2	Rough lenses
31. Manufacture Chinaware and porcelainware	54	Cups and Saucers	120.0	91.4	China clay, Wax etc.
32. Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	142	Soapstone powder	5,876.0	2,083.5	Soapstone
33. Foundry for casting and forging iron and steel	122	<i>Phawaras</i> , <i>Kudalies</i> Sigree, <i>Charas</i> , drums, buckets, Persian wheel, machine covers, repairing, Hammer Job work	6,123.6	5,824.9	G. P. Sheets, M. S. angles, Round Bar

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Copper products manufacture	1	Udaipur	5	2	1
35.	Manufacture of structural Metal products	5	Udaipur	170	22	96
36.	Manufacture of furniture and fixture primarily of metal	3	Udaipur	193	96	83
37.	Manufacture of general tools and hardware	13	Udaipur	192	86	86
38.	Electroplating	1	Udaipur	10	6	5
39.	Industrial Machinery for Food and Textile Industries	1	Udaipur	42	15	32
40.	Manufacture of machine tools, their parts, and accessories	2	Udaipur	121	121	72

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

	8	9	10	11	12
34. Copper products manufacture	1	Table lamps	9.6	8.8	Copper, wood, <i>chapri</i> colour
35. Manufacture of structural metal products	26	Rolling shutter, thrasher, Mixer machine Textile frames	1,553.0	709.9	G. P. Sheet, spring wire
36. Manufacture of furniture and fixture, primarily of metal	26	Steel furniture, channel gate, Beds, Stove, Tables, Admirals	253.0	192.0	G.P. Sheets, B.P. Sheets, C. R. Sheet, Angle, Pipe, Paints, F.R.B.P. sheet
37. Manufacture of general tools and hardware	61	<i>Tagari, charas</i> , Fabrication products, Repairing job-work, wheel bars, Tractor Trolley, Pump Trolley, Persian wheel etc. Job-work	668.0	346.0	B. P. sheet, Angles, strips, F. R. B. Round bar, Scrap channels, C. R. B. P.
38. Electroplating	2		6.0	5.1	Electro-plating solution, Nickel chromuim
39. Industrial Machinery for Food and Textile Industries	7	Flour Mill, Grinding Mill, Sluice gate, Job work, repairing etc.	291.0	37.2	B. P. C. R. & M. P. plate
40. Manufacture of machine tools, their parts, and accessories	16	Pulveriser, crusher distilled water, elevators repairing	1,214.0	256.8	G. P., B.P., R. & B.P. sheets

APPENDIX III (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Manufacture of Motor vehicles and parts	1	Udaipur	17	24	8
42.	Manufacture of Medical, Surgical and Scientific equipments	1	Udaipur	16	5	13
43.	Manufacture of Stationery articles	2	Udaipur	76	9	32
44.	Manufacture of Chemical products	1	Udaipur	116	40	40
45.	Repair of Motor vehicles & Motor Cycles	11	Udaipur	436	94	151
46.	Repair Enterprises (unclassified)	1	Udaipur	19	17	14
47.	Manufacturing of Miscellaneous products (unclassified)	1	Udaipur	15	2	—

APPENDIX III (Concl.)

		8	9	10	11	12
41.	Manufacture of Motor vehicles and parts	9	Tractor Trolly, sluice gate, Job works, repairing etc.	214.0	76.8	G. P. Sheet
42.	Manufacture of Medical, Surgical and Scientific equipments	4	Scientific Apparatus	28.5	3.7	Wooden plates, Brass, Aluminium & steel Bars
43.	Manufacture of Stationery articles	19	Printed material, job work, pens, office stationery and plastic equipments	210.0	173.0	Printing Ink, Plastic powder etc.
44.	Manufacture of Chemical products	9	Sodium silica	275.0	240.0	Soda Ash, silica
45.	Repair of Motor vehicles & Motor Cycles	44	Repairing	374.2	130.3	G. P. Sheet, Angle
46.	Repair Enterprises (unclassified)	2	Repairing	9.6	6.6	—
47.	Manufacturing of Miscellaneous products (unclassified)	3	<i>Jali</i>	20.0	4.2	Cement, steel wire

Source : Office of the Deputy Director (Statistics), Industries Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV
Industrial Co-operative Societies in Udaipur District (1972-73)

S.No.	Type	No. of societies	Membership (No.)	Share capital (Rs.)	Borrowings (Rs.)	Working capital (Rs.)	Profit (+) or loss (-)	Production value (Rs.)	Sale value (Rs.)
1.	Tel Ghani	5-	68	3,738	15,881	22,351	(-) 289	—	—
2.	Charam Utpadak	20	326	21,815	60,945	1,16,529	(-) 51	15,025	10,550
3.	Carpentry	1	21	1,620	5,000	26,175	(-) 2,167	8,773	10,388
4.	Gur Khandasari	2	38	8,450	8,324	26,464	(+) 2,281	6,102	3,612
5.	Gulab Itar Utpadak	1	54	1,555	—	2,443	(+) 328	3,900	3,847
6.	Rangai Chhapai	1	17	2,075	2,067	7,985	(+) 488	29,500	26,120
7.	Charm Rangai	3	108	1,327	800	10,137	—	—	—
8.	Lohaj/Mini Utpadak	9	192	67,390	25,804	4,17,559	(+) 2,463	12,20,619	76,30,619
9.	Chuma Utpadak	1	31	930	2,500	10,307	—	—	—
10.	Soap	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Export Production	1	15	6,000	—	6,005	—	—	—
12.	Mining	1	22	4,587	—	10,391	—	—	—
13.	Bans Utpadak	1	12	120	—	1,126	—	—	—
14.	Chini Miti	2	68	46,517	3,08,230	5,63,660	(-) 55,459	85,203	92,956
15.	Tokari Utpadak	2	68	2,197	1,750	4,115	—	—	—
16.	Bunkar	11	177	5,494	4,665	40,190	—	—	—
Total		62	1,228	1,73,815	4,35,966	12,65,437	(-) 52,406	13,69,122	9,11,092

Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Udaipur.

APPENDIX V

List of other suggested Industries in Udaipur district

I General Engineering

1. Gears, gear boxes
2. Industrial Sewing Machines
3. Garbage cleaners
4. Tar Mixers and Tar Spraying Machines
5. Earth Hammers
6. Vibrators
7. Stone crushers
8. Lawn Mowers
9. Spring Scissors
10. Scissors
11. (i) Mechanical toys- spring operated
(ii) Battery operated toys
12. Hydraulic door closers
13. Printing Machinery
(i) Rotary Printing Press
(ii) Composing Machinery
(iii) Traddles
14. Hair clippers
15. Hand forged, small tools such as spanners, hammers, heads, screw drivers.
16. Combined harvester/threshers
17. Punching machines, file clips, stationery items.
18. Shoe tongs
19. Adhesive tape dispenser
20. Sugar dispenser
21. Tissue paper dispenser
22. Liquor dispenser
23. Numbering machine (hand operated)
24. Hollow rivets
25. Staplers
26. Coil springs
27. Cash register
28. Locks, Hinges and zip fasteners
29. Electroplating and anodizing
30. Coil type thermometres
31. Kitchen machines- electric mixer, grinder etc.

32. Coin changer/coin dispenser
33. Vending machines (postal, consumer items, platform tickets)
34. Franking machines (stamps)
35. Candy making machinery, soda fountain, expresso coffee machine
36. Ice cream machinery
37. Bottle coolers
38. Lead pencil making machinery
39. Spray guns.
40. Collapsible tube
41. Household & Industrial brushes
42. Plastic toys, plastic foot-wear, plastic household items
43. Tabletting machines
44. Blow moulded plastic components
45. Sugar Machinery spares

II Machine tools and accessories

1. Tapping attachments
2. Live centres, drive centres
3. Surface plates, angle plates
4. Square tool-posts
5. Slotting attachment for lathes
6. Milling attachment for lathes
7. Unit heads
8. Cylinder re-boring machines
9. Honing machines
10. Special magnetic checks
11. Portable spot welding machine
12. Precision machine Vices
13. Multi-spindle drilling and tapping heads
14. Drilling jig bushes
15. Precision slotting machine
16. Precision measuring tools
17. Rotary table
18. Boring and facing heads

III Automobile Spares

1. Brake drums
2. Valve tappets
3. Hubs
4. Spring shackles
5. Springs
6. Auto Body building

7. Tyre tube valves
8. Carburettor
9. Garage tools (Torquemeter, axle alignment tester, battery cell tester, head light tester etc.).
10. Automobile switches of various kinds

IV Material handling equipment

1. Battery/Diesel operated trolleys
2. Hand trolleys
3. Hydraulic jacks/rams
4. Conveyor, conveyor chains etc.

V Raliway Coach fittings

1. Racks
2. Lamp shield
3. Floor steps
4. Bottle openers, ash trays, glass holders etc.
5. Lavatory pans, sinks etc.
6. Door handles

VI Chemical Equipment

1. Soap making machinery
2. Pulverisers
3. Pressure vessels
4. Reaction Kettles
5. Heat exchangers
6. Cabinet driers
7. Evaporating pans
8. Stirrers, agitators, mixers
9. Ball Mills
10. Cone blenders

VII Dairy Equipment

1. Storage tanks
2. Milk Cans
3. Centrifuges
4. Cream separators
5. Stirrers
6. Plate filters
7. Pasteurisers

VIII Food Processing Machinery

1. Fruit washing machines
2. Fruit mixing machines

3. Milling, grinding and mixing machinery for flour, maize, cattle feed, poultry feed etc.
4. Canning machinery

IX Bakery Machines

1. Kneading machines-Dough making machine
2. Moulds
3. Cutting machines
4. Slicing machines

X Hospital and Surgical Equipment

1. Operation table
2. Blades, Knives, needles
3. Dentists chairs
4. Massaging chairs

XI Rubber Processing Equipment

1. Moulding presses
2. Vulcanizers for rubber

XII Plastic Machines

1. Compression moulding machines
2. Hand moulding machines
3. Blenders
4. Mixers

Source : *Industrial Potential Survey of Udaipur District*, pp. 61-62.

APPENDIX VI

Registered Working Factories in Udaipur District
(As on 31st December, 1973)

S.No.	Name and Address of Factory	Average Daily Employment	Ownership
1	2	3	4
1.	Nanu Ram Bhika Ram Agarwal Rice & Dal Mills, Udaipur	11	Private
2.	Charbhujia Sugar Works, Charbhujia	1	—do—
3.	Shri Mahalaxmi Oil Mills, Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	8	—do—
4.	Shri Gopal Oil & Ginning Industries Charbhujia Road (Udaipur)	7	—do—
5.	Swastik Oil Mills, Udaipur Road, Fatehnagar	4	—do—
6.	Prahlad Oil Mills, Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	7	—do—
7.	Shri Gopal Industries, Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	10	—do—
8.	Mahaveer Oil Mills, Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	5	—do—
9.	Adi Nath Oil Mills, Bhindar	15	—do—
10.	Shri Prakash Oil Mills, Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	5	—do—
11.	Shri Saraswati Oil Mills, Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	4	—do—
12.	Shanti Onkar Lal Oil Mills, Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	5	—do—
13.	Udaipur Distillery, Udaipur	91	—do—
14.	Divisional Officer, Ganganagar Sugar Mills, Central Warehouse, Udaipur	27	—do—
15.	Keshria Ginning Factory, Bhindar.	6	—do—
16.	Shri Laxmi Ginning Factory, Bari Sadri (Udaipur)	70	—do—
17.	Shri Kailash Chatur Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Charbhujia Road (Udaipur)	102	—do—
18.	Shri Rishyabh Chatur Cotton Ginning Factory, Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	69	—do—
19.	Shri Mahaveer Cotton Ginning Factory, Kurj, (Udaipur)	10	—do—
20.	Shri Bagrecha Cotton Ginning Factory, Ballabhnagar (Udaipur)	15	—do—
21.	Shri Sualal Ratanlal & Co., Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	5	—do—
22.	S. P. Agrawal Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory, Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	29	—do—
23.	Mahavir Cotton Ginning Factory, Bhardasoda (Udaipur)	12	—do—

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
24.	Shri Krishna Cotton Ginning & Flour Factory, Amet, P.O. Charbhujia Road (Udaipur)	1	Private
25.	The Gram Utpadak Laghu Udyog, Bhopalsagar (Udaipur)	2	—do—
26.	Shri Shanti Nath Ginning Factory, Ballabhnagar (Udaipur)	6	—do—
27.	Shri Satya Narain Cotton Ginning Ara Machine, Kunwaria, Distt. Udaipur	2	—do—
28.	Shri Kukoda Brothers Cotton Ginning Flour Mills, Kheroda (Udaipur)	5	—do—
29.	Adinath Oil & Ginning Factory Mavli (Udaipur)	4	—do—
30.	Chotu Lal Jagdish Prasad, Guar, P. O. Linwaria, Via Kankroli (Udaipur)	Closed	—do—
31.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	530	—do—
32.	Udaipur Gramodyog Vikas Mandal, Post Deogarh, District Udaipur	16	—do—
33.	The Cotton Products of India, Azad Road, Udaipur	40	—do—
34.	Motor Body Builders, Blochistan Colony, Udaipur	17	—do—
35.	Bhola Shankar Flour Mills and Ara Machine, Post Kelwara, Rajsamand, District Udaipur	6	—do—
36.	Bhanwarilal Chaturbhuj Suthar Ara Machine, Kankroli (Udaipur)	2	—do—
37.	Bansi Saw Mills, Khemli Nagar Railway Station (Udaipur)	6	—do—
38.	Raja Raw Mills, Thakkar Baba Colony, Surajpole, Udaipur	6	—do—
39.	Hamir Saw Mills, Fatehpura (Udaipur)	6	—do—
40.	The Patel Saw Mills, Udaipur	8	—do—
41.	Vishwakarma Work Shop, Kankroli (Udaipur)	6	—do—
42.	Balbir Saw Mills, near Alka Hotel, Opp. G.P.O., Udaipur	6	—do—
43.	Bhanwar Printing Press, Maldasji-ki-Sehri, Udaipur	4	—do—
44.	Goyal Saw Mills, Givindpura Road, Nathdwara, District Udaipur		—do—

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
45.	Gautam Saw Mills, Back Side Bariji Maharaja ji ka Mandir, Borwar (Udaipur)	6	Private
46.	Brijendra Industries, Kankroli (Udaipur)	4	—do—
47.	Fakhari Saw Mills, Opposite Delhiwala Building, outside Hathi Pole, Udaipur	6	—do—
48.	Vishnu Saw Mills, Shakti Nagar Road, behind Krishna Niwas, Udaipur	4	—do—
49.	Narendra Saw Mills, behind Sartaj Hotel, Surajpole, Udaipur	6	—do—
50.	Agrawal Saw Mills, Badgaon (Udaipur)	5	—do—
51.	Jangid Brothers, Kan Ji ka Hata, Udaipur	1	—do—
52.	Mahalaxmi Furniture Mart, Kankroli (Udaipur)	3	—do—
53.	Shri Shankar Vijai Saw Mills, near Police Line, Tekri (Udaipur)	5	—do—
54.	Sanghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti, P.O. Rajsamand, Kankroli, District Udaipur	2	—do—
55.	Sardar Singh Flour & Ara Mills, outside Surajpole, Udaipur	2	—do—
56.	The Friends Timber Supply Co., Udaipur	6	—do—
57.	Rafik Ahmed S/o Abdul Gani Ginning & Saw Factory, Amet (Udaipur)	4	—do—
58.	Bhogal Saw Mills, outside Surajpole, Udaipur	4	—do—
59.	Shiv Saw Mills, Plot No. 380, Ashok Nagar, near Azad Road, Udaipur	6	—do—
60.	Shri Mahalaxmi Mill, Udaipur	5	—do—
61.	New Patel Saw Mills, Udaipur	7	—do—
62.	Dwarka Furniture Mills, Station Road, Kankroli (Udaipur)	3	—do—
63.	Raj Kamal Flour & Saw Mills, Palichara, Distt. Udaipur	3	—do—
64.	Bhanu Saw Mills, Sanwar (Udaipur)	2	—do—
65.	Nazir Mohammed Pinara Saw Mills, Palichara, Distt. Udaipur	1	—do—
66.	Bhanwar Lal Radha Krishan Saw Mills, Nathdwara, District Udaipur	7	—do—
67.	Bapulal S/o Nanalal ji Kothari, Bhim, Distt. Udaipur	4	—do—

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
68.	Shri Nath Mewar Saw Mills, P. O. Dhoienda, Via Kankroli, Teh. Rajsamand (Udaipur)	4	Private
69.	Bhai Bhai Flour & Saw Mills, P. O. Mavli (Udaipur)	3	—do—
70.	Jagdish Prasad Shankar Lal Flour & Ara Machine Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	1	—do—
71.	Shri Kalu Lal Mathura Lal Sharma Ara Machine, Amel Ka Kanta, near Surajpole, Udaipur	5	—do—
72.	Ismailji Nazir Ali Ji Ara Machine, P. O. Fatehnagar, District Udaipur	1	—do—
73.	Sujan Singh Chatra & Co., Udaipur	3	—do—
74.	Ashok Kumar Madan Lal Ara Machine, near Tank, Kurj, District Udaipur	6	—do—
75.	Shri Ram Brothers Charbhuj (Udaipur)	3	—do—
76.	Gurnanak Saw Mills, Teej Ka Chowk, Ladhu Was Ki Haveli, Udaipur	6	—do—
77.	Chand Khan Ramjan Khan & Brothers Saw & Flour Mills, P. O. Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	6	—do—
78.	Shiv Saw Mills, Timber Merchant, Post Office Dabok (Udaipur)	3	—do—
79.	Mohar Saw Factory, Post Office Untali, Tahsil Maoli, Via Kheroda (Udaipur)	2	—do—
80.	Vishwakarma Saw Mills, Antali, Tah. Mavli (Udaipur)	3	—do—
81.	Shri Amba Lal S/o Gordhan Ji Suthar Ara Machine, Mavli Jn. (Udaipur)	Close	—do—
82.	Lohor Saw Mills, P.O. Dhuli Baneia, Tahsil Railmagra (Udaipur)	Close	—do—
83.	Shri Amba Mills, village Sailpura, P. O. Lokhawali (Udaipur)	Close	—do—
84.	Lodha Brothers, outside Hathi Pole, Udaipur	12	—do—
85.	Bharat Timber Works, Outside Hathipole, Udaipur	12	—do—
86.	Udaipur Timber, Surajpole, Udaipur	4	—do—
87.	Government Press, Udaipur	95	Government
88.	Saraswati Printing Press, Udaipur	5	Private
89.	Jagdish Printers, Surajpole Bazar, Udaipur	6	—do—

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
90.	Vidya Peeth Press, outside Hathi Pole, Udaipur	9	Private
91.	Mahavir Printing Press, Hathi Pole, Udaipur	8	—do—
92.	Rishubh Printing Press, Rishubh, Udaipur	1	—do—
93.	Mehta Printers, Jhini Ret Ki Gali, Udaipur	6	—do—
94.	Vardhman Printing Press, Mandi Ki Nal, Udaipur	6	—do—
95.	Upkar Printers, 12/195, Dundpole, Udaipur	3	—do—
96.	Bajrang Flour & Ara Machine, Sanwar, (Udaipur)	6	—do—
97.	Sun Rise Printers & Stationers, Surajpole, (Udaipur)	6	—do—
98.	Mahalaxmi Printing Press, Devgarh, Udaipur	6	—do—
99.	Swadeshi Printers, Sindi Sarkar Ki Haveli, Udaipur	6	—do—
100.	Goyal Printers, Surajpole, Udaipur	4	—do—
101.	Shri Pagari Press, Panchayat Nohara, Udaipur	2	—do—
102.	Upwan Printers, Sri Nath Road 17th Umrav Ki Haveli, Kheradiwara (Udaipur)	6	—do—
103.	Shri Kalyan Printing Press, Malvia Chowk, Kankroli (Udaipur)	2	—do—
104.	Purnima Printers, Amel Ka Kanta, Udaipur	6	—do—
105.	Bharat Printing Press, Udaipur	4	—do—
106.	Jain Printing Press, Maldas Ji Ki Shaheri, Udaipur	4	—do—
107.	Tarun Printers, Bhamashah Marg, Udaipur	4	—do—
108.	Nav Jeevan Printing Press, Surajpole, Udaipur	5	—do—
109.	Jamnesh Printing Press, Shop No. 80, Bapu Bazar, Udaipur	2	—do—
110.	Rajiv Printers, Moti Chohata, Udaipur	1	—do—
111.	Jagidh Printing Press, 190, Bapu Bazar, Udaipur	2	—do—
112.	Adarsh Printers, Udaipur	2	—do—
113.	New Mahavir Printers, Bhopalbari, Udaipur	2	—do—
114.	Rajasthan Printers, Bara Bazar, Udaipur	7	—do—
115.	Shri Geeta Printing Press, Udaipur	5	—do—
116.	Krishna Printing Press, Udaipur	5	—do—
117.	New Laxmi Printers, Bhopalbari, Udaipur	1	—do—

APPENIDX VI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
118.	Shri Ganesh Printing Press, Dhanmandi, Udaipur	4	Private
119.	Beemeshwar Printing Press, Hiteshi Bhawan, Surajpole, Udaipur	5	—do—
120.	National Printers, Chetak Circle, outside Hathi Pole, Udaipur	4	—do—
121.	Commercial Agency, B-182, Industrial Estate, Pratap Nagar, Udaipur	7	—do—
122.	Ashok Chemicals, Sunder Was, Udaipur	14	—do—
123.	Himalaya Rasayan Pvt. Ltd., 12-C, Madhuban, Udaipur	14	—do—
124.	Pesticides India Pvt. Ltd., Udaisagar Road, Udaipur	158	—do—
125.	Ayurved Sewashram, Station Road, Udaipur	114	—do—
126.	Govt. Ayurvedic Rasayanshala, Old Topkhana Bhawan, Udaipur	86	—do—
127.	Hofel Chemicals, Udaisagar, Udaipur	8	—do—
128.	Nav Kalyan Chini Mitti Vastu Utpadak, Industrial Area, Pratapnagar, Udaipur	44	—do—
129.	Udaipur Cement Works (a division of the Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.) 60, Naya Fatehpura (Udaipur)	315	—do—
130.	Sethi Store Industries, Opp. Rly. Station, Nathdwara (Udaipur)	20	—do—
131.	Thomson (Bharat) Pvt. Ltd., Kankroli (Udaipur)	28	—do—
132.	Khetan Enterprises, Charbhujia Road (Udaipur)	Closed	—do—
133.	Pratap Mineral & Industries, near Industrial Area, Pratapnagar (Udaipur)	36	—do—
134.	Anand & Co., Pratapnagar (Udaipur)	10	—do—
135.	Associated Soap Stone Distributors Co., Udaipur	57	—do—
136.	Shri Gurunanak Stone Crushing Co., Kanpur Road, Bhain Ki Pancholi, Udaipur	13	—do—
137.	Associated Soap Stone Distributing Co. Pvt. Ltd ; P.O. Padla, (Udaipur)	166	—do—
138.	Pioneer Mineral & Soap Stone Mines Co., Bhinder (Udaipur)	15	—do—

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
139.	Multi Minerals Processing Industries, Khanji Peer ki Bari, Udaipur	37	Private
140.	Mewar Udyog, Bagdada, P.O. Lakkarbood Tahsil Girwa, Distt. Udaipur	34	—do—
141.	Dhartidhan Pvt. Ltd., Station Road, Udaipur	141	—do—
142.	Metal Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Bagada (Udaipur)	121	—do—
143.	Ashok Minerals, 3-B, Industrial Area, Ptatap Nagar, Udaipur	66	- do—
144.	Shriji Industries, 176, Bapu Bazar, Udaipur	36	—do—
145.	Raja Minerals, 4 Industrial Estate, Pratapnagar, Udaipur	33	—do—
146.	Minerals & Chemical Powdering Works, P.O. Khemli (Udaipur)	17	—do—
147.	Rajasthan Mineral Development Syndicate, Industrial Area, Sunderwas, Udaipur	88	—do—
148.	Metal Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Industrial Area, Pratapnagar, Udaipur	53	—do—
149.	Prabhat Mineral, Taya Bhawan, 50 Ashok Nagar, Udaipur	7	—do—
150.	Liyo Minerals, behind Glass Factory, Pratapnagar, Udaipur	6	—do—
151.	Universe Miners Crushers Pvt. Ltd., Bagdara (Udaipur)	100	—do—
152.	Mewar Khanij Udyog, Khempura, Udaipur	41	—do—
153.	Mewar Mineral, 7-A, in front of Town Hall, Udaipur	34	—do—
154.	Chemicals India, 37, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur	27	—do—
155.	Universal Chemical Works, Industrial Area, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur	10	—do—
156.	Khetan Business Corpn. Pvt. Ltd., Gram Rabcha, Nathdwara (Udaipur)	17	—do—
157.	Oriental Talc. Products Pvt. Ltd., Pratapnagar, Udaipur	67	—do—
158.	Oriental Suppliers & Services (Grinding Division), Plot No. 1/2, Jhamar Kotra Road, Industrial Area, Udaipur	40	—do—
159.	Khanij Udyog, 25 E, Pratapnagar, Udaipur	10	—do—

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
160.	Nalvaya Minerals, Sunderwas, near Old Rly. Station, 13, Bhatt ji ki Bari, Udaipur	49	Private
161.	Oswal Minerals, P.O. Deogarh, Madaria, Distt. Udaipur	8	—do—
162.	Kumawat & Co., near Radio Station, Jhamar Kotra Road, Udaipur	4	—do—
163.	Brij Sanghostambh Nirman Shala, R.S.E.B., Debari (Udaipur)	14	Government
164.	Brij Sanghostambh Nirman Shala, R.S.E.B., Thikariya (Udaipur)	15	—do—
165.	Prabhat Chemicals, Pratapnagar, Udaipur	15	Private
166.	Craftsman Engg. Works, outside Surajpole, Udaipur	30	—do—
167.	The Rajasthan Iron & Steel Re-rolling Mills, Udaipur	20	—do—
168.	Bharat Agricultural Implements & Re-rolling Mills, Sunderbas, Udaipur	26	—do—
169.	Udaipur Chemicals Industries, P.O. Debari, District Udaipur	34	—do—
170.	Zinc Smelter, P.O. Debari (Udaipur)	455	—do—
171.	Assomet Industries Pvt. Ltd., Opp. Tourist Bungalow, Udaipur	26	—do—
172.	Hanuman Tin Factory, Fatehnagar (Udaipur)	7	—do—
173.	Makhan Engg. Corpn., Industrial Area, Pratapnagar, Udaipur	34	—do—
174.	Bherava Iron & Steel Industries, Tulsidas ji ki Sarai, P.O. Gudla (Udaipur) (near Dabok)	7	—do—
175.	Taj Industries, Industrial Estate, Pratapnagar, Udaipur	12	—do—
176.	Gujarat Steel Arts, outside Hathipole, behind Ajanta Hotel, Udaipur	4	—do—
177.	Om Iron & Steel Industries, near Old Station, Udaipur	20	—do—
178.	Craftsman Metal Foundry, outside Surajpole, 4-A, Industrial Estate, Pratapnagar, Udaipur	14	—do—
179.	Narain Jagannath Silkigar, Gunmaker, Shed No. 3/4, Industrial Estate, Udaipur	25	—do—

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
180.	Rajasthan Gun Manufacturing Co., Fateh Kiran ki Haveli, Jatwada, Udaipur	10	Private
181.	Modern Optical Instruments, Siksha Bhawan, Udaipur	18	—do—
182.	Mewar Bone Mills, Gosunda (Udaipur)	12	—do—
183.	220 K.V. Grid Sub-Station, R.S.E.B., Debari Post Zinc Smelter, Debari (Udaipur)	34	Government
184.	Maharana Bhupal Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Udaipur	9	—do—
185.	Overseer, Water Works, Nathdwara (Udaipur)	17	—do—
186.	Divisional Motor Garage, Opp. Power House, Udaipur	14	—do—
187.	Assistant Engineer, Water Works, City Sub- Division. Gulab Bagh, Udaipur	233	—do—
188.	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corpn., Workshop, Udaipur	34	—do—
189.	P.W.D. Workshop, Udaipur	47	—do—
190.	Modern Automobiles & Mechanical Engg., outside Surajpole, Udaipur	32	Private
191.	Western Indian States Motors Pvt. Ltd., Panchasheel Marg, Udaipur	14	—do—
192.	Carriage & Wagon Workshop, Western Railway, Udaipur	119	Government

Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VII

Factories covered under the Employees' State Insurance
Scheme in Udaipur District

S.No.	Name of the Factory	Number of workers covered
1.	Maharana Bhupal Electric Supply Co.	219
2.	Udaipur Distillery Co.	71
3.	Associated Soap Stone Distributory Co.	85
4.	Ayurved Sevashram Pvt. Ltd.	165
5.	Modern Automobile Engineering Co.	39
6.	Craftsman Engineering Works	48
7.	Rajasthan Iron and Steel Rolling Mills 4, and 5 A, Industrial Estate	26
8.	Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy	77
9.	Dharti Dhan Pvt. Ltd.	160
10.	Pesticides India Ltd.	223
11.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	725
12.	Nalawaya Minerals, Sunder Bas	71
13.	Cotton Products of India	44
14.	P.W.D. (B&R) Workshop	40
15.	Pilot Mills Supply Scheme	85
16.	Krishna Miners & Traders, 58-Industrial Estate	67
17.	Metal Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	151
18.	Western Indian States Motors Pvt. Ltd.	35
19.	Bharat Agriculture Implement and Re-rolling Mills	36
20.	Multi Mineral Processing Industry	30
21.	Rajasthan Mineral Development Syndicate, Industrial Area	158
22.	Nav Kalyan Chinimitti Vastu Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Ltd.	54
23.	Assomet Industries, Opp. Tourist Bungalow	28
24.	Water Works, City Sub-division	195
25.	The Mechanical Engineer, Mines and Geology Workshop, near Garden Hotel	22

APPENDIX VI (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
26.	Shriji Industries, Pratap Nagar	41
27.	Pratap Minerals and Industries, 170, Fatehpura	80
28.	Mackson Engineering Corpn., Industrial Area	30
29.	Mewar Khanij Udyog, Industrial Area	77
30.	Anand Kumar and Co. Pratap Nagar, Udaipur	51
31.	Yogni Dyeing and Printing Works	31
32.	Modern Optical Industries, Industrial Estate	39
33.	Ashok Minerals, B-3, Industrial Area, Pratap Nagar	70
34.	Mewar Minerals, 7-A, Opp. Town Hall, Udaipur	25
Total		3,288

Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Regional Office, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

Indigenous Banking

The indigenous banker has been a dominant institution of the money market particularly in rural India since times immemorial. No precise data on the extent of the operations of this unorganised sector of banking in former times are available. However, the indigenous bankers variously known as *Boharas*, *Seths*, *Sharafs* etc. were found everywhere, in every village, town and city in the country.¹ The common bill of exchange was the *hundi*. They accepted deposits, arranged remittances and as their most important function, advanced loans for various terms and purposes at different rates of interest, particularly to small cultivators. The peculiarity of their operations was that they were in intimate daily touch with those they transacted business with and this enabled them to follow closely the doings of their clients.² Most of the village money lenders mixed trade with their business of lending. They played an important role as middlemen in the disposal of agricultural surplus, financing of small industries and arranging exchange of articles from rural to urban centres and vice versa.³ Bigger bankers functioned at all important trade centres and exercised widespread influence in the life of the community of Rajasthan.⁴ Many of them also acted as money changers and tellers of the relative values of currencies of princely States. There are references in early works to such money-changers and money-lenders and bankers of Udaipur and their activities concerning changing money and purchase and sale of bullion⁵ are well documented. The minor bankers functioned in almost all important towns or villages, advancing money to the agriculturists and the artisans of their area for diverse purposes like purchase of seed, payment of land revenue or rent, purchase of carts or cattle or land. On small loans, which were usually unsecured, there was commonly an understanding that the harvest of the season was to be sold to the creditor or through him. But in case of larger or long-term loans, moveable or immoveable property was mortgaged or there was

1. Cubbay, M.M.S.: *Indigenous Indian Banking*, Bombay, 1923, p. 11.

2. *ibid.*, p. 12.

3. Sharma, G.N.: *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, Agra, 1968, p. 337.

4. *ibid.*, p. 338.

5. *ibid.*

personal security.¹ Rates of interest were usually high, particularly in the case of unsecured loans, ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. This is evidenced, among others, by a document of V.S. 1729 (1672 A.D.) mentioning that one Ghanshyama of Udaipur borrowed Rs. 13 from a Choudhry Naka at the rate of one *Dukda*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ th of an anna or $4\frac{1}{2}$ paise, for a rupee per month.² Loans secured by pledging ornaments, land or other property, carried the lowest rate of interest. The rates charged by urban money-lenders were lower than those charged by their rural counterparts.

Thus as a credit agency, the indigenous bankers enjoyed unique status and were known for their efficiency, accuracy, easy accessibility, freedom from formalities and delay. All this made them popular with their clients. The interest they took in the promotion of religion, art and literature, further raised their status and esteem in society. Their role in the promotion of trade and commerce has been important. However, certain inherent defects in their working have been equally obvious. Malpractices particularly in dealing with illiterate villagers and unconscionable exactions did, in many cases, more harm than good to the agriculturists,⁴ whose lands they tried to seize. Compound interest was a general rule with them. An Act was passed by the princely State of Mewar⁵ in 1942 to grant relief to agriculturists by providing for a review by the court of the whole history of a transaction in case of a dispute between creditor and debtor. After Independence, the Rajasthan Money Lenders Act, 1963 provided for licensing of money-lenders and controlling their activities.

Indebtedness

No survey to determine the extent of indebtedness in Udaipur district has ever been conducted. Erskine⁶ remarked in his Gazetteer, published in the opening years of this century, that "The agriculturists are, speaking generally, in debt, a position due partly to their own extravagance and improvidence, partly to grasping habits of their *Bohras* and partly to a series of indifferent seasons." In those days there was an almost complete dependence of agriculturists on professional money-lenders, who held the monopoly of providing funds on very high rates of interest, ranging from 12 to 24 per cent. These loans were repaid either in cash or in kind.

1. Sharma, G.N.: *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, Agra, 1968, p. 340.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 341.

4. *ibid.*, p. 342.

5. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942*, p. 12.

6. Erskine, K.D.: *op. cit.*, pp. 45-46

However, the Durbar occasionally advanced loans to agriculturists for construction or improvement of wells and tanks and for purchase of seed and cattle. These loans were given either free of interest or at 6 per cent interest.

To provide relief to the cultivators from the bonds of ancestral loans, the erstwhile Government of Mewar passed an Act¹ in 1942, on the lines of a similar legislation in British provinces. Recognising that the agriculturists in Mewar were encumbered with debt like their counterparts in the rest of India, this law provided that the courts deciding legal disputes between creditors and debtors, should go into the whole history of the transactions between them. Under these provisions, the claims of creditors in the state were scaled down in 7801 cases between May, 1942 and July 1943, and this provided great relief to the debtors. After Independence, plans for agricultural development coupled with the rising trend in the prices of agricultural commodities, has improved the general economic condition of the agriculturists. Moreover, the development of co-operative credit and promotion of various official and non-official agencies, providing credit on liberal terms and reasonable rates of interest, have gone a long way in helping the common agriculturist and craftsman with timely advances. The government also provides loans, i.e. *Taccavi* advances on short-term, medium term and long-term basis. The details of these loans are given in chapter IV of this volume. The activities of the professional money lenders have also been regulated under the provisions of the Rajasthan Money Lenders Act, 1963 put into force in 1965. A total of 2,670 licences² had been issued to money lenders for operations in Udaipur district till the end of 1973-74. However, the indebtedness of the cultivators continues because of extravagant and imprudent social customs like big feasts on the occasions of deaths, marriages etc. on the one hand and occasional indifferent climatic conditions affecting crops, on the other.

GENERAL CREDIT FACILITIES

Joint Stock Banks

Joint Stock banks have been playing an increasingly important role in meeting the credit requirements of the economy. After nationalisation of the bigger of these joint stock banks, special attention to the needs of the rural areas is being paid.

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1. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942*, p. 12.
 2. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Udaipur.

The district is served by twelve banks through their 48 offices working in all parts of the district listed at Appendix I. State Bank of India has one office and its subsidiary State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the maximum number of 22 offices, operated by any single bank. 12 offices of the nationalised banks are functioning in the district, 8 of them at the district headquarter town. The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. which was the pioneer in the field of commercial banking in the district, having opened its first branch at Udaipur in 1943, has the second highest number of 12 offices, in the district. It is one of the two non-nationalised banks functioning in the district, the other being Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., having one branch in Udaipur City only. Deposits and advances of all the banking houses taken together on the last Friday of December 1973 and 1974 were as follows :¹

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Deposits	Advances
1972	10.34	5.99
1973	10.98	6.08

Co-operative Banks

THE UDAIPUR CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.—This central co-operative bank of the district was opened at Udaipur in 1956, with the main object of financing the co-operative credit societies, agricultural and others, in the district. Seven more branches of the bank were opened at Bhim (November, 1959), Fatehnagar (March, 1960), Kankroli (January, 1964), Rikhabdeo (March, 1965), Amet (December, 1972), Udaipur City Branch (February, 1974) and Bhindar (August, 1974). The bank undertakes general banking functions also, like accepting deposits of co-operative societies, individuals and other institutions. It also acts as the central financing agency for co-operative institutions of the district, which in turn, provide credit to their members for short and medium terms. Short and medium term loans for agricultural purposes are charged 10 to 11 per cent interest. The rate of interest for other types of borrowers like salaried persons, co-operative societies and individuals is 16 per cent. The bank is affiliated to the State-level apex institution, the Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur. The Board of Directors of the bank consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and seven members representing co-operative societies and three official members who represent the government. The staff at the head office of the bank at Udaipur, working under its General Manager, is an Assistant Manager, two Accountants, one Assistant Executive

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Banking Operations and Development Department, Jaipur.

Officer, twelve clerks, eleven peons and one night chowkidar. The staff at each of the branch offices consists of a Manager, one clerk and one peon, except at Fatehnagar and Udaipur City branches, which have two clerks each instead of one.

The figures in the following table give the details of the working of the bank during the last few years :¹

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Membership (No.)	823	824	825	830	695
Subscribed capital	1,932	1,752	1,824	2,465	3,498
Working capital	94.86	113.62	110.15	146.19	211.94
Loans given	68.76	94.93	33.31	77.54	175.80
Recoveries	46.98	68.37	40.36	55.74	118.45
Loans due	74.84	81.38	74.33	96.13	153.48

THE UDAIPUR ZILA SAHKARI BHoomi VIKAS BANK LTD., UDAIPUR—
This primary land development bank for Udaipur district was established in 1960 with the main object of providing long term credit to the cultivators of the district for affecting permanent agricultural improvements on their holdings like construction and repair of wells, purchase of agricultural machinery, installation of pumping sets etc. Besides the head office, the bank has branch offices at Mavli and Kankroli (opened as sub-office in August, 1968 and upgraded in February, 1969) and sub-offices at Railmagra (opened in 1972) and Salumber (opened in August, 1968). The functions of the sub-offices are restricted to providing assistance to cultivators in the form of guidance in procedural matters and in properly filling in the application forms, to be submitted to the head office. The board of management of the bank has a chairman, a vice-chairman, three elected members and nominees of the government. viz. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Udaipur, District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur, Deputy District Development Officer, Udaipur and a representative of the Rajasthan State Co-operative Land Development Bank. Table at Appendix II gives details of the working of the bank since its inception.

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative credit movement in the area now forming Udaipur district was introduced in 1911 with the starting of an agricultural credit society at Rajor. A number of other such societies continued

1. Source : Office of the Manager, Udaipur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Udaipur.

to be formed in the following years e.g. 12 in 1913, 5 in 1917, 6 in 1918, 12 in 1919, 6 in 1920, 15 in 1921, 2 in 1923, 3 in 1925, 2 in 1926, 7 in 1928, 11 in 1929, 1 in 1930, 5 in 1931, 4 in 1932, 3 in 1933, 5 each in 1934 and 1935, 6 in 1936, 7 in 1937, 3 in 1938, 19 in 1939, and 1 in 1948 and 6 in 1949. Thus a total of 146 credit societies had been registered in the area, on the eve of the merger of the State into greater Rajasthan.¹ But these societies were not functioning properly. The co-operative movement did not develop strong roots in the district and was not popular till 1951 except in Bhim tahsil.²

The co-operative movement gained momentum after the passing of the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1953 and the establishment of the Appex Co-operative Bank to finance co-operative credit institutions. By 1955-56, the number of all types of co-operative societies³ in the district had reached 411 with a membership of 11.49 thousand. Their share capital and working capital were Rs. 4.35 lakhs and Rs. 58.70 lakhs respectively. The movement continued to make steady progress during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. In 1960-61, the last year of the 2nd Plan period,⁴ the number of societies was 1,080, their membership 50,612, share capital Rs. 18.59 lakhs and working capital Rs. 133.88 lakhs. They advanced Rs. 30.76 lakhs as loans during the year, recoveries being Rs. 17.74 lakhs, loans due at the end of the year were of the order of Rs. 44.94 lakhs. The type-wise number of co-operative institutions and their membership during 1960-61 were as follows :⁵

S. No.	Type of Co-operative institutions	Number	Members (No.)
1.	Central Co-operative Banks and Unions	2	557
2.	Central non-credit societies	5	344
3.	Agricultural credit societies	649	34,792
4.	Agricultural non-credit societies	71	1,643
5.	Primary land mortgage banks	10	550
6.	Non-agricultural credit societies	22	1,097
7.	Non-agricultural non-credit societies	291	10,799
8.	Societies under liquidation	30	830
	Total	1,080	50,612

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Udaipur.

2. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Udaipur, part I, p. xv.*

3. *Panchvarshiya Yojna Mein Pragati, Zila Udaipur* (folder), p. 5.

4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 166.

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 170-71.

During the period of the Third Five Year Plan, an extensive programme was adopted to bring all the villages and 67 per cent (later revised to 51 per cent) of the rural families under the co-operative fold.¹ The emphasis was on revitalising the rural credit societies through the amalgamation of small societies.² Societies lying defunct for a long time were made to go into liquidation. In order to provide new blood to the co-operative movement and to reorganise it into a more useful structure, a new Act was passed and enforced on 2nd October, 1965. In Udaipur district, 69 per cent of villages and 18 per cent of the rural families were brought under the aegis of co-operation by 1964-65, as against only 9 per cent and 4 per cent respectively in 1955-56.³ The number of co-operative societies had gone up to 1,326 by the closing year of the Third Plan (1965-66).⁴ These societies had 79,671 members, who subscribed Rs. 34.66 lakhs as share capital. The working capital of these societies during the year was Rs. 197.66 lakhs. They advanced loans amounting to Rs. 68.72 lakhs; the recoveries amounted to Rs. 44.66 lakhs and loans due at the end of the year were of the order of Rs. 102.87 lakhs. The number of different types of co-operative societies in 1965-66 was (membership given in brackets) Central Co-operative Bank-1 (765) Central non-credit societies-8 (976), agricultural credit societies-753 (50,980), agricultural non-credit societies-89 (4,025), primary land mortgage banks-9 (902), non-agricultural credit societies-47 (4,075) and non-agricultural non-credit societies-350 (16,120); 69 societies (1,828 members) were under liquidation.

The progress of the co-operative movement in the district can be gauged from the figures of the number of co-operative societies, their membership, share and working capital and financial dealings of credit societies during the years 1958-59 to 1972-73 as given in appendix III. The number and membership of different types of societies during the year 1972-73 were as follows :⁵

S.No.	Type of Societies	Number	Membership (No.)
1.	Central Co-operative Bank	1	695
2.	Central non-credit societies	6	1,239
3.	Agricultural credit societies	545	79,388
4.	Agricultural non-credit societies	28	1,031

1. *Tritiya Panchavarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66 (Rajasthan), p. 30.

2. *ibid.*, p.33.

3. *Pragati Ke Pandrah Varsh, Zila Udaipur* (folder), Directorate of Public Relations, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1967 p. 103.

5. *ibid.*, 1973, pp. 98-99.

1	2	3	4
5.	Primary Land Mortgage Bank	1	7,575
6.	Non-agricultural credit societies	58	374
7.	Non-agricultural non-credit societies	239	19,176
8.	Societies under liquidation	271	5,005
Total		1,149	1,14,483

GENERAL AND LIFE INSURANCE

General Insurance

An office of the New Great Insurance Co. Ltd. was established at Udaipur in 1961. After nationalisation of general insurance business, it was merged with the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.,¹ which established a branch office at Udaipur in 1970. It undertakes fire, motor, personal accident, fidelity guarantee etc. insurance. Three Field Officers of the company are working in the district, who control 82 insurance agents collecting all sorts of general insurance business. The staff working in the office includes one Assistant Branch Secretary, the administrative head of the office, one officer-in-charge, four assistants and three peons. During 1975, the company issued 3,800 policies, involving a premium business of Rs. 9.43 lakhs in the district. Out of these, 2,400 policies related to motor insurance, 1,025 fire, 252 marine and 123 other types of policies.

Life Insurance

Before nationalisation of life insurance, there was no office of any insurance company in the district. However, agents of some of the companies undertook life insurance and general insurance business. After nationalisation of life insurance a branch office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India has been functioning at Udaipur since 1956. Twenty Development Officers work under this office, 10 with headquarters at Udaipur and one each at Nathdwara, Deogarh, Relmagra, Kankroli, Amet, Fatehnagar, Bhindar, Kherwara, Jhadol and Kotra. (Bhim tahsil of the district is covered by the Beawar Branch office of the Corporation). They control 416 agents (1973-74) securing life insurance business. The staff working under the Branch Manager of the Udaipur office includes one Assistant Branch Manager (Administration), three Assistant Branch Managers (Development), 3 section heads, two cashiers, 14 assistants, 3 typists, 2 record clerks, one stenographer and 5 peons.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Branch Secretary, Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Udaipur.

The following table records the figures of life insurance business transacted in the district during the years 1965-66 to 1973-74:¹

Year	No. of policies	Sum assured (Rs. in lakhs)
1965-66	4,160	196.11
1966-67	2,817	147.20
1967-68	3,594	192.56
1968-69	3,623	219.84
1969-70	3,639	247.43
1970-71	4,915	364.75
1971-72	7,231	488.55
1972-73	5,998	450.19
1973-74	5,780	464.05

Life Insurance Corporation of India advances loans to its policy holders under the housing scheme and also for meeting other urgent needs. A total of Rs. 11.95 lakhs were advanced in Udaipur district to 53 applicants under the housing scheme,² upto the end of 1972-73.

State Insurance

The scheme of compulsory life insurance of State employees, operating in the erstwhile Jaipur State was extended to cover all employees of the Rajasthan Government. It was introduced in three stages. In the first stage, introduced in 1954, all permanent employees getting a basic salary of Rs. 51 and above were taken under its fold. In 1959, the employees of newly formed Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads were also covered. In 1962, employees of these local bodies were exempted, barring those who had already been insured. In 1960, temporary employees having put in service of one year or more, except those who were not likely to be made permanent in the opinion of their heads of departments, were also thus covered. In 1965, the scheme was made applicable to those temporary employees who had served the state for a period of not less than six months. The scheme, in its first stage² was introduced in Udaipur district in July 1955 and in subsequent stages along with the other districts of the State. Two types of policies under the endowment plan and under the whole life plan are issued to the insured. The premium is deducted at source from the salaries according to the slabs of rates, introduced in 1968, prior to which the premium rates were determined on the basis of a fixed percentage of the salary drawn. The slab rates were revised in March, 1970 as follows :

1. Source : Office of Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Udaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Director, State Insurance Department, Jaipur.

(Rupees)	
Salary range	Premium
Upto 70	5
71-90	7
91-140	9
141-200	14
201-300	20
301-450	30
451-650	45
651-900	65
901-1250	90
1251-1600	115
1601-2000	145
Above 2000	175

State Insurance Department staff working in the district includes one assistant, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk and one class IV employee.

The table at Appendix IV records the details of the working of the State Insurance Scheme in Udaipur district¹ :

NATIONAL SAVINGS

The office of the Assistant Regional Director of the National Savings Organisation, Government of India, for Udaipur division was established in October, 1956. Prior to this, the district was being concurrently looked after by a District Savings Officer.

The following are the figures of gross and net collection under various schemes of National Savings in Udaipur district during various years¹.

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Year	Postal Certificates		Post Office Savings Accounts		Cumulative Time and Recurring Deposits	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1965-66	7.25	1.62	33.50	7.00	2.50	1.56
1966-67	3.41	(-) 5.17	33.01	4.39	2.82	0.48
1967-68	18.71	11.17	45.15	6.57	4.06	1.63

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Regional Director, National Savings Organisation, Udaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1968-69	17.50	12.56	52.37	12.47	8.16	5.16
1969-70	20.52	5.31	66.08	6.48	10.59	7.34
1970-71	23.10	9.20	47.10	9.20	22.30	15.60
1971-72	3.24	(-) 2.85	96.02	30.38	45.52	36.36
1972-73	5.93	5.93	69.42	5.06	42.72	25.96
1973-74	3.53	3.48	90.91	16.02	59.36	47.64

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

The present Udaipur district area formed part of the erstwhile Mewar (Udaipur) State. Little is known about Mewar coins till the later half of the nineteenth century. However, Indo-Sussanain type of coins were for long period the chief currency in the State¹. Dr. G. S. Ojha² observes "Without question, the class of coins known as the Indo-Sussanain were for long period the chief currency. They are found in large numbers in Mewar, and the copper specimens of the issues in its most debased form are still in circulation in the bazar". The earliest coins which were attributed to a Mewar ruler by name are those said to have been struck by Rawal Guhil, son of Bapa Rawal and founder of Gehlot dynasty³. These small silver coins, bore in an ancient western form of the Sanskrit character, the inscription "Sri Guhila". Rana Kumbha, who succeeded to the Gaddi in 1418 A.D. and reigned till 1468, coined *tangas* in his own name, and he is reported to have presented some of them to Mahmud Khan of Malwah (Sultan Mahmud Khilji) in 1450 A.D. Maharana Sangram Singh issued his coins in *Samvat* years 1575 and 1580. After the conquest of Akbar, coins of the Mughal emperors became the chief currency. Akbar struck his own rupee after the conquest of Chittaurgarh, the old capital of Mewar.

Three mints were said to have worked in Mewar including one at Udaipur (the others being at Chittaurgarh and Bhilwara). Permission for the opening of the Udaipur mint was obtained in *Samvat* 1770 (1714 A.D.) by Pancholi Bihari Das, a Kayastha Prime Minister of Maharana Sangram Singh II, who was sent to the court of the Emperor Faruksher for the purpose. However, no coins seem to have been struck at this mint until the days of Shah Alam.

1. Webb, W.W.: *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, 1892, p. 4.

2. Ojha, G.S.: *Rajputana ka Itihas*, pp. 126-130.

3. Webb, W.W.: *op. cit.*, p. 6.

Gold Coinage¹

The Chandori *Muhars* were minted at Udaipur, first by Maharana Swarup Singh between 1842 and 1861. The pieces bear the same symbols as the other Chandori coins of the second issue. A *Muhr* weighed 7 *Mashas* or about 116 grains, composed of $3\frac{1}{2}$ *Mashas* and one *Ratti* of gold, $2\frac{3}{4}$ *Mashas* and one *Ratti* of silver and $\frac{1}{2}$ *Masha* of copper. The Swarup Shahi *Muhr* was first struck in 1851-52 A.D. (*Samvat* 1908) first from both Chittaur and Udaipur mints and later from Udaipur only. It bore an inscription on the obverse *Chitrakuta Udaipur* a line between the words and another below the inscription, the latter separating it from some symbols said to represent the hills of Mewar and on the reverse *Dosti Londhon* (friend of London) with a border of eight scollops, outside which were two circles each formed by seven broken segments. It weighed 162 grains of pure gold.

Silver Coinage²

The Udaipur silver coins consisted of a rupee, eight anna, four-anna and one-anna pieces. They were first struck by Maharana Sangram Singh II. The Udaipur rupee, the standard coin of the country, bore the same inscription on the obverse as in Chandori *Muhr* and "*Zarah Udaipur Sanah julus reign*" (struck at Udaipur in the year of his fortunate reign) on the reverse. The weight was given at 167.45 grains, the pure contents at 130.82 grains and the value of 100 rupees was put down at 79.285 *Kulldar* coins.

Bhim Singh's Chandori coins were named after Chand Kunwar Bai, sister of Bhim Singh, and were said to have been issued to reduce cost, being of less value than the Chittori and Udaipuri which was current in the State. These coins were issued in the early part of the nineteenth century and were current during the remainder of the reign of Bhim Singh and that of his successors Jawan Singh and Sardar Singh. They were 168 grains in weight and were minted at the Udaipur mint only. They bore the inscription of a badly stamped jar on the obverse and "*Sanah julus maimant manus*" (in the year of his fortunate reign) as on Chittori coins.

Swarup Singh's Chandori coins were struck between the years 1842 and 1861 at the Udaipur mint. The coins were rupee, eight-anna, four-anna, two-anna and one-anna pieces, all stamped from the same die, the smaller bits receiving a very small portion of the pattern. The rupee weighed 168 grains and the smaller pieces correspondingly less. The value

1. Webb, W.W., *op. cit.*, p. 9.

2. *ibid.*, p. 10.

of the rupee was stated to be 9 annas, 9 pies and 2 pice Imperial, three fourths of the value of Udaipur coin ($12\frac{3}{4}$ annas Udaipur). The composition was said to be 6 parts of silver and 2 parts of copper.

The Swarup Shahi coins were the rupee, eight-anna, four-anna, two-anna and one-anna pieces. Each coin bore the full inscription but the smaller pieces had the outer circles of lines on the reverse.

Copper Coinage¹

Three types of copper coins were current in Mewar under the sanction of the Durbar in the last decade of the nineteenth century; they were the Trisulia, the Dhingla and the Bhilwara.

The date of introduction of Dhingla paisa is unknown but it is believed to be a coin of great antiquity, a decendent of the old Sussanian type, bearing "the fire altar" on its reverse side. There were two sizes of the large and small specimens of the variety. They were not made at the Durbar mint. Instead the *Sonars* (goldsmiths) at Umrda, a village three *Kos* from Udaipur, had the monopoly of the coinage, paying a yearly sum to the Durbar for exclusive rights. In olden days they were also issued from the Udaipur mint. The standard weight of a Mewar copper coin was 34 grains, though specimens of 43 to 100 grains were also sometimes minted.

The Trisulia or the Mewar paisa was made by the *Sonars* of Chittaurgarh who had the monopoly and was believed to be even a more ancient coin than the Dhingla paisa.

The old Bhilwara paisa was probably coined about the same time as the rupee and bore the same inscriptions as the silver coins.

Mewar Feudatories Coins

Three of the big feudatories² of Mewar exercised the powers of coinage. They were Salumba (Salumber) Rawal, Bhinda (Bhindar) Rawal and Rajadhiraj of Shahpura. The first two enjoyed the power, as the vassals of Mewar to mint without the sanction of the Durbar. Padam Shahi coins were first struck by Padam Singh, Rawal of Salumber from 1804 to 1848. It was also called the Salmba Dhingla. It was issued till the year 1870, when the British Government ordered the closure of the mint. The obverse of the coin bore a sword, a lance, a *Jhar* and the head of the arrow with some attempts at inscription. The reverse bore some lines, again an attempt at inscription. The Bhinda coins were first issued by the Maharaj Zorawar Singh who occupied the Bhinda *gaddi* from 1799 A.D. to 1827 A.D. They were known as Bhindrya paisa. On the obverse of

1. Webb, W.W., *op. cit.*, p. 13.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 16.

this coin was a rudely executed seated female figure and on the reverse, the word *shah* could be deciphered in Persian characters. The coin weighed 132 grains and its value was 4 pice.

Thus during the early years of the present century, five different kinds of local silver coins were current in Mewar,¹ viz. Chittori, Udaipuri, Bhilari, Sarup Shahi and Chandori, though the first three had stopped being minted by then.

In 1941, the Government of Mewar passed the Copper Coinage Act² to stop the circulation of what was called the bewildering variety of all kinds of copper coins and made the standard Chittori coins and *Kaldar* or the Imperial copper coins, the sole legal tenders. Chittori coins were similar in shape to the Imperial coins and had *Chitrakoot*, *Udaipur* and *Dosti Londhon* with a replica of Chittaurgarh fort engraved on the two sides. The exchange value of the local coins in relation to the British Indian was fixed in 1942.³

After Independence and the merger of the area into Rajasthan, the local coins and the coins and paper notes issued by the Government of India were simultaneously in circulation. The local coins were gradually withdrawn and so were the coins and notes issued during the British period. In 1957, the decimal system of coinage was introduced with the rupee consisting of 100 paise. In order to distinguish the old paisa (pice) from the new, the latter was called *Naya* (new) paisa. The coins under the new system were the rupee, 50 naya paisa, 25 naya paisa, 10 naya paisa, 5 naya paisa, two naya paisa and one naya paisa. The old coins were withdrawn within three years' and during the transitional period both types of coins were in circulation. In the initial stages some difficulty was experienced and transactions continued to be made in terms of the old currency. But the difficulty and the hesitation of the people were overcome through mass education and publicity programmes undertaken by the Government. In 1964, the word *naya* was dropped and the coins issued after that year bore only the term paisa. In that very year, a new three paisa aluminium coin was introduced. In 1965, the one paisa and two paisa coins were also converted to aluminium, which was used for 5 paisa coins in 1967 and for 10 paisa coins in 1958. In 1968, a new 20 paisa coin was also introduced.

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 69.

2. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942*, p. 10.

3. *ibid.*, p. 15.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Imports and Exports

Very little is known about the trade of Mewar in olden days.¹ In 1818, the State government of Mewar tried to encourage external trade by removing the obstacles that existed. Transit duties began to be imposed only at frontier stations instead of at a large number of intermediary posts.² Bhilwara was the chief commercial mart, having as many as half of the 1,200 houses occupied by foreign merchants in the State. Bales of goods, the produce of the most distant lands were piled up in the streets and a weekly fair was arranged for home manufactures. According to Tod³, the commercial duties yielded to the State less than a lakh of rupees in 1819 and Rs. 2.17 lakhs in 1822.

The chief exports⁴ of the State in the opening years of the present century were cotton, wool, opium, ghee, oilseeds, sheep and goats, cooking utensils, and in good years, cereals. The trade was chiefly with Bombay, Kanpur, Ajmer, Beawar and several places in Gujarat. The main imports were salt from Sambhar and tobacco, sugar, piece-goods, coconuts, metals, oil, rice and groceries from Bombay, Gujarat the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) and the Punjab. The bulk of the exports and imports was carried by rail, though no record of the quantum of the rail-borne trade is available. To a certain extent, roads in the south-west of the State from Udaipur to Merwara and from Kotra to Rohera railway stations were also used.

In recent times, the main articles exported⁵ outside the district are cotton, wool, woollen manufactured goods, tobacco, sheep, goats, coal, timber, *amvala* bark, barley, wheat, grain, camels, donkeys, cattle, medicines, bomboo, ghee, honey etc. The chief imports consist of salt, sugar, rice, oil, kerosene oil, iron and iron goods, glass, petrol, machinery, stationery, dry fruits, electric goods, tea and brass.

Trade Centres

The principal trade centres in the erstwhile state of Mewar (Udaipur) during the opening years of the twentieth century were Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh and Sanwar⁶. In more recent times Udaipur, Nathdwara, Fatehnagar, Bhindar, Rajsamand, Kankroli, Salumber and

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. II-A, p. 55.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 56.

4. *ibid.*

5. Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, p. vii and Offices of Executive Officers, Municipal Boards of the district.

6. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 56.

Amet are the main trading centres of the district¹. Krishi Upaj Mandis have been formed at the first four places after regulation of these markets, which are described in the subsequent paragraphs. Besides, local markets exist in bigger villages.

REGULATED MARKETS—To look after the problems connected with agricultural marketing viz. standardisation, financing, transportation and marketing research and to safeguard the interests of the producer farmers and the consumers, four markets² in the district viz. Udaipur, Nathdwara, Fatehnagar and Bhindar have been regulated and Krishi Upaj Mandis formed, as per the provisions of the Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961. Bhindar market has not started functioning as yet (1973-74). The Udaipur *Mandi* was regulated on 22nd April, 1967 and the Krishi Upaj Mandi Yard started working on 8th June, 1967. The feeding area of the market extends to the whole area of Panchayat Samitis of Girwa, Badgaon, Salumber, Relmagra, Gogunda and Jhadol. The market functionaries include 103 traders, 72 A Class and 21 B Class brokers, 6 retailers and 150 *Hamals*. The *Mandi Samiti* consists of thirteen members, 7 representatives of cultivators, 2 of traders, 2 official nominees, and one representative each of the local bodies and co-operative societies. The market charges are as follows.³

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	Rate (Rs.)
1.	<i>Arat</i>	Rs. 100 worth of goods	1.40
2.	<i>Dalali</i>	„	0.20
3.	<i>Hamali</i>		
	Foodgrains	per bag	0.15
	Chillies	„ „	0.15
4.	Godown charges	per bag per month	0.20
5.	<i>Chhanai</i>		
	Foodgrains	per quintal	0.15
	Oilseeds	„ „	0.20
6.	Insurance	Rs. 100 worth of goods	0.20
7.	Other charges	per bag	0.10

1. Source : Office of the Chief Marketing Officer, Agriculture Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Udaipur.

The commodities brought to the Udaipur *Mandi* include wheat, barley, maize, grain, *Moong*, *Urd*, groundnut, *Til*, rape seeds, *Sarson*, *Taramira*, chillies, *Methi*, *Gur* and raw sugar. The market arrivals during the last two years, 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as follows¹ (the arrivals in 1973-74 in this and other *Mandis* having fallen due to general scarcity conditions experienced in the district):

(Quantity in quintals
and value in lakh Rs.)

S.No.	Commodity	1972-73		1973-74	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Wheat	81,000	81.00	—	—
2.	Barley	85,000	42.00	30,000	33.00
3.	Maize	3,00,320	146.38	70,000	105.00
4.	Gram	16,930	15.23	16,000	25.60
5.	<i>Moong</i>	10,000	6.00	8,000	12.00
6.	<i>Urd</i>	1,00,000	9.02	50,000	80.00
7.	Groundnut	75,000	80.00	25,000	50.00
8.	<i>Til</i>	1,00,000	120.00	75,000	168.75
9.	<i>Sarson</i>	80,000	88.00	30,000	54.00
10.	Chillies	2,759	8.67	4,000	20.00
11.	<i>Methi</i>	2,000	2.00	1,000	1.60
12.	<i>Gur</i>	12,734	12.73	11,000	14.30
	<i>Jowar</i>	2,500	1.28	1,000	1.10

The income and expenditure of the *Mandi* during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as follows :

(Rs. in thousand)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	49.49	32.26
1972-73	84.73	28.45
1973-74	74.06	51.02

The Nathdwara *Mandi* became regulated on 5th October, 1971. The *Mandi Samiti* of this Krishi Upaj *Mandi* had been established earlier on 8th December, 1966. The hinterland of this market extends to the entire area of Rajsamand and Khamnor Panchayat Samitis. Market functionaries (1973-74) include 12 wholesale traders, 7 A class brokers, 16 retailers and two co-operative societies. Commodities brought and sold in this market include wheat, barley, maize, *Bajra*, gram, *Urd*, *Moong*,

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj *Mandi*, Udaipur.

Til, cotton (lint), chillies, *Methi*, ghee and *Gur*. The quantities and value of arrivals during 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as follows¹ :

(Quantity in quintals and value in lakh Rs.)

S.No,	Commodity	Quantity		Value	
		1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Wheat	4,177	941	420.5	150.6
2.	Maize	3,920	1,391	411.3	208.7
3.	Barley	712.50	745	52.9	104.3
4.	Gram	69	20	7.5	4.0
5.	<i>Urd</i>	2	—	0.4	—
6.	<i>Moong</i>	3	—	0.7	—
7.	Chillies	14.50	0.50	4.5	0.31
8.	<i>Methi</i>	89	—	0.9	—
9.	<i>Gur</i>	631	100	83.8	2.0
10.	<i>Bajra</i>	—	457	—	49.4

The market charges are Rs. 0.93 to Rs. 1.85 per Rs. 100 worth of commodities sold. The income and expenditure of the *Mandi Samiti* during 1972-73 were Rs. 9,850 and Rs. 9,275 and during 1973-74, Rs. 3,312 and Rs. 2,701 respectively.

The Fatehnagar Krishi Upaj Mandi was formed in 1965 and the regulation of the market took effect from 7th January, 1966. The *Mandi Samiti* consists of 15 members, representatives of different interests being cultivators 7, traders 2, government nominees 2 (District Supply Officer and District Agriculture Officer), local bodies 2 (Municipal Board and Panchayat Samiti, Mavli) and co-operative institutions 2, (co-operative bank and co-operative societies). The area of the Panchayat Samiti, Mavli serves this market, the functionaries of which consist of 41 traders, 33 A class brokers, 44 retailers, 3 weighmen, one coolie, one *Hamal* and two other employees. The commodities brought and sold in this *Mandi* include groundnut, *Til*, wheat, maize, gram, *Jowar*, barley, *Urd*, *Moong*, *Methi*, *Ajwain*, *Alsi*, *San*, *Ambadi*, chillies, *Gur*, cotton and tobacco. The market charges are one per cent of the value of the commodities sold.

The following table indicates the arrivals² in the *Mandi* during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74:

1. Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Nathdwara.
2. Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Fatehnagar,

(Quantities in quintals
value in lakh Rs.)

S.No.	Commodity	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Groundnut	15,728	22.89	18,987	35.96	11,052	32.65
2.	<i>Til</i>	1,788	3.92	1,255	3.72	300	11.15
3.	Wheat	34,469	26.54	10,781	9.39	53	0.06
4.	Maize	20,494	12.16	9,359	7.53	923	1.14
5.	Gram	7,178	4.69	4,498	4.38	1,037	0.90
6.	<i>Jowar</i>	5,159	3.22	2,494	1.97	108	0.13
7.	Barley	715	0.34	270	1.88	57	0.06
8.	<i>Urd</i>	1,327	2.01	131	0.26	1,540	2.52
9.	<i>Moong</i>	130	0.15	10	0.18	234	0.45
10.	<i>San</i>	238	0.25	374	0.53	78	0.21
11.	<i>Ambadi</i>	868	1.08	512	0.63	149	0.27
12.	<i>Alsi</i>	157	0.24	401	1.28	123	0.31
13.	<i>Methi</i>	2,064	1.86	1,157	1.29	131	0.32
14.	<i>Ajwain</i>	1,384	1.45	501	0.71	191	0.35
15.	Chillies	58	0.13	26	0.06	2	0.01
16.	<i>Gur</i>	65	0.07	103	0.01	13	0.02
17.	Cotton	8,680	18.43	5,753	9.22	2,213	5.72

The income and expenditure of the Krishi Upaj Mandi during the last three years were as follows :¹

(Rs. in thousand)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	34.1	23.1
1972-73	23.0	24.3
1973-74	28.7	31.6

Co-operation in Trade

Co-operation in the field of trade was introduced with the opening of a consumers' co-operative store at Zawar mines in 1957, for making available commodities of daily use to the workers at the mines sites. Similar stores later became popular and were opened at Udaipur, Bhindar, Nathdwara and Mavli to cater to the needs of the cultivators of fertilisers, seeds, grain etc. They are also taking up the distribution of controlled commodities like sugar, milo, wheat etc.

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Fatehnagar.

The following are the details of the working of the primary co-operative stores in Udaipur district¹ during the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Year	No. of stores	Membership (No.)	Subscribed capital	Working capital	Purchases	Sales
1968-69	18	6,213	411.4	1,326.1	3,679.7	3,866.7
1969-70	23	8,336	520.9	1,226.9	11,722.4	10,195.8
1970-71	23	8,260	629.7	1,294.7	2,868.5	58,991.0
1971-72	21	8,104	613.3	1,932.8	4,872.9	3,902.4
1972-73	20	8,075	607.9	2,887.5	17,036.8	16,547.3

Similar details about primary marketing societies are given in the following table :²

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Year	No. of societies	Membership (No.)	Subscribed capital	Working capital	Purchases	Sales
1968-69	5	823	228.1	976.6	4,499.7	3,936.9
1969-70	5	823	229.1	1,039.8	5,856.2	6,613.5
1970-71	5	821	405.4	1,626.0	7,324.1	8,530.5
1971-72	5	868	808.9	2,627.3	4,618.3	4,654.1
1972-73	5	922	1,045.6	5,344.8	12,362.4	10,769.8

Storage

RAJASTHAN STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION³—To provide storage facilities on scientific lines, the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation started its activities in Udaipur district in the year 1970. In the year 1973-74, warehousing centres were functioning at Fatehnagar, Udaipur and Rajsamand. Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation has constructed one godown at Fatehnagar with a capacity of 1800 M. T. Warehouses at Udaipur and Rajsamand were running in the rented godowns. Goods deposited in the Corporation are protected against damage with the help of pesticides and insecticides. The stocks are insured against risk of fire and theft. The Corporation undertakes to return the same quantity of commodities deposited in its godowns. The warehouse receipt issued against goods deposited is a negotiable instrument and can be pledged for procuring advances from the banks. The storage charges for foodgrains (except paddy and rice) the main commodities stored in the warehouses, are 30

1. Source: Offices of the Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, Udaipur (North and South).

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the Managing Director, Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.

paise per bag per month upto 101 kg. and 34 paise per bag per month for 101 kg. to 111 kg. A rebate of 20 per cent is allowed to producers and co-operative societies on their deposits received on or after 1st February, 1972. The monthly charges for sugar are 33 paise per bag (upto 101 kg.), for cement 12 paise per bag (51 kg.) and for fertilisers 13 paise for a bag upto 51 kg. and 26 paise for a bag above 51 kg. (these rates are effective from 1st February, 1972).

OTHER GODOWNS—A total number of 108 godowns built by co-operative societies were available in Udaipur district in 1973-74. Their number and capacity (Panchayat Samiti-wise) are as follows :¹

S.No.	Panchayat Samiti	Number of godowns	Total capacity (quintals)
1.	Khamnore	7	3,500
2.	Rajsamand	5	2,100
3.	Relmagra	7	2,200
4.	Kumbhalgarh	13	2,800
5.	Deogarh	3	1,250
6.	Amet	9	7,300
7.	Bhim	6	600
8.	Bhindar	3	1,000
9.	Badgaon	6	2,400
10.	Mavli	8	2,000
11.	Girwa	11	6,450
12.	Jhadol	6	1,200
13.	Salumber	5	2,500
14.	Kotra	10	1,000
15.	Chariawad	1	400
16.	Sarada	1	100
17.	Gogunda	4	1,400
18.	Kherwara	3	600
Total		108	38,800

State Trading

There has been no state trading in the strict sense of the term, except during the *Rabi* season of 1973 when the government took over wholesale trade in wheat. However, the government undertakes the distribution of essential and scarce commodities at reasonable prices through the network of fair price shops opened in the rural and urban

1. Source : Offices of the Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, Udaipur (North and South).

areas. For this purpose it makes purchases on fixed prices on procurement basis. It also builds buffer stocks through the procurement centres of the Food Corporation of India and the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation. In March¹ 1974, there were 594 fair price shops functioning in Udaipur district, 60 in the urban areas (22 co-operatives and 38 private) and 534 in the rural areas (179 co-operatives and 355 private). 8,422 tonnes of levy sugar were issued through these shops during 1973-74. Other commodities distributed through the public distribution system by the Food Corporation of India during the year (between 1st June, 1973 to 31st March 1974) were as follows² :

(tonnes)

Commodity	Quantity
Wheat	34,173
Milo	37,881
Maize	4,677
Jowar	37

THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA—A district office of the Food Corporation of India is functioning at Udaipur since 4th October, 1967 with jurisdiction over the five revenue districts of Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bhilwara, Dungarpur and Banswara. The main function of this office is to effect supervision on purchases in different *Mandis* under various schemes of procurement with the right of pre-emption and open market purchases at fixed rates. It undertakes purchases through its 32 centres in Udaipur district as levy collection centres by the government. Purchases made between June, 1973 and March, 1974 were: wheat 3909.301 tonnes, maize 298.783 kgs. Jowar 65.453 kg, Bajra 2 235 kg., Urd 278.219 kg. and groundnut 3.078 kg³ Besides, the district office undertakes storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains according to the requirements of the State and Central governments. It also undertakes purchases of Urd for the army and groundnut for Food Corporation Nutrition Plant at Udaipur. The Food Storage Depot of the Corporation at Udaipur undertakes the work of distribution of imported wheat to the fair price shops in accordance with the allotment made by the State Food Department and the District Collector.

Fairs

No purely commercial fairs are held anywhere in the district.

1. Source : Office of the District Supply Officer, Udaipur
2. Source : Office of the District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Udaipur.
3. *ibid.*

However, at religious fairs transactions in commodities of daily needs, toys and locally produced goods take place to some extent. Traders from far and near hold their stalls at the sites of these fairs. Details of religious fairs have already been given elsewhere in this volume. A list of main fairs is given at Appendix V.

Weights and Measures¹

During the period of princely rule, a *pacca Seer* consisting of 108 *Tolas* and a *kutchra Seer* of 54 *Tolas* were the measures of weight for grains and other heavy articles. It was known as a *Desi Seer* as well, which was also equal to 48 *pacca Sikkas* of 11 *Mashas* each. In villages grain was also weighed with the help of *Pavilis*. The standard *Seer* of British India, consisting of 80 *Tolas* was also used in the urban areas of the Mewar State. For valuable articles like gold and silver, *Tola*, *Masha*, and *Ratti* were the units of weight, as in the rest of the country. Yards, feet and inches were the measures of length and British gallons for liquids, while land measurement was done in terms of *Bighas*.

After Independence, the standard weights and measures prevalent in the rest of the country continued to be used in the district till the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. The new system was introduced on the basis of a phased programme, as in the rest of the State under the provisions of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, passed on the lines of the Union Standard of Weights and Measures Act of 1956. The metric weights were introduced in Udaipur on 1st October, 1958 and their use made compulsory after a transitional period of two years i.e. 1st October, 1960. The metric system in case of linear, capacity, area and volume measures was introduced from 1st October, 1960 and made compulsory from 1st October, 1962. During the transitional period, transactions continued to be made in either form but after that the use of the old system was made punishable under the Act.

1. Source : Office of the Regional Assistant Director, Industries Department, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I

Banks and their branches functioning in Udaipur district

S.No.	Name of the Bank	Branch	Date of opening
1.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Udaipur	2-8-1946
		N.S. Bazar, Udaipur	30-12-1970
		Amet	28-7-1966
		Bhim	28-2-1968
		Debari	8-10-1969
		Deogarh	19-8-1963
		Dhariabad	29-12-1969
		Gogunda	28-8-1969
		Kankroli	24-3-1966
		Kumbhalgarh	29-12-1969
		Kherwara	29-2-1968
		Kunwariya	29-12-1973
		Mavli	27-2-1969
		Nathdwara	11-12-1964
		Nahar Magra	14-10-1972
		Railmagra	30-9-1969
		Rajsamand	30-4-1970
		Rajsamand ADB	14-4-1972
		Salumbar	25-6-1968
		Sarada	29-12-1969
		Vallabhnagar	13-12-1965
		Zawar Mines	29-12-1970
2.	Bank of Baroda	Udaipur	8-3-1967
3.	Punjab National Bank	Udaipur	30-3-1946
		Jhadol	23-12-1970
		Kotra	22-12-1971
		Sanwar	23-9-1971
4.	Allahabad Bank	Udaipur	28-12-1972
5.	Central Bank of India	Udaipur	4-10-1962
		Kanor	5-6-1970
6.	Syndicate Bank	Udaipur	24-12-1973
7.	United Commercial Bank	Udaipur	28-8-1969
8.	Union Bank of India	Udaipur	11-6-1969
9.	Vijya Bank	Udaipur	2-7-1973
10.	State Bank of India	Udaipur	14-12-1971

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
11.	The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	Clock Tower, Udaipur	8-5-1943
		Bapu Bazar, Udaipur	12-8-1964
		University, Udaipur	5-4-1974
		Mobile Branch, Udaipur	22-2-1971
		Bhindar	4-3-1970
		Delwara	29-3-1971
		Fatehnagar	10-8-1946
		Garhbor	29-3-1971
		Jhadol	20-12-1972
		Kurj	30-12-1972
		Nathdwara	15-9-1958
		Rikhabdeo	27-3-1971
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.	Udaipur	6-11-1970

Source : Office of the Dy. Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Banking Operations and Development, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Working of the Udaipur District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd.

(Amount in '000 rupees)

Year	Membership (No.)	Share capital	Loans received from State Co- operative Bank	Loans disbursed to members for			Loans due at the end of the year	Profit (+) Loss (-)
				Construction and repair of wells	Installation of pumping sets	Purchases of tractors	Other purposes	
1959-60	33	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	(-) 0.01
1960-61	324	7.73	—	—	—	—	—	(-) 0.76
1961-62	429	12.24	—	—	—	—	—	(-) 0.43
1962-63	411	8.13	16.80	5.91	8.90	—	2.00	(-) 1.25
1963-64	517	10.96	38.80	18.50	4.95	—	8.10	(-) 2.78
1964-65	554	14.97	92.40	40.55	13.50	8.00	13.10	(-) 0.68
1965-66	666	26.63	243.25	157.98	12.75	—	37.40	(+) 1.40
1966-67	1,075	63.17	649.27	638.30	12.20	—	37.40	(+) 7.29
1967-68	1,948	127.59	822.72	758.17	32.37	30.00	31.60	(+) 18.65
1968-69	2,267	206.93	1,057.18	722.84	67.10	40.00	13.45	(+) 7.24
1969-70	2,372	239.59	452.65	355.79	29.79	—	17.81	(+) 13.07
1970-71	3,075	300.34	531.88	383.40	134.52	36.90	13.26	(+) 7.08
1971-72	4,959	479.26	1,360.22	965.65	539.19	45.00	7.50	(+) 41.00
1972-73	7,300	689.51	3,008.95	2,115.53	903.84	—	10.78	(-) 88.49
1973-74	9,833	991.04	3,579.43	2,758.49	1,157.44	—	46.55	(+) 78.28

Source : Office of the Udaipur District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Udaipur.

APPENDIX III
Co-operative Movement in Udaipur District

Year	Societies (Number)	Membership (Number)	Share capital	Working capital	(Amount in lakh Rs.)		
					Loans advanced	Credit Societies Recoveries	Loans due
1958-59	638	28,530	11.37	100.74	14.69	16.77	29.01
1969-60	788	33,253	12.88	115.45	12.16	16.23	32.13
1960-61	1,080	50,612	18.59	133.88	30.76	17.74	44.94
1961-62	1,203	57,144	21.02	130.74	34.03	29.46	51.57
1962-63	1,240	60,496	22.75	146.09	70.75	50.60	70.26
1963-64	1,295	68,693	25.74	154.68	39.56	37.45	74.10
1964-65	1,341	37,639	29.90	179.25	54.62	42.55	82.26
1965-66	1,326	79,671	34.66	197.66	68.32	44.66	102.87
1966-67	1,336	84,659	39.84	230.62	78.67	49.32	133.30
1967-68	1,275	94,679	45.32	157.31	93.93	76.31	151.30
1968-69	1,184	1,01,031	55.84	316.86	148.86	95.19	193.13
1969-70	1,143	1,00,521	66.79	365.23	125.68	120.28	208.32
1970-71	1,150	1,04,150	76.95	370.02	77.52	79.24	209.46
1971-72	1,141	1,09,147	94.08	574.28	145.17	133.67	261.12
1971-73	1,149	1,17,820	129.31	773.52	237.15	169.20	390.50

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX IV
Working of State Insurance in Udaipur District

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1964- 65	1965- 66	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972-73
1.	Policies	No.	12,875	13,699	14,330	14,282	15,064	15,877	16,124	16,822	17,594
2.	Premium amount	Rs. in lakhs	10.47	12.12	13.13	12.83	16.03	17.66	21.82	23.40	24.96
3.	Claims paid										
	(a) Death-cases										
	No.	31	39	38	40	39	29	47	42	30	
	Rs. in lakhs	0.42	0.39	0.52	0.66	0.84	0.48	1.14	1.13	0.66	
	(b) Maturity cases										
	No.	103	161	160	144	166	203	164	228	205	
	Rs. in lakhs	0.79	0.95	1.39	1.38	1.54	2.46	2.62	3.38	3.60	
	(c) Surrender cases										
	No.	49	34	53	34	21	20	19	15	16	
	Rs. in lakhs	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.09	

Source : Office of the Director, State Insurance Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

List of main fairs held in Udaipur District

S.No.	Name of the fair	Place where held	Panchayat Samiti	Month or occasion when held
1.	Jhameshwar Mahadeoji Ka Mela	Jhamar Kotra	Girwa	<i>Baisakh Purnima</i>
2.	Gupha Mahadeoji Ka Mela	Girwa	,,	<i>Shivratri</i>
3.	Gangor Fair	Udaipur	,,	April
4.	Jhulani Ka Mela	Gudha	,,	September
5.	Charbhujaji Ka Mela	Charbhuja	Kumbhalgarh	August
6.	Karni Mataji Ka Mela	Kunwariya	,,	October
7.	Gharagji Ka Mela	Gogunda	Gogunda	September
8.	Bikas Mela	Railmagra	Railmagra	January
9.	Basant Fair	Benediya	,,	<i>Basant Panchmi</i>
10.	Amerkhaji Ka Mela	Badgaon	Badgaon	<i>Rakshabandhan</i>
11.	Eklingji Ka Mela	Kailashpuri	,,	<i>Shivratri</i>
12.	Ajneshwar Mahadeoji Ka Mela	Ajna	Deogarh	<i>Shivratri</i>
13.	Mahadeoji Ka Mela	Kotra	Kotra	<i>Shivratri</i>
14.	Keshriyaji Ka Mela	Rikhabdeo	Kherwara	<i>Sheetla Saptami</i>
15.	Deshera Fair	Kherwara	,,	<i>Deshera</i>
16.	Dhuni Mata Ka Mela	Nahar Magra	Mavli	<i>Haryali Amavasya</i>
17.	Pratap Jayanti Ka Mela	Chawand	Sarada	May
18.	Hariyali Amavasya Ka Mela	Fatehsagar	Udaipur	<i>Haryali Amavasya</i>
19.	Mataji Ka Mela	Fatehnagar	Mavli	February
20.	Haldi Ghati Fair	Khamnor	Khamnor	May
21.	Annakut Fair	Nathdwara	Nathdwara	<i>Deepavali</i>

Source : Office of the Marketing Officer, Agriculture Department, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD TIME TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS

In medieval times several trade routes passed through the territory of the erstwhile Mewar State. Abul Fazl says¹ that Man Singh from Gujarat came by way of Idar to Dungarpur and thence to Udaipur. Raja Bhagwandas also took the same route and reached Gogunda near Udaipur. There was a regular road from Ajmer to Mandalgarh and from there it led to Gogunda and Khamnor. Thence it crossed Haldighati and led to Idar, Panarwa and Ahmedabad stage by stage.² Nainsi says³ that a road from Udaipur to Idar went through Singri, Chandvasa, Ahor, Panerva, Chhali and Dalol. Mirat-i-Ahmadi⁴ says that Rana Sanga in his journey to Gujarat adopted a route through Sarangpur and Mandisor. From Kumbhalgarh inscription it is learnt that from Mewar roads diverged to Gujarat and Malwa. Malwa, according to Abul Fazl, was connected with Udaipur through Dungarpur and Banswara. This route was adopted by Akbar and his generals several times in the course of his invasions of Mewar and Vagad. Another road was from Gogunda to Amber passing through Bagor and Mandalgarh. According to Ajitodaya⁵ there was a direct route from Mewar to Godwad.

Writing in 1880 about roads in Mewar⁶, C.E. Yates, the Assistant Political Agent, Banswara states that communication in Mewar was in a very primitive state. Throughout the entire area of more than 12,000 square miles the twin roads which met at Nimbahera on their way to Neemuch—the one running south from Nasirabad, the other east from Udaipur, were the only metalled roads. The road from Udaipur south to Kherwara was raised and bridged but not metalled and that north to the Desuri pass was only fit for fair weather use. All other roads were more like cart tracks from village to village, clearly enough marked out and easy to follow but which in many parts were impassable in bad weather. The only traffic routes worthy of note were—Udaipur to Ajmer via Amli and

1. Sharma, G.N.: *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, p. 323.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*, pp. 323-324.

5. *ibid.*, p. 325.

6. Yates, C.E.: *Gazetteer of Mewar*, 1880, Vol. III (Hand written copy available at Saraswati Bhawan, Udaipur), p. 70.

Raila (84 miles) and thence by trunk road to Nasirabad, distance about 145 miles and Udaipur to Desuri in Marwar via Rajnagar (40 miles), total distance about 75 miles. There was a third road, practically for laden camels, from Udaipur to Abu via Gogunda and Rohira in Sirohi-total distance about 86 miles. With the exception of the road to Kherwara, there was no traffic route of any importance running from Udaipur through the hilly tracts to the west and south.

Erskine gives some more details about the roads then existing in the territory of Mewar State in the following terms¹ :

“UDAIPUR-NIMBAHERA ROAD—This was one of the earliest roads constructed during the minority of Maharana Shambhu Singh (1861-65); it ran from Udaipur east for about forty miles to Mangarwar, was metalled throughout and is said to have cost Rs. 2,77,000. in 1870-71. An extension of twenty two miles mostly in Tonk territory, as far as Nimbahera was carried out but was not metalled. On the opening of the railway between Nasirabad and Nimach in 1881, this road became an important feeder but was soon superseded by the Udaipur-Chitor road, and the first forty miles to Mangarwar alone existed in 1908.

NASIRABAD-NIMACH ROAD—Another early road was that connecting Nasirabad and Nimach, of which eighty two miles were within the Udaipur State. The latter section was constructed between 1866 and 1875 at a total cost of Rs. 2,77,748, of which the *Darbar* contributed two-thirds and the then Government of India the rest. It was maintained by the Government as a fair weather communication only and as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway ran parallel and close to it, it was not much used.

UDAIPUR-KHERWARA ROAD—This was a useful road running from Udaipur to Kherwara, fifty miles in length and partially metalled; it was constructed between 1869 and 1878 and was kept in very fair condition. It was subsequently extended to Kotra (forty eight miles) and thence to Rohera station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (thirty four miles, of which twenty two were in Mewar) but none of this portion was metalled.

UDAIPUR-CHITOR ROAD—The Udaipur-Chittor road took the place of the Udaipur-Nimbahera road already described. The first forty miles of the latter were utilised and the remaining thirty were constructed subsequent to 1881 and were metalled throughout. This was an important communication before the Udaipur-Chittor railway was opened in 1895.

1. Erskine, K.D. : *Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency, Vol. II-A, 1908, p. 58.*

UDAIPUR-NATHDWARA-DESURI ROAD—This was another road deserving of mention running from the capital, past Eklingji to Nathdwara, and thence north-west to the pass in the Aravallis leading down to Desuri in the Jodhpur State. Of the total length of sixty-eight miles only the first thirteen were metalled, while the last thirty-eight were in bad shape.”

The road position remained more or less the same till Mewar State merged in Rajasthan in 1950.

PRESENT ROAD FACILITIES

Road communications were improved to some extent during the First Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan undertook the programme of linking all tahsils with sub-divisional headquarters and connecting with road all villages with population of 5,000 or above. Provision was also made for construction of approach roads linking up important towns with the rail heads or main roads and of giving access to the mines and quarries. These objectives were carried over to Third Plan period also. At the end of First Plan in 1955-56, Udaipur district had 161 miles painted, 249 miles metalled, 560 miles gravelled and 792 miles fair weather roads bringing the total to 1762 miles.¹ During Second Five Year Plan Rs. 65.15 lakhs were spent on the development of roads.² At the end of Second Plan, Udaipur district had 642 km. of painted, 312 km. metalled, 982 km. gravelled and 1099 km. fair weather roads bringing the total to 3,035 km.³ An expenditure of Rs. 51.33 lakhs was made on roads of Udaipur district during Third Five year Plan.⁴ In 1965-66 the district had 834 km. painted, 389 km. metalled, 896 km. gravelled and 1,072 km. fair weather roads totalling 3,191 km.⁵ Thus at the end of Third Plan period, Udaipur district had 17.72 km. of roads per 100 sq. km. area and 2.24 km. roads per 1,000 population⁶ as against the State average of 8.95 km. roads per 100 sq. km. and 1.52 km. roads per 1,000 population.⁷ In 1966-69 an expenditure of Rs. 33.58 lakhs was made on roads in the district⁸, and in 1969-70 Rs. 4.30 lakhs were spent on the same item⁹.

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. LLXXXII.
2. *ibid.*, p. LXXXIV.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 219.
4. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Jaipur.
5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1966*. p. 163.
6. *Tritiya Panch Varshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, Rajasthan, 1961-66*, p. 290.
7. *ibid.*, p. 54.
8. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1966-69*, p. 171.
9. *ibid.*, 1969-70, p. 123.

National Highways

One national highway passes through the district. Its total length in the district was 303 km. in 1972-73.

State Highways

Five state highways traverse the length and breadth of the district with a total length of 358 km.

Major District Roads

There are seven roads in this category in the district measuring 354 km.

Rural Roads

These are roads connecting important marketing centres etc. with one another, but they are subject to frequent interruptions of traffic during the rains. Their total length in the district is 2,288 km¹.

A table showing the road position in Udaipur district from 1962-63 to 1972-73 is appended at Appendix I.

Vehicles and Conveyances

The principal vehicles according to registration categories of the government are private cars and jeeps, private buses, motor cycles and tricycles, contract and taxi carriages, state carriages, public carriers, tractors and others. Number of motor vehicles on road in the district from 1962 to 1972 are given in the table below²:

(Number)

Year	Private cars & jeeps	Private buses	Motor cycles & tri-cycles	Contract & taxi carriages	Stage carriages	Public carriers	Private carriers	Tractors	Others	Total
1962	618	34	227	10	400	580	105	157	5	2,136
1963	651	36	272	13	419	605	107	174	-	2,277
1964	693	37	329	15	422	646	115	175	6	2,438
1965	739	40	461	5	471	705	130	187	7	2,745
1966	801	40	679	6	479	758	131	217	11	3,122
1967	868	41	807	9	538	809	131	236	11	3,450
1968	905	41	903	32	565	878	143	265	21	3,753
1969*	971	44	1,057	36	615	998	152	310	31	4,214
1970	1,074	44	1,287	36	644	1,174	170	363	40	4,832
1971	1,195	44	1,606	36	696	1,239	184	430	46	5,476
1972	1,305	-	2,161	38	730	1,510**	-	457	53	6,253

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Jaipur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

* Provisional

** Includes private buses and private carriers.

The last table shows that the number of all categories of vehicles has increased over the years. A feature incidental to this increase in vehicular traffic has been an increase in the number of road accidents. The table below shows the number of accidents, persons killed and vehicles involved from 1961 to 1972 :¹

(Number)				
Year	Accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Vehicles involved
1961	69	22	115	86
1962	70	19	97	76
1963	81	24	135	80
1964	69	18	96	70
1965	62	32	81	63
1966	46	29	49	48
1967	42	17	43	37
1968	57	70	74	58
1969	120	27	158	120
1970	135	43	213	135
1971	152	50	172	149
1972	75	8	77	68

In spite of the increase in the number of powered vehicles, the common man's vehicle is still the bicycle. Tongas and rickshaws are available as hired carriages in most towns.

In earlier times the main means of conveyance and internal trade were bullock carts, camels, bullocks and donkeys. In the country side the bullock carts even now serve both as personal carriage and for transport of produce. Among the beasts of burden horses, ponies, donkeys, camels and mules are used.

There are 17 offices of goods transport companies in the district. Their names and number of vehicles as on 31-3-1973 are given in the table below :²

Name of Transport Company	No. of carriers 31-3-1973
M/s. Green Roadways	22
M/s. Satnam Roadways	10
M/s. New Jai Hind Transport Company	6
Gujrat National Transport	8
Shree Punjab Roadways	4

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

2. Source : Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Udaipur.

1	2
Laxmi Transport Company	6
Janata Goods Transport Company	10
Kankroli Golden Transport	5
Bhatti Goods Transport	7
Mahalaxmi Roadways	1
Manswara Golden Transport	1
Mahendra Transport Company	4
Manohar Transport Company	5
Lake City Roadways	2
Rishabdeo Golden Transport	4
Baghha Transport Company	2
Rajesh Transport Company	4

Bus Services

NATIONALISED ROUTES¹—The district has four nationalised routes on which buses of the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation operate. They are (i) Udaipur-Ratanpur, (ii) Udaipur-Dungarpur, (iii) Udaipur-Beawar and (iv) Udaipur-Bhilwara.

PRIVATE SERVICE—Buses operate on 135 routes in Udaipur district connecting it with neighbouring districts and inter-connecting the district itself.

RAILWAYS

Before the reign of Maharana Fatehsingh there was no Railway line passing through Udaipur district². Under the supervision of Campbell Thompson, Maharana Fatehsingh had a metre gauge line constructed from Chittaurgarh to Debari which was opened to traffic in 1895. The total length of the line was sixty seven miles. It was the property of the Durbar and was known as Udaipur-Chittaurgarh Railway. It was worked by Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway till the end of 1897 when the Durbar assumed management. In 1898 the Maharana decided on an extension of the line from Debari to Udaipur, a distance of about 6½ miles and the work was completed in 1899. 58 km. of this line lies in Udaipur district. The capital expenditure on the line up to the end of 1905 was Rs. 20.67 lakhs.

1. Source: Office of the General Manager, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur.
2. Kulshreshtha, S. S.: *Mewar ka Rajya Prabandh*, 1941, p. 133.

Another railway line which passes through the district is one from Bari Sadri in Chittaurgarh district to Marwar junction in Jodhpur district via Mavli. The work of connecting Mavli with Phulad was taken in hand by the Durbar in 1928.¹ The line was opened for traffic in 1932. In 1940 Mavli-Phulad line was connected with Bari Sadri.² Total length of this line in the district is 176 km. Udaipur is also connected with Himmatnagar by a railway line going via Dungarpur. It was constructed in 1962,³ and 146 km. of it lies in Udaipur district. Amenities available at the railway stations on the railway lines in Udaipur district are given in Appendix II.

AIR SERVICE

There is an aerodrome at Udaipur known as Dabok Aerodrome, Udaipur. Previously the air service at Udaipur was being handled by the Indian Airlines' Agent M/s. Tourist Guide Service, Udaipur. Indian Airlines has established its own office at Udaipur only from 1-4-1971. Now Udaipur is connected by air with Delhi, Jaipur, Bombay and Jodhpur.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Dharamshalas

There are *Dharamshalas* providing accommodation to tourists in all the important towns of the district. Their location and other details are given in Appendix III.

Circuit House

There is a circuit house maintained by the General Administration Department of the Rajasthan Government. It is located on the Fateh Sagar lake side. There are 10 rooms with attached bathrooms, a lounge and a dining room. The circuit house provides meals at fixed rates. The charges are Rs. 3.00 per day for officers on duty and Rs. 22.00 per day (including meals) for tourists.

Dak Bungalows

The Public Works Department of Rajasthan Government maintains dak bungalows which are primarily meant for government officers on tour. Tourists are also allowed to stay in them but charges for them are different. The location and details about these dak bungalows are as follows :⁴

1. Kulshreshtha, S. S.: *Mewar ka Rajya Prabandh*, 1941, p. 133.
2. Joshi, V. R.: *Udaipur Directory*, 1973, p. 188.
3. *ibid.*
4. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Udaipur,

Location	No. of rooms	Water and Electricity	Charges (Rs.)
Udaipur	12	Yes	Govt. servants Re. 0.50 Tourists Rs. 5.00
Salumber	3	„	Govt. Servants Re. 0.50 and Tourists Rs. 3.00
Jaisamand	6	Nil	„
Gogunda	2	Yes	„
Som	2	Nil	„
Panarwa	2	„	„
Kotra	3	„	„
Bawalwara	2	„	„
Barapal	2	„	Officers Re. 0.50 and Tourists Rs. 2.50
Parshad	2	Electricity only	Officers 0.50 and Tourists Rs. 4.50
Kherwada	2	„	„
Mavli	2	Yes	„
Bhindar	4	„	„
Kelwara	4	„	„
Nathdwara	2	„	„
Bhim	2	„	„
Jhadol	2	„	„
Chapli	2	„	„
Deogarh	2	„	„

In addition to the charges above Re. 0.50 is charged from officers and Re. 1.00 from tourists in summer for electricity in the rest houses where electricity is provided.

Apart from the above rest houses the Public Works Department maintains inspection houses at Nathdwara, Bhim, Chapli, Deogarh and Kelwara.

Irrigation department of the Rajasthan Government has five rest houses/inspection houses in the district which are meant for staff of irrigation department on duty. Amenities available in these are as follows¹ :

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (Irrigation), Udaipur.

Location	No. of rooms	Electricity	Running water
Udaipur	4	Yes	Yes
Bagolia	3	No	No
Rikhabdev	3	Yes	No
Mavli	2	Yes	No
Vallabh Nagar	3	Yes	No

There are no charges for the officers staying here on duty.

Hotels

A list containing names of hotels in Udaipur approved by the Tourism Department, Rajasthan and their details is at Appendix IV.

Udaipur being a tourist spot, there are approved guides of Tourism Department at Udaipur for conducting sight seeing tours after obtaining training from the H.C.M. Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur. Besides these approved guides there are Travel Agents also which have been granted recognition by the Tourism Department for whole of the State. They are as follows¹ :

1. M/s. Tourist Guide Service, M. I. Road, Jaipur.
2. M/s. Mayur Travels, M. I. Road, Jaipur.
3. M/s. Rajasthan Tours, Rambagh Palace, Jaipur.
4. M/s. Amber Tours, Rambagh Palace, Jaipur.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The erstwhile Mewar State had local postal system of its own called *Brahmani Dak*.² It was started in the time of Maharana Sarup Singh and was managed by a contractor to whom the Darbar paid Rs. 1,920 a year. Official correspondence was carried free but the public were charged half an anna in the local currency per letter irrespective of weight while in the case of parcels, they paid according to distance to be carried and weight. There were upwards of 40 local post offices in Mewar State in 1908 and the contractor employed 60 runners. These increased from time to time but still the postal service in the State times was slow due to lack of means of transportation.

After integration of States into Rajasthan, the postal department of Udaipur became a part of the postal organisation of the Government of India. The entire set up was expanded and efforts were made to convey

1. Source : Office of the Director of Tourism, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p, 59.

dak as speedily as possible. The following table illustrates the expansion of postal and telegraph facilities in the district since 1961-62.¹

Year	Post offices	Telegraph offices	Telephone exchanges	(Number)
				Public call offices
1961-62	275	25	1	11
1962-63	308	26	1	14
1963-64	308	27	2	15
1964-65	389	28	2	14
1965-66	389	28	2	17
1966-67	411	34	5	16
1967-68	436	37	7	12
1968-69	446	42	5	20
1969-70	447	38	6	24
1970-71	503	38	6	26
1971-72	497	47	8	24
1972-73	528	49	10	27

On 31.3.1973 there were a total number of 528 post offices in Udaipur division. A list of some post offices in the district as on 31.3.1974 is at Appendix V.

On 31.3.1973 there were 49 telegraph offices functioning in Udaipur district.

Number of telephone exchanges in the district as on 31.5.1973 was 10. Their details are given in table below².

S.No.	Name of exchange	Type	Equipped capacity	Working connections
1.	Bhinder	CBNM	50	20
2.	Charbhuja Road	SAX	35	25
3.	Dabok	SAX	50	36
4.	Fatehnagar	CBNM	100	75
5.	Kankroli	CBNM	100	61
6.	Kherwara	SAX	25	14
7.	Mavli	SAX	25	13
8.	Nathdwara	SAX	100	61
9.	Vallabhnagar	SAX	25	16
10.	Udaipur	CBNM	1,920	1,849

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years.

2. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Udaipur.

There were in Udaipur district 27 public call offices on 31.3.1973.

On 31.3.1973 there were 768 letter boxes, 10 franking machines, 52 post boxes and one post bag in Udaipur district¹.

Radio Station

A radio transmitting station was established in Udaipur in 1967 to serve the needs of the district and its surrounding areas. The transmitter is of medium power. Number of radio licences issued and renewed in Udaipur district in 1971-72 was 16,186, in 1972-73 they were 20,604 and in 1973-74 they numbered 26,154².

Organisations of Employees

Postal employees have three All India Unions to look after their interests, and welfare and to promote unity among them. These are All India Postal Employees' Union, Class III, All India Postal Employees' Union, Class IV and All India National Union, Class III and Class IV. The fee charged for the membership of these unions ranges from Re. 1.00 to Re. 0.30 per month depending on the official designation of the member. The office bearers of these unions are designated as President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Organising Secretary and Auditor.

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

APPENDIX I.
Roads in Udaipur District

Year	National Highway	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	(Km.)	
					Fair weather	Total
1962-63	—	740	336	900	1,119	3,095
1963-64	—	771	349	859	1,122	3,101
1964-65	—	783	377	929	1,048	3,137
1965-66	—	834	389	896	1,072	3,191
1966-67	306	550	385	1,040	925	3,206
1967-68	304	572	367	1,038	923	3,204
1968-69	304	597	394	1,002	909	3,206
1969-70	304	796	336	1,043	783	3,262
1970-71	304	875	344	1,002	760	3,285
1971-72	304	908	348	991	752	3,303
1972-73	303	982	371	954	693	3,303

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

APPENDIX II

Amenities available at Railway Stations in Udaipur district
as on 31.3.1973

Udaipur-Chittaurgarh Line

Udaipur (Rana Pratapsagar)—Two refreshment stalls, one waiting room, and three bathrooms.

Udainagar—It is a flag station.

Debari—Waiting hall and a water hut.

Kamli—Waiting hall and a water hut.

Bhinmal—Waiting hall and a water hut.

Mavli Junction—Refreshment room, bookstall, two water huts, one milk bar and a waiting hall.

Fatehnagar—Waiting hall and water hut.

Mavli Jn.-Bari Sadri Line

Vallabhnagar—Waiting hall and water hut.

Kheroda—Waiting hall and water hut.

Bhindar—Waiting hall and water hut.

Kanor—Waiting hall and water hut.

Bansi Bohra—Water hut and waiting hall.

Mavli Jn.-Marwar Junction Line

Nathdwara—Waiting hall, two waiting rooms and water hut.

Kankroli—A waiting hall, two waiting rooms and water hut.

Koaria—Waiting hall and water hut.

Lawa Sardargarh—Waiting hall and water hut.

Charbhuj Road—Waiting hall and water hut.

Deogarh Madaria—Waiting hall and water hut.

Kamlighat—Refreshment stall, waiting hall and water hut.

Goramghat—Waiting hall and water hut.

Udaipur-Himmatnagar Line

Udaipur City—Two waiting rooms, one book stall, one refreshment room, one refreshment stall, one milk stall.

Umra—Water hut and waiting hall.

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

Kharwachanda—Waiting hall and water hut.

Zawar—Water hut and waiting hall.

Padla—It is a flag station.

Jaisamand Road—Tea stall, water hut and waiting hall.

Semari—Water hut and waiting hall.

Kundalgarh—It is a flag station.

Rakhab Dev Road—Waiting room, water hut and waiting hall.

Kotana—It is a flag station.

Source : Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railways, Ajmer.

APPENDIX III

List of some Dharamshalas located in Udaipur District

S.No.	Name of Dharamshala & location	No. of rooms	Electricity	Water	Charges per day(Re.)
1.	Musafir Khana, Udaipur	14	Yes	Yes	Nil
2.	Shri Nathji ki Dharamshala, Udaipur	6	,,	,,	,,
3.	Parshavnath Jain Dharamshala, Udaipur	39	,,	,,	,,
4.	Shambhunath Digambar Jain Dharamshala, Udaipur	20	,,	,,	,,
5.	Muslim Musafir Khana, Udaipur	8	,,	,,	1 to 1.50
6.	Jain Dharamshala, Udaipur	44	,,	,,	Nil
7.	Radha Madhav Niwas Dharamshala, Udaipur	34	,,	,,	,,
8.	Shri Champalal ji ki Dharamshala, Udaipur	95	,,	,,	,,
9.	Maji ki Sarai, Udaipur	34	,,	,,	1.00
10.	Delwad Wali Dharamshala, Nathdwara	28	,,	,,	Nil
11.	Chhoti Dharamshala, Nathdwara	37	,,	,,	,,
12.	Delhiwali Dharamshala, Nathdwara	51	,,	,,	,,
13.	Asubhai ki Dharamshala, Nathdwara	13	,,	,,	,,
14.	Laxmi Niwas Dharamshala, Nathdwara	29	,,	,,	,,
15.	Daya Bhawan Dharamshala, Nathdwara	36	,,	,,	,,
16.	Telipura Dharamshala, Nathdwara	8	,,	,,	,,
17.	Raniji ki Dharamshala, Nathdwara	8	,,	,,	,,
18.	Keshobhawan Dharamshala, Nathdwara	12	,,	,,	,,
19.	Bambai wali Dharamshala, Nathdwara	35	,,	,,	,,
20.	Manibaiwali Badi Dharamshala, Nathdwara	19	,,	,,	,,
21.	Vasanji Lalji ki Dharamshala, Nathdwara	30	,,	,,	,,
22.	Sindhiwali Dharamshala, Nathdwara	16	,,	,,	,,

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
23. Chandwali Dharamshala, Nathdwara	30	Yes	Yes	Nil	
24. Vanmaliji ki Dharamshala, Nathdwara	85	„	„	„	
25. Vitthalnathji ki Dharamshala, Nathdwara	25	„	„	„	
26. Gopal Lalji ki Mandir ki Dharamshala, Nathdwara	6	„	„	„	
27. Dharamshala, Salumber	10	„	„	„	

Source : Offices of concerned Municipal Committees of Udaipur District.

APPENDIX IV
Statement showing Hotel bed capacity of Udaipur as on 31-12-1972

S.No.	Name of Hotel	No. of single rooms	No. of double rooms	No. of dormi- tories	No. of suites	Total beds	Charges (Rs.)			Suites
							Single room	Double room	Dormitory	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Lake Palace Hotel	4	39	—	10	102	100.00	150.00	—	250.00 to 350.00
2.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel	1	22	—	10	65	45.00 to 65.00	65.00 to 80.00	—	75.00 to 100.00
3.	State Hotel	—	20	—	—	40	30.00 to 35.00	50.00 to 60.00	—	—
4.	Tourist Bungalow	5	5	4	—	35	4.00 winter 5.00 summer	6.00 winter 7.00 summer	2.00 winter 2.50 summer	—
5.	Railway Retiring room	1	2	1	—	13	7.00	12.00	3.50 per head	—
6.	Municipal Guest House	—	8	—	—	16	—	6.00	—	—
7.	Ajanta Hotel	8	27	9	—	104	6.00 to 15.00	12.00 to 30.00	25.00 to 40.00	—
8.	Apsara Hotel	13	23	—	5	69	5.00 to 6.00	10.00 to 15.00	—	15.00 to 35.00
9.	Alka Hotel	14	28	4	—	92	5.00 to 15.00	8.00 to 25.00	25.00 to 30.00	—
10.	Keerti Hotel	—	24	—	—	48	8.00 to 35.00	12.00 to 60.00	—	—
11.	Garden Hotel	3	13	14	—	37	8.00 to 15.00	30.00 to 40.00	15.00 to 25.00	—
12.	Chetna Hotel	—	14	1	—	15	6.00	10.00 to 12.00	3.00 p. h.	—
13.	Ashok Hotel	6	14	2	—	42	3.00 to 5.00	6.00 to 7.00	—	—

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Prince Hotel	5	9	1	—	27	4.00 to 5.00	6.00 to 8.00	12.00	—
15.	Udaipur Hotel	9	15	1	—	43	3.00 to 5.00	5.00 to 15.00	16.00	—
16.	Lake View Hotel	5	6	4	—	37	4.00	7.00	3.00 p. h.	—
17.	Kalpana Hotel	7	10	3	—	30	5.00 to 6.00	10.00 to 12.00	18.00 to 20.00	—
18.	Jyoti Hotel	7	8	2	—	31	5.00 to 10.00	18.00 to 30.00	30.00 each	—
19.	Tourist Hotel	1	9	—	—	10	6.00	12.00 to 15.00	—	—
20.	Park View Hotel	—	8	3	—	25	5.00	9.00	15.00 each	—
21.	Kailash Vijay Lodge	2	5	2	—	20	4.00	5.00 to 6.00	1.50 p. h.	—
22.	Maha Gujrat Lodge	4	5	—	—	14	3.00	5.00 to 6.00	—	—
23.	Maha Laxmi Bhojnalaya	5	4	—	—	13	3.00 to 4.00	7.00	—	—
24.	Krishna Hotel	6	8	—	—	22	3.00 to 5.00	5.00 to 8.00	—	—

Source : Office of the Director of Tourism, Rajasthan. Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

List of some Post Offices in Udaipur District as on 31.3.1974

BHIM

1. Ajeetgarh
2. Kaladeh
3. Kooker Kheda
4. Kookra
5. Sameliya
6. Togi

BHINDER

1. Bansda
2. Charmadiya
3. Hinta
4. Kundai
5. Kuntawas
6. Salera

BARI T. B. SANITORIUM

1. Alsigarh Kotra
2. Bariundri
3. Bujra
4. Madar
5. Nai
6. Pai
7. Sinsarma with Majra
8. Barda

C.F.A. BAJAJNAGAR COBANI

1. Adiawa
2. Balichha
3. Dhani
4. Kanwai
5. Karawara
6. Naya Gaon
7. Patiya
8. Sarada
9. Thana

CHARBHUJA

1. Bansa
2. Ghata
3. Janawad

4. Jheelwara

5. Kharnota
6. Lambori
7. Manawaton-ka-Guda
8. Richher
9. Sathiya
10. Sewanti
11. Umarwas

CHARBHUJA ROAD

1. Agariya
2. Amet
3. Kuwathal
4. Leenki
5. Mad
6. Narana
7. Selaguda
8. Teekar

DEBOK

1. Daroli
2. Kheri

DABOK AIR PORT

DELWARA

1. Cheerwa
2. Kelashpuri
3. Kaliwas
4. Negadia
5. Rama
6. Seesvi

DEOGARH

1. Aajna
2. Bagar
3. Baghana
4. Barar
5. Barjal
6. Chhapli
7. Daver
8. Isarmand

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

9. Kachhwali
10. Kalesariya
11. Khamlighat
12. Kundwa
13. Lakhaguda
14. Lasani
15. Madariya
16. Mandawar
17. Nardas-ka-Guda
18. Nanana
19. Pardi
20. Peepli
21. Sawadari
22. Tal
23. Thikariyawas

DHARIAWAD

1. Ar
2. Anat
3. Bhojpur
4. Buriya
5. Dentaliya
6. Deola
7. Gadwas
8. Gadariawas
9. Keshariyawad
10. Khoonta
11. Lohaghar
12. Mungana
13. Mandvi
14. Parel
15. Peepliya
16. Parsola

FATEHNAGAR

1. Changeri

GAONGUDA

1. Bara Bhanuja
2. Bhensa Kamed
3. Jhalon-ki-Madar

4. Kosiwara
5. Pipliya
6. Sameecha
7. Morcha

GILUND

1. Kundiya
2. Pachhmata
3. Panotiya

GOGUNDA

1. Bagruna
2. Bhadviguda
3. Bhutala
4. Chatiya Khari
5. Jaswant Garh
6. Karda
7. Kachhawa
8. Majawad
9. Majawadi
10. Mada
11. Mori
12. Morwa
13. Nadeshma
14. Obra Kalan
15. Paner
16. Raoliya Kalan
17. Raoliya Khurd

INTALIKHEDA

1. Amloda
2. Bandoli
3. Bamaniya
4. Borapal
5. Dudar
6. Intali
7. Mallada
8. Noli
9. Rathora
10. Samoro
11. Tokar

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

JHADOL

1. Badrana
2. Bagpur
3. Brahmano-ka-Kherwara
4. Dewas
5. Damana
6. Gorana
7. Kanthariya
8. Khakhar
9. Madri
10. Makara Deo
11. Ogna
12. Sameeja
13. Sultanji-ka-Kherwara
14. Vas

KANKROLI

1. Bhatoli
2. Bhawa
3. Dhoinda
4. Emdi
5. Mohi
6. Nagaonwa
7. Peeparda
8. Rajiyawas
9. Pharara

KANORE

1. Agar
2. Baliccha
3. Damana
4. Kun
5. Lasadia

KELWARA

1. Antri
2. Bardara
3. Kariya
4. Kheshar
5. Kucholi
6. Kakarwa
7. Majhera

8. Oda

9. Taladri

KHAMNORE

1. Fatehpur
2. Kothariya
3. Machind
4. Kadmal
5. Molela
6. Saloda
7. Sema
8. Semal
9. Unwas
10. Wati

KHEMLI

1. Bijanwas
2. Boyna
3. Chandesar
4. Ghasa
5. Man-ka-was
6. Nahar Magra
7. Salera Kalan
8. Sangwa
9. Veerdholiya

KHERODA

1. Amarpura
2. Aneenda
3. Batharda Kalan
4. Dhoondiya
5. Bathara Khurd
6. Intali
7. Kharsan
8. Menar
9. Modi
10. Majawada
11. Roondeda
12. Shishvi
13. Wana

KHERWARA

1. Badla

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

2. Bawalwara
3. Bhanda
4. Jawas
5. Katarwas
6. Karchha
7. Khari Umri
8. Khanmeen
9. Saroli
10. Suberi

KOARIA

1. Binol
2. Gogathala
3. Jaipura
4. Jhor
5. Peepli Aheeran

KOTRA

1. Beekarni
2. Jhed
3. Juda
4. Mahari
5. Mamer
6. Merpur

KOTHARIA

1. Akodra
2. Badarda
3. Bamanhera
4. Bijnol
5. Dhayla
6. Majha
7. Namana
8. Pakhand

KURAJ

1. Joonda
2. Jeetawas
3. Lapsiya

KURAWAD

1. Adwas
2. Ajbara

3. Bambora
4. Vallabh
5. Gudli
6. Jagat
7. Jawad
8. Naijar
9. Panund
10. Pheela
11. Sechar
12. Wali

LAWASARDARGARH

1. Dowada
2. Jeelda
3. Lodhiyana
4. Sakarda

MAVLI JN.

1. Bheemal
2. Gadoli
3. Khempur
4. Ladani
5. Mavli village
6. Phalichara
7. Sakroda
8. Wadiyar

NATHDWARA

1. Gunjol
2. Karoli
3. Keshuli
4. Kunthwa
5. Lalmadri
6. Mandiyana
7. Odan
8. Salor
9. Shishoda-kalan
10. Tatola

NATHDWARA CHOUNATI

DALANA KHURD

1. Bansol

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

2. Jawar
3. Palana Kalan
4. Sindhu
5. Thamlā
6. Uthnol

PARSAD

1. Barapal
2. Chanawada
3. Jawar
4. Kaya
5. Paduna
6. Pal Kharbid
7. Peepli
8. Sarupal
9. Teeri

PHALASIA

1. Bichhawara
2. Kolyari
3. Lathooni
4. Manpur
5. Oda
6. Nichli Sigri
7. Som
8. Thobawara

RAILMAGRA

1. Bamniya
2. Banediya
3. Chokri
4. Sadri
5. Sansera
6. Sakhrawas

RAJSAMAND

1. Atma
2. Antali
3. Boraj
4. Bhana
5. Bhanin
6. Kelwa
7. Khatamlā

8. Padasli
9. Pasund
10. Peeplantri
11. Poonawali
12. Sakroda
13. Sangath Kalan
14. Soniyana
15. Sundrecha
16. Tasol
17. Tunkra

RISHABHDEO

1. Beluwa
2. Bilakhi
3. Bhoodar
4. Ghodi
5. Kagdar
6. Kojawara
7. Masaron-ki-ovri
8. Paderi
9. Sagwara

SANWAR

1. Dariba
2. Dhaneriya
3. Gawardi
4. Jewana
5. Kabra
6. Khartana
7. Kotri

SALUMBAR

1. Adkaliya
2. Bargaon
3. Banoda
4. Basi
5. Berawal
6. Bhaorana
7. Dal
8. Deogaon
9. Dola-ji-ka-Khera
10. Gaonrapal

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

11. Geegela
12. Gurel
13. Jodhpur Khurd
14. Jetana
15. Jalara
16. Kalyana-Kalan
17. Kara-Kalan
18. Karawali
19. Kharka
20. Kherad
21. Malpur
22. Manpura
23. Matasula
24. Methuri
25. Okhariya
26. Payra
27. Saloda
28. Saradi
29. Semal
30. Seriya
31. Sheshpur
32. Toda
33. Utharda

SARADA

1. Chawand
2. Katanwada
3. Nathara
4. Pal Nimboda
5. Pal Sarada
6. Sagtra
7. Thana

SAYRA

1. Bhanpura
2. Brahmnon-ka-Kalwana
3. Diyan
4. Dhol
5. Jemli
6. Kamol
7. Padrarao

8. Punawali
9. Rawachh
10. Semar
11. Singara
12. Suwawaton-ka-Gurha
13. Tarpal

SEMARI

1. Depur
2. Dhariyawada
3. Dhelana
4. Kalyanpur
5. Kunda
6. Medi Khera
7. Sagatri
8. Surkhand-ka-Kheda

VALLABHNAGAR

1. Agriculture Research Station
Vallabhnagar
2. Bhatewar
3. Karanpur
4. Nawaniya
5. Puriya Khedi
6. Tarawat

ZINC SMELTER

1. Bhoyon-ki-Pancholi
2. Debari
3. Gudli
4. Kalarwas
5. Kanpur
6. Lakarwas
7. Madri Purchitan
8. Matoon
9. Sakroda

ZAWARMINES

1. Deopura
2. Dingri
3. Jhadol
4. Padla

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

5. Pratabpur Colony

6. Sigatwara

UDAIPUR

1. Udaipur Ashoknagar

2. Udaipur Ayad

3. Udaipur Bhupalpura

4. Udaipur Bohrapadi

5. Udaipur Chandpol

6. Udaipur Chetak circle

UDAIPUR CITY

1. Udaipur Dhanmandi

2. Udaipur Fatehpura

3. Udaipur Naya Sarafa

4. Udaipur Palace Road

5. Udaipur Panchwati

6. Udaipur Railway Station

7. Udaipur Pratapnagar

UDAIPUR SHASTRI CIRCLE

1. Bargaon

2. Bedla

3. Bhuwana

4. Dheekli

5. Ghodach

6. Goverdhan Vilas

7. Gatod

8. Iswala

9. Jhamar Kotra Mines

10. Kerdiya

11. Kharwa

12. Lakhawali

13. Loyra

14. Loseeng

15. Nedach

16. Palodara

17. Peeladhar

18. Saweena

19. Teetardi

20. Thoor

21. Umarwas

22. Veerpura

UDAIPUR STATION ROAD

1. Udaipur Surajpole

2. Udaipur Tekri

3. Udaipur V.B.R.I.

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Udaipur.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In this chapter miscellaneous occupations other than cultivation are being considered. Generally, such types of miscellaneous occupations can exist on a large scale only when agriculture, industry and commerce are in developed or developing state. The predominantly agricultural characteristics of the district is, however, not conducive to the development of other occupations.

According to the Census 1971 the total population of the Udaipur district was 18,03,680 which included 9,21,733 males and 8,81,947 females. Of this, the total working population was 5,76,484 (509,100 males and 67,384 females¹). The distribution of workers by broad industrial categories is discussed elsewhere in this volume. The miscellaneous occupations discussed below are based on the Census, 1961 as such statistics were not collected at the time of Census, 1971.

Public Administration

Jobs in public administration are highly valued both by the educated and uneducated persons because of the security of employment and other amenities they provide. The Census, 1961 has returned 2,500 persons engaged in various branches of public administration distributed as under²:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	255	2	257
State Government	882	11	893
Local Bodies	28	—	28
Quasi Government	39	—	39
Village officials	1,228	50	1,278
Government officials not elsewhere classified.	5	—	5
Total	2,437	63	2,500

Those engaged in the occupation under this category constitute a minor proportion of the total workers namely 0.3 per cent which is the

1. *Census of India 1971, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 28.

2. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 216.

same as of Rajasthan State. Out of the total number of 2,500 employed under this category only 959 are in urban areas. This is because a fairly large number (970) of village officers are in rural areas. Out of total number of 63 female officials, 50 are employed as village officials.

Employees of the Central and State Governments serving in the district enjoy certain amenities and privileges as are enjoyed by their counterparts in other districts of the State. Besides the basic pay, they get dearness allowance, house rent allowance, travelling allowance while on tour and festival advance. Loans are granted at reasonable rates of interest for construction and repairs of their own houses and for purchase of conveyance etc. These are recovered in easy instalments. Many of the gazetted and non-gazetted officers are provided with earmarked or other government accommodation as per government regulations. Medical expenditure incurred by the government employees either on themselves or on the members of their family is reimbursable by the government. All the State Government employees are compulsorily insured under the State Insurance Scheme. Gratuity, pension and provident fund benefits are provided on retirement. Children of all employees who are not paying income tax are entitled to free education in government institutions.

Learned professions

In this group come teachers of all categories and artists, writers and related workers. In any scheme of advancement, education of masses, general and technical has a place of its own. Governments at the Centre and in the State are addressing themselves to this task and the profession of teaching is assuming importance. The number of persons employed in educational services in Udaipur district according to Census 1961 is as follows¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
University (College) teachers	280	25	305
Secondary school teachers	581	64	645
Middle and primary school teachers	1,523	333	1,856
Nursery and Kindergarten school teachers	4	2	6
Teachers not elsewhere classified	1,549	179	1,728
Total	3,937	603	4,540

1. *Census of India 1961, op. cit.*, p. 214.

Teachers constitute 0.6 per cent of the total workers of the district which is the same as the State average. Out of the total number of teachers, female teachers are 13.3 per cent which is slightly higher than the State percentage of 11.8. More than half of female teachers are employed in middle and primary schools. About 49 per cent (2,242) teachers are employed in urban areas. Percentage of teachers per 1,000 students at primary school level is 36.2, at secondary school level 48.1 and at University level 89.51. It is observed in Rajasthan State that at higher levels of education, the proportion of teachers per thousand students is higher. This proportion at the State level in University is 70.7. In Udaipur district the level is higher than the State. The higher proportion of teachers may be because the students seeking admission to higher education is less.

Private educational institutions are few in the district. A private educational institute of repute at Udaipur is Vidya Bhawan; details of which are given in Chapter XV. Most of the schools are run by the Government. Primary schools are run by the Panchayat Samitis. Working conditions vary in private institutions and facilities like free medical aid, house rent allowance, provident fund etc. are mostly not available to their teachers.

As regards the social and economic status of the persons in this occupation, only general observations can be made. All of them may be grouped as middle class people in the society with fixed incomes. The rising prices these days are encroaching on fixed resources of all salaried persons and teachers as a class are not an exception to the stresses and strains of the prevalent high cost of living. The outlook of veneration and sanctity towards this profession prevalent in good old days is disappearing. Nor do the persons entering this profession take to it with an attitude of sacrifice for the sake of imparting higher values.

The details of artists, writers and related workers in Udaipur district are stated below²:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Authors	35	2	37
Editors, journalists and related workers	12	4	16
Translators, interpreters and language specialists	7	1	8

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part IX—Census Atlas*, pp. 304-308.
2. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, p. 215.

1	2	3	4
Sculptors and modellers	41	4	45
Painters, decorators and commercial artists	133	4	137
Musicians and related workers	802	321	1,123
Dancers and related workers	48	16	64
Artists, writers and related workers not elsewhere classified	17	8	25
Total	1,095	360	1,455

Persons employed under this category form 0.2 per cent of the total workers of the district. Majority of them are males and 461 live in urban areas.

Medicine

The Census of 1961, recorded the number of persons in medical profession as in the table given below¹:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic	93	11	104
Physicians, Ayurvedic	225	6	231
Physicians, Homeopathic	2	—	2
Physicians, other	1	—	1
Physiologists	2	—	2
Dentists	5	—	5
Physicians, surgeons and Dentists not elsewhere classified	36	2	38
Total	364	19	383

Physicians, surgeons etc. form a minor percentage of the workers of the district namely 0.05. Males outnumber the females in this profession by a large margin. About 65 per cent (248) workers in this category are in urban areas. The number of medical doctors per 1,00,000 of population in Udaipur district is 7.4 which is higher than the State average of 6.5². There are in the district 177 nurses, 48 midwives and

1. *Census of India 1961, op. cit.*, p. 213,

2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan*, p. 326.

health visitors, 112 nursing attendants and related workers, 498 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians, 35 vaccinators, 36 sanitation technicians and 23 medical and health technicians not elsewhere classified. In the profession of nursing and midwifery, females outnumber the males.

Medical personnel posted as District Health Officer, Junior Specialists, District Malaria officer, district smallpox eradication officer and incharge of Employees' State Insurance dispensaries and primary health centres are allowed non-practicing allowance. Economic condition of persons in this profession can be said to be good. Fresh entrants, however, have to face initial difficulties and competitions.

Legal profession

The specialised knowledge and independent nature of the profession has raised the persons employed in legal field of occupation to a special status in the society. The details of persons employed in this profession according to Census 1961 are given below¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Judges and Magistrates	7	1	8
Legal practitioners and advisers	233	—	233
Law Assistants	7	—	7
Jurists not elsewhere classified	10	—	10
Total	257	1	258

Persons in legal profession amount to 0.03 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of the total of 258 workers, 221 are employed in urban areas. There is only one female worker in this category. Unsuitability of the atmosphere and the nature of work to females accounts for such low number of female workers in this profession.

Engineering

The importance of the profession has increased considerably in recent years because of the State taking up various developmental projects involving engineering profession in Udaipur district² :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Architects	1	—	1
Civil Engineers (including Overseers)	213	—	213
Mechanical Engineers	42	—	42

1. *Census of India, 1961, op.cit.*, p. 214.

2. *ibid.*, p. 212.

1	2	3	4
Electrical Engineers	10	—	10
Mining Engineers	18	—	18
Surveyors	61	—	61
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors not elsewhere classified	12	—	12
Total	357	—	357

Engineers constitute 0.05 per cent of the total workers of the district which is the same as the State average. About 68 per cent (242) of the total are employed in urban areas. Females have a very limited scope in this profession because of the arduous nature of the job. There is no female worker in this category in the district.

Domestic and Personal Services

This group includes domestic servants, barbers, washermen, tailors and shoe makers. The statement given below shows the number of persons employed as domestic servants in this district¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Housekeepers, matrons, stewards (domestic and institutional)	3	—	3
Cooks, cook-bearers (domestic and institutional)	564	49	613
Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants (domestic)	770	249	1,019
Ayas, Nurse-maids	48	51	99
	1,385	349	1,734

They form 0.2 per cent of the total workers of the district which is lower than the State average of 0.3. Some of them are employed by well-to-do families. They are utilised for cooking or for looking after domestic cattle and discharging other miscellaneous duties like cleaning utensils, and gardening etc. They include employees working on full time and part time basis. Wages of these servants are paid partly in cash and partly in kind. Normal wages in Udaipur city of a male full time servant are from Rs. 40.00 to Rs. 50.00 per month with food and that

1, *Census of India 1961, op.cit.*, p. 235.

of female servant Rs. 30.00 to Rs. 35.00 per month with food.¹ Part time wages depend on the nature of work.

There are 1,094 barbers, hair dressers and related workers in the district. They form 0.1 per cent of the total workers. 378 out of 1,094 barbers are employed in urban areas which comes to 35 per cent. There are 45 female workers in this category. All big cities and towns of the district have hair cutting saloons. In Udaipur city hair dressing saloons charge 40 paise for shave and Rs. 1.25 for hair cut². Apart from cutting hair, barbers are also connected with religious ceremonies in Hindu households where on occasions like *Mundan*, marriage etc. they perform specific duties. In bygone days every Hindu family used to have a hereditary barber who was called on all religious functions. The wife of the barber also plays an important role.

Laundrymen, washermen and *dhobis* total upto 1,124 in the district, of which 726 are in urban areas. Females number 384 of which 247 are in urban areas. Generally washermen and *dhobies* have fixed households from where they get their business. They go to these households every week or so to collect dirty clothes and deliver the washed ones. Their charges for washing per cloth is 25 paise and for pressing 10 paise³. They are paid at the end of the month for the total number of clothes washed during that month.

There are 4 dry-cleaners and pressers in the district, all of whom are in urban areas. They maintain shops in market places and conduct business from there. The relationship with customers is more commercial here as compared to personal relationship prevailing with *Dhobis*. Drycleaners charge Rs. 4.00 for dry cleaning a woollen suit, Re. 1.00 for tereylene pant, 30 paise for cotton pant, Rs. 2.00 for silk sari and Rs. 2.00 for cardigan⁴.

Number of persons employed in the district as tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers is 3,353. This amounts to 0.4 per cent of the total workers. 1,327 of them work in urban areas. In Udaipur city the tailoring charges for woollen suit are Rs. 60.00, cotton shirt and bush shirt Rs. 3.00, tereylene shirt and bush shirt Rs. 6.00, cotton pant Rs. 6.00, tereylene pant Rs. 16.00, *kurta pajama* Rs. 6.00 and blouse Rs. 2.50⁵.

There are 2,848 shoe makers and shoe repairers of which 380 are

1. Information collected from Udaipur city in 1973.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

females. Only 587 live in urban areas. Most of them sit at the roadside or at busy corners and make new shoes as well as repair the old ones. Some maintain shops also.

Economic condition of persons employed in this group is precarious. They live mostly from hand to mouth. Literacy level is very low. Generally the entire family including children above the age of 7 years are engaged in the effort of earning a living. In rural areas they are mostly paid in kind.

Transport workers

Persons employed in road transport business at the time of 1961 Census are given in the table below:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Motor vehicle and Motor cycle drivers	1,129	—	1,129
Cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers	30	—	30
Animal drawn vehicle drivers	630	12	642
Drivers, road transport, not elsewhere included (including <i>Palki</i> and <i>Doli</i> bearers)	281	2	283
Total	2,070	14	2,084

They form 0.3 per cent of the total workers of the district. 1,707 of them live in urban areas.

There are 3 deck officers, Engineer officers and pilots of ship and one aircraft pilot etc. in the district. Railway engine drivers are 101 in number and firemen 51.

Miscellaneous Occupations

Other miscellaneous occupations being pursued in the district at the time of 1961 Census are given in the Appendix.

The housing and establishment census conducted for the first time in 1961 has supplied some very interesting and instructive data about the industrial establishments in Udaipur district and number of persons employed by them as shown in the following table²:

1. *Census of India 1961, op.cit.*, pp. 225-226.

2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part IV A, Report on Housing and Establishment*, pp. 69-79.

Description of establishment	No. of units	No. of persons employed
Manufacture of food stuffs	473	1,973
Manufacture of transport equipment	147	887
Manufacture of textile-cotton	147	514
Manufacture of leather and leather products	259	599
Manufacture of basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	161	634
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	436	842
Manufacture of wood and wooden products	163	497
Manufacture of non metallic mineral products and earthenware and pottery	150	426

Industrial establishments manufacturing food stuffs are employing the largest number of persons in Udaipur district followed by establishments manufacturing transport equipment.

APPENDIX I

Miscellaneous Occupational Classification of persons at work other than cultivation in Udaipur district

Group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical scientists	37	36	1
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	25	25	—
Social Scientists and related workers	120	116	4
Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	114	112	2
Other professional, technical and related workers	1,150	1,091	59
Directors and Managers, wholesale and retail trade	20	20	—
Directors, Managers, and working proprietors, financial institutions	11	11	—
Directors, managers and proprietors, others	1,664	1,644	20
Book-keepers and cashiers	667	667	—
Office machine operators	18	18	—
Clerical workers, miscellaneous	3,015	3,004	11
Unskilled office workers	2,384	2,256	128
Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade	17,257	15,870	1,387
Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and service and auctioneers	1,098	882	216
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	9	9	—
Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	1,689	1,519	170
Money-lenders and pawn-brokers	152	137	15
Farmers and farm managers	35,880	17,825	18,055
Farm workers	1,442	976	466

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Hunters and related workers	6	6	—
Fishermen and related workers	25	25	—
Loggers and other forestry workers	2,210	669	1,541
Miners and quarrymen	1,067	941	126
Mineral treaters	64	63	1
Conductors, guards and brakemen (Railway)	43	42	1
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic- controllers and despatchers, transport	493	488	5
Telephone, Telegraph and related tele-communication operators	47	46	1
Postmen and messengers	263	259	4
Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c.	438	438	—
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	3,279	1,418	1,861
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	2,970	2,554	416
Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers	1,809	1,787	22
Tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	1,323	1,309	14
Electricians and related electrical electronics workers	328	327	1
Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	2,392	2,243	149
Painters and paper hangers	171	171	—
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers n.e.c.	5,770	4,746	1,024
Compositors, printers, engravers, book-binders and related workers	462	331	131
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay- formers and related workers	3,939	2,514	1,425

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
Millers, bakers, Brewmasters and related food & beverage workers	3,100	2,020	1,080
Chemical and related process workers	100	83	17
Tobacco preparers and products makers	74	60	14
Craftsmen and production process workers n.e.c.	2,962	1,709	1,253
Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	13	13	—
Stationary engine & excavating & lifting equipment operators & related workers	491	487	4
Labourers, n.e.c.	15,408	9, 92	5,416
Fire fighters, policemen, guards and related workers	4,177	4,055	122
Waiters, bartenders and related workers	329	324	5
Building care-takers, cleaners and related workers	1,860	1,095	765
Photographers & related camera operators	37	35	2
Service, sport and recreation workers n.e.c.	97	85	12
Workers reporting occupation unidentifiable or unclassifiable	294	285	9
Workers not reporting occupation	3	3	—

n.e.c.= not elsewhere classified.

Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur district*, pp. 212-237.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Udaipur district had a total population of 18,03,680 (9,21,733 males and 8,81,947 females) at the time of 1971 census.¹ Workers constituted 31.96 per cent and non-workers 68.04 per cent of the total population. Among males, workers constituted 55.23 per cent and non-workers 44.77 per cent. The percentage of non-workers among females was as high as 92.36, signifying social backwardness. A large variation in the distribution pattern of workers was observed in the rural and urban areas of the district. Whereas in the urban areas the proportion of workers to non-workers was nearly 1:3 (27.05 per cent and 72.95 per cent), in the rural areas it was 1:2 (32.65 per cent and 67.35 per cent).

A study of the distribution of the working population among the different industrial categories indicated that agriculture was the mainstay of the bulk of the people of the district, working either as independent cultivators or as agricultural labourers. 75.55 per cent of the male working population and 8.36 per cent of female working population were in agriculture. These percentages were 83.64 in the rural areas and 8.67 in the urban areas for males and 86.69 in the rural areas and 15.74 in the urban areas in case of females.

The second category of livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities engaged 1.64 per cent of male workers and 5.23 per cent of female workers. These activities were also more important in rural areas where 1.80 per cent of male and 5.59 per cent of female workers were earning their livelihood from them. In the urban areas the respective percentages were 0.34 and 0.87 only.

Mining and quarrying was not an important source of livelihood in the district. It had only 0.70 per cent of male working population and 0.39 per cent of female working population engaged in it. 0.68 per cent of male workers and 0.41 per cent of female workers were engaged in mining and quarrying in the rural areas, and 0.77 per cent of male workers and 0.14 per cent of female workers in the urban areas.

Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs provided employment to a total of 5.83 per cent of the total male working population

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, Series I8, Parts X-A & B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur district, section II, Part B (Primary Census Abstract), pp. IV & V.*

(2.98 per cent in the household sector and another 2.85 per cent of them in the non-household sector). 3.64 per cent of total female working population (2.68 per cent working in the household industry and 0.96 per cent in non-household industry) were engaged in this group. Manufacturing activities were more pronounced in the urban areas than in the rural areas of the district. Hence in the urban areas, the percentages of male and female workers engaged in this group were 4.84 and 8.94 among male and female workers respectively in the household sector and 15.15 among male and 5.52 among female workers in the non-household sector. On the other hand in the rural areas 2.75 per cent of male workers were engaged in household industry and 1.37 per cent in non-household industry. The percentages of female workers were 2.17 in case of household sector and 0.59 in the non-household sector.

Construction works engaged 1.31 per cent of the total male working population and 1.30 per cent of female working population of the district. These activities were also more significant in the urban areas, engaging 3.62 per cent of male and 5.20 per cent of female workers, whereas in the rural areas, only 1.04 per cent of male workers and 0.98 per cent of female workers were engaged in such works.

Trade and Commerce claimed 5.03 per cent of the total male working population and 1.07 per cent of the female working population of the district at the time of the 1971 Census. Here again the urban-rural variation is striking. Whereas 21.40 per cent and 7.58 per cent respectively of male and female working population were engaged in trade and commerce in the urban areas, only 3.05 per cent of the male workers and 0.54 per cent of the female workers in the rural areas depended on them.

Activities connected with transport, storage and communications were also not important as a source of livelihood in the district in that they claimed only 1.61 per cent of the male and 0.34 per cent of the female working population. Here again urban areas contributed the bulk of employment opportunities in the field and 9.47 per cent of male workers and 1.10 per cent of female workers were engaged in it. As against this, only 0.66 per cent of the male and 0.28 per cent of the female workers were engaged for their livelihood in these activities in the rural areas.

A total of 8.33 per cent of the male working population and 6.68 per cent of the female working population of the district was found to be engaged in the category of occupations categorised as other services. These workers were mostly concentrated in the urban areas and constituted 35.74 per cent of the total male workers and 54.91 of the total female

workers in these areas. Their percentages were 5.01 and 2.75 in the case of male and female workers respectively in the rural areas.

Details of the distribution pattern of working population of the district among the above industrial categories at the time of 1971 Census are given at Appendix I. Corresponding figures for Rajasthan as a whole have also been given alongside to provide a comparative picture.

PRICES

The earliest record of prices of certain food-grains as prevailing in the Udaipur (Mewar) State¹ is available since 1873. These are given at Appendix II at the end of this chapter. These prices showed in most cases small variation, generally towards the higher side during the period upto 1909 except during years of scarcity when the rise was sudden. The lowest price of rice was Rs. 3.835 per maund in 1894 and the highest i.e., Rs. 6.92 per maund was in 1908. Similarly the price of wheat ranged between Rs. 1.837 per maund in 1885 and Rs. 4.695 in 1908. Barley sold cheapest at Rs. 1.245 per maund in 1894 and dearest at Rs. 3.902 in 1900. The price of *Jowar* was the lowest in 1904 when it was selling at Rs. 1.345 per maund and highest in 1900 when it was Rs. 3.902 per maund. The price of *Bajra* ranged from Rs. 2.236 per maund in 1903 to its height of Rs. 4.608 per maund in 1908. As Erskine observed,² grain was found to be dearest in January and February, when a considerable time had elapsed after the harvesting of the last rain crops and again in July when the *Rabi* had been cut for more than two months and maize had not yet come in. In the same way, grain was found to be cheap for a month or so after harvest, when the producer was forced to sell his produce to obtain the cash to pay revenue or rent. The development of communications prevented violent fluctuations in prices. The striking feature of the famine was the approximation of prices of inferior grains to those of the better class.³ A rising trend of prices started in 1909, which was helped by the War conditions after 1914.

No record of prices prevailing in the area after 1920 is available. However, they must have been following a generally rising trend as in the rest of the country, except during the period of depression, experienced by markets in the whole of the country and the world.

After independence and the formation of Rajasthan, the rising

1. *Prices and Wages in India*, periodical volumes, Director General of Statistics, Government of India.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, p. 50.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 50.

trend in prices continued. It was initially due to partition which exerted dual pressure on the price front. Firstly, there was disruption of production and distribution channels and secondly, heavy government expenditure on refugee rehabilitation increased pressure on the demand side. Later, the launching of planned economic development in the form of the First Five Year Plan in 1951 involved heavy developmental expenditure partially met by deficit financing.

The following table records the monthly average retail prices of certain foodgrains at the district headquarters town of Udaipur during the years 1952-1961 :¹

(Rs. per quintal)						
Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize
1952	53.25	38.27	41.46	37.79	40.20	38.70
1953	42.88	29.37	31.36	37.52	N.R.	34.44
1954	38.14	23.80	30.31	25.97	31.60	24.04
1955	33.12	17.85	15.60	17.90	23.26	18.52
1956	42.72	29.53	28.84	33.47	39.53	30.98
1957	47.21	33.54	31.24	38.13	48.41	38.07
1958	49.49	34.72	37.13	34.19	43.67	34.62
1959	52.46	33.06	36.33	35.29	45.14	33.14
1960	48.23	31.86	34.45	38.98	43.62	34.32
1961	50.91	34.80	39.71	38.55	43.54	33.20

The above figures reveal an almost uniform tendency in the movement of prices. From the high levels reached in 1952, the prices registered a declining trend during the next three years. This was mainly due to the generally comfortable position on the food front throughout the country because of favourable weather conditions. This trend was reversed in 1956 with crops failing and scarcity conditions emerging. Heavy doses of governmental expenditure which were not accompanied by a proportionate increase in production pushed up prices. The none too happy situation on the food front experienced during most of the period of the Second Five Year Plan, coupled with heavy deficit spending further aggravated the situation and prices continued to rise throughout the period, except during a brief period in 1960.

The collection of data on retail prices was discontinued in 1962. However, a record of farm harvest prices, representing the average wholesale prices at which commodities are sold by the producers to the wholesalers at village sites during harvest period, is available. Farm harvest

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years : Prices from 1952 to 1956 were presented as Rs. per maund and have been converted into Rs. per quintal, N.R. = Not recorded.

prices of certain crops prevailing in Udaipur district since 1958-59 are given at Appendix III. As evidenced by the figures at Appendix III, a recurring trend of rising prices has been continuing in the wholesale, and consequently in the retail markets of the district, as elsewhere in the State and the country. This trend is arrested by an increase in production and supply in years of good rainfall and the situation gets worse in times of scarcity. Generally, Udaipur district has also been under the inflationary pressures experienced throughout the country. The State Government has been vigilant and taking timely steps to keep the situation under control by various measures. Besides general corrective measures aimed at removing imbalances between demand and supply, restrictions on the movement of scarce grains from the State and within the State from areas experiencing short supplies were enforced. To prevent and punish hoarding and creation of artificial scarcity, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (renewed in 1958) was enforced. Imported wheat and other scarce and essential commodities were supplied through a net-work of Fair Price Shops in all parts of the district. The Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Order, 1957, was amended, constituting Rajasthan into a separate zone. State trading in foodgrains was also started in 1960-61 in the form of purchases and distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops. This culminated in the complete takeover for a year of the wholesale trade in wheat from the *Rabi* season of 1973. Other, important measures to keep prices in check have been the fixing of issue and sale prices of foodgrains from time to time under the Grain Procurement Orders under the Essential Commodities Act. These are given at Appendix IV. The promulgation of the Rajasthan Display of Prices of Essential Commodities Order, 1966, required merchants to display prices of notified commodities.

WAGES

The earliest record of wages prevailing in the erstwhile Udaipur (Mewar) State, are available¹ for the years 1873 to 1920. The wages reported were of unskilled and skilled labourers, the former category represented by agricultural labourers and domestic employees like the *Syce* or the horsekeeper and the latter by the common artisan, mason, carpenter or blacksmith. The following are the monthly average rates of wages (in local currency, a rupee of which was reported to be equal to 12 to 13 British annas) of the two categories of workers in Udaipur State, relating to some years between 1873 and 1906 :²

1. *Prices and Wages in India*, periodical volumes.

2. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. II-B, p. 15.

(Rupees)

Year	Able-bodied agricultural labourer	Syce or horsekeeper	Common artisan, mason, carpenter or blacksmith
1873	4	5	15
1881	5	6	15
1891	4 to 6	5 to 6	25 to 35
1901	4 to 6	5.5 to 7	22 to 25
1905	4 to 6	5.5 to 7	22 to 25
1906	4 to 6	6 to 7	22 to 35

As observed by Erskine,¹ the daily wages of agricultural labourer in 1908 were either the equivalent to two British annas in cash or 2½ seers of some grain, while the monthly wage of the horsekeeper was around Rs. 5 to 6 (British Indian currency). The wages of skilled labour varied greatly. While at the capital of the State (Udaipur), the mason earned Rs. 12 to 28 per month, and the carpenter and blacksmith somewhat less, in the villages the ordinary artisan received three annas a day supplemented by a meal consisting of a seer of flour and a little pulse and ghee. The village artisans like potters, leather workers and barbers were sometimes paid in cash but generally in kind.

The monthly rates of wages of the main category of workers in Mewar State during some years between 1908 and 1920 were as follows² :

(Rupees)

Year	Able bodied agricultural labourer	Syce or horsekeeper	Common artisan, mason, carpenter or blacksmith
1908	4 to 6	5.5 to 7	22 to 35
1910	4 to 6	5.5 to 8	22 to 35
1914	4 to 6	5.5 to 8	22 to 35
1918	4 to 6	5.5 to 8	22 to 35
1920	4 to 6	5.5 to 8	22 to 35

No record of wages prevalent in the area in later years is available. However, they must have been going up with the rise in the price level and also because of the increased demand for hired labour.

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 49.

2. *Prices and Wages in India*, Calcutta, 1922, pp. 160-161.

After Independence, the Government of India took up the question of a basic minimum rate of wages for workers and the Minimum Wages Act was passed by the Union Parliament in 1948. This act is applicable to the whole of Rajasthan in respect of certain scheduled employments and under its provisions, the State Government provides a statutory minimum rate of wages in these employments. These rates are revised from time to time on the advice of a committee specially constituted for the purpose. The present (1973) monthly rates of wages fixed are Rs. 85 for an unskilled labourer, Rs. 100 for a semi-skilled worker and Rs. 125 for a skilled worker. Minimum wages fixed in agricultural employments are Rs. 60 per month for an adult male, Rs. 52.50 per month for an adult female and Rs. 1.12 per day for a child.

Details of minimum wages in different scheduled employments are given at Appendix V.

STANDARD OF LIVING

No special survey to determine the standard of living of the people of the district has ever been undertaken. Conclusions on this aspect have, therefore, to rest on stray and impressionistic observations about the material well-being of the people.

The earliest observations were those of K.D. Erskine in the opening years of this century on conditions in the erstwhile Udaipur (Mewar) State.¹ According to him "The material condition of the people residing in the rural tracts is not satisfactory as they were hard hit by the recent famine. The majority of the cultivators are more or less in debt and their general style of living as regards dress, food, house and furniture is much the same as it was twenty or twenty-five years ago. There is but little difference in this respect between the small cultivator and the day-labourer except that the latter's clothes have probably to last longer, his house is less costly and his cooking utensils are fewer in number. In the towns the standard of living has improved, those engaged in trade are well off, and the middle class clerk, if he had few dependents, can live in very tolerable comfort on his monthly pay for forty rupees."

The conditions of living of the majority of the people of the district did not materially change during the princely regime. But after Independence and the installation of a democratically elected government, development in all fields has been taking place under the Five Year Plan programmes. The gradual introduction of improved agricultural

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, p. 50.

techniques and practices, better seeds, manures and fertilisers etc. and implementation of land reform measures, have increased agricultural production. This coupled with the rising prices of farm produce has brought about a significant improvement in the living standard of the average cultivator. The expansion of basic social services in the rural areas has aroused among the rural masses, the urge for better living, denied to them for ages. Faster means of transport and communications have brought them closer to the outside world and within easy reach of the means of better and richer life. The people of the urban areas enjoy comparatively better opportunities and amenities of life than their rural counterparts. The number of pucca houses in the villages has been going up considerably (the details are given in an earlier chapter). Things of common comfort like electrical appliances, transistors, variety of food articles, items of furniture and shirts and trousers made of synthetic fibre are commonly found in use in towns and bigger villages as well as in their proximity. The increase in the number of cycles and powered vehicles on road in the district is also a pointer to a rising standard of living.

EMPLOYMENT

As already stated, the economy of the district is agro-based and the bulk of the working population is engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. An Area Skill Survey of the district in the year 1973 at the instance of D.G.E.T. Delhi was undertaken. The District Employment Office collects information about the organised sector of the district economy based on the quarterly returns submitted by all public sector undertakings and private undertakings employing 10 or more persons about all aspects of their employment needs and personnel. The table at Appendix VI shows figures of employment in various industrial categories revealing pattern of employment in the organised sector in the district on the last day of March of 1971, 1972 and 1973.

The bulk of the employment in the organised sector is provided by the public sector. The large public sector mining concern viz. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. accounts for the bulk of employment in the mining and quarrying sector. Women constituted 8.47 per cent (number 3,173) of the total employment as on 31st March, 1973¹. A majority of them again were employed in the public sector in educational institutions, hospitals and dispensaries, mining concerns and local bodies.

The District Employment Office and Employment Exchange were opened in August 1954, prior to which the district was concurrently looked after by the Employment Officer, Bhilwara who paid occasional visits to

1. Source : Office of the Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Udaipur.

Udaipur for registration of applicants and vacancies. The main function of the office includes employment assistance in the form of coordinating the activities of the job-seekers and employers. It keeps a record of the employment assistance seekers and vacancies available. An Employment Market Information Programme was undertaken by the office in March 1962, under which information about total employment generated and employment opportunities available in the main sectors of economy is collected and disseminated on the basis of quarterly returns received from the organised sector. A programme of vocational guidance is in operation since February 1964, under which this office provides guidance in the selection of courses of study and training as also in the choice of jobs available.

The following table¹ records the figures of registrations, placings, applicants on the live register of the exchange at the end of each year, vacancies notified and the monthly average number of employers using the services of the exchange during the years 1959 to 1973 :

Year	(Number)				
	Applicants registered during the year	Applicants placed during the year	Applicants on the live register at the end of the year	Vacancies notified during the year	Employers using the employment exchange (monthly average)
1959	11,893	2,538	4,005	4,400	62
1960	11,767	2,555	3,637	4,472	55
1961	14,192	2,707	3,794	3,526	592
1962	12,836	1,168	3,856	2,224	499
1963	9,433	1,142	3,500	1,435	322
1964	12,538	1,301	4,116	1,822	453
1965	11,233	1,270	4,599	1,754	432
1966	11,093	1,019	5,282	1,858	386
1967	11,235	946	5,504	1,819	335
1968	12,009	1,164	6,342	1,880	403
1969	12,172	859	5,758	1,903	275
1970	12,001	767	10,738	1,305	275
1971	12,509	1,682	10,391	2,071	423
1972	12,703	1,139	12,998	1,975	374
1973	13,087	1,055	12,797	1,781	N.A.

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

N.A. : Not available.

The number of applicants seeking employment assistance from the exchange has been steadily going up over the years. The placements having not kept pace with the registrations, the number of applicants on the live register at the end of each year has consequently been going up. The occupational distribution of applicants during the years 1961 to 1973 is given at Appendix VII.

The figures at Appendix VII reveal that the bulk of the employment seekers in 1973 belonged to the miscellaneous category of those whose occupational classification was not possible to fit into any of the industrial categories. Out of the rest, the maximum number belonged to the category of workers in transport and communications followed by service, sports and recreation workers. Professional, technical and related workers came next closely followed by craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified.

The services of the employment exchange are utilised mostly by the government and quasi-government bodies and to a small extent by private employers. The table at Appendix VIII giving figures of vacancies notified and filled in by various categories of employers stand testimony to this fact.

An analysis of the nature of demand and supply for labour in the district made by the district employment authorities revealed that inexperienced labourers, illiterates and those with different levels of education but having no particular skill are in surplus supply in the district. The number of educated unemployed has been going up from year to year. On the other hand, skilled workers, particularly in mining as well as stenographers, paramedical staff and qualified accountants, management and engineering specialists were in short supply and such vacancies had to be filled in by persons imported from outside the district and the State.

The staff of the Employment Exchange (1972-73) includes a Sub-Regional Employment Officer, one Assistant Employment Officer, one Junior Employment Officer, one upper division clerk, nine lower division clerks and four class IV employees.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

The Community Development Programme was introduced in the district in year 1952-53 with the starting of the Rajsamand Block. During the next year i.e. 1953-54 two more blocks viz. Amet and Kumbhalgarh

were started. The whole of the district had been covered by eighteen blocks by the year 1962-63. Details about these blocks are given in the following table¹ :

S.No.	Community Development Block	Year of establishment	Stage
1.	Amet	1953-54	III
2.	Badgaon	1957-58	III
3.	Bhim	1962-63	III
4.	Bhindar	1959-60	III
5.	Deogarh	1961-62	III
6.	Dhariavad	1956-57	III
7.	Girwa	1954-55	III
8.	Gogunda	1959-60	III
9.	Jhadol	1960-61	III
10.	Khamnor	1956-57	III
11.	Kherwara	1961-62	III
12.	Kotra	1955-56	III
13.	Kumbhalgarh	1953-54	III
14.	Mavli	1958-59	III
15.	Rajsamand	1952-53	III
16.	Railmagra	1957-58	III
17.	Salumber	1962-63	III
18.	Sarada	1962-63	III

Planning

The first effort at planning for development in the erstwhile Udaipur (Mewar) State was made with the constitution of the Mewar State Post War Development Committee² in April, 1945. The committee was assigned the task of reviewing broadly the possibilities of development in the next few years with a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs which was likely to be available for the purpose in the foreseeable future. After careful consideration, it recommended a modest plan of development which included :

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Udaipur, 1972, p. 159.*

2. *Report on the Mewar State Post War Development Committee, 1945, Udaipur, 1945.*

- (i) Assigning of the highest priority and share of expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs to roads for a five year plan,
- (ii) five yearly plan costing Rs. 5 lakhs for development of minor irrigation, wells, aqueducts and small tanks,
- (iii) a programme of improvement of cattle breeds, which was considered an urgent necessity. It was to cost Rs. 5 lakhs during the five year period,
- (iv) a five yearly Rs. 8 lakh programme for agricultural development and rural uplift,
- (v) a programme for the development of industry and mining with a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs as initial assistance to cottage industries.

The implementation of the recommendations of the committee could not be taken up before the integration of the Udaipur State into Rajasthan.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-52-1955-56)—No district-wise allocation of expenditure during the First Five Year Plan of Rajasthan was made. However, the State Plan made a total provision of Rs. 64.5 crores after taking into account the needs of the districts.

The hallmark of the First Five Year Plan was the initiation of the Programme of Community Development and National Extension Service. As already stated, the first Community Development Block in Udaipur district was opened at Rajsamand in the year 1952-53. It was followed by the opening of two more blocks at Amet and Kumbhalgarh in the next year i.e. 1953-54, and the fourth and fifth blocks at Girwa in 1954-55 and in Kotra in 1955-56. 22 plan irrigation works, 4 scarcity works and 30 minor irrigation works were taken up in the district during the First Plan period¹ to bring an additional area of 79,715 acres (9,400 acres, 47,350 acres and 22,965 acres respectively under the three types of works) under irrigation.² The cost of Plan works was Rs. 19.51 lakhs and of scarcity area works Rs. 34.93 lakhs. In the social services sector, 375 rural water supply works were taken up by the Rajasthan Ground Water Board at a cost of Rs. 4.68 lakhs.³ Besides, skeleton water supply schemes for the towns of Udaipur and Nathdwara were completed and handed over to the respective

1. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Irrigation*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, p. viii (Appendix III).

2. *ibid*, p. ix

3. *ibid.*, *Social Services*, p. vi

municipal boards¹. Development schemes in education included, besides the opening of new educational institutions, conducting of research in the Teachers Training School at Udaipur². Girwa tahsil of the district had the distinction of being chosen for intensive development specially oriented to easing educated unemployment and provision of single teacher schools³. Udaipur had one of the first two Malaria control units (the other being at Jalor) when Rajasthan joined the all-india programme⁴. It was to cover mainly the tribal areas of former Udaipur division. To provide educational, cultural and recreational facilities to labourers and their children, a Labour Welfare Centre⁵ was opened at Udaipur in 1954-55. Udaipur was one of the first seven towns of Rajasthan (the other six being Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Alwar and Bharatpur) where Low Income Group Housing Scheme was introduced in 1955-56 and Rs. 13.23 lakhs were sanctioned as loans under the scheme⁶.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-57—1960-61)—Second in the series of quinquennial plans of development, the Second Five Year Plan, provided for a total expenditure of Rs. 105.27 crores in the whole of the State. Its objectives were an increase in output, incomes and employment and improvement in the living standards of the people in general. Udaipur district got a share of Rs. 637.33 lakhs, spent on the district schemes during the five year period, besides the common benefits of headquarter schemes and central programmes. The table at Appendix IX gives the sectorwise break-up of this expenditure. Per capita⁷ expenditure during the period worked to Rs. 43.47 on the basis of 1961 census figures, the relative figures for Rajasthan as a whole, being Rs. 47.74. For the five year period, the distribution of expenditure⁸ was Rs. 76.35 lakhs during 1956-57, Rs. 100.33 lakhs during 1957-58, Rs. 99.98 lakhs during 1958-59, Rs. 116.89 lakhs during 1959-60 and Rs. 243.78 lakhs during 1960-61.

With the launching of the Panchayati Raj (democratic decentralisation programme) in October, 1959, the task of development administration at the local level was handed over to the Panchayat Samitis, composed of the elected representatives of the rural population. The impact of the

1. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Social Services*, p. 17.

2. *ibid.*, p. 13.

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*, p. 15.

5. *ibid.*, p. 17.

6. *ibid.*, p. v.

7. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1961-66*, p. LXXXII.

8. *ibid.*

development works taken up during the Second Plan was visible in all sectors of the economy of the district, as elsewhere in the State and the country. The agricultural development plans increased the total cropped area in the district to 533 thousand hectares¹ in 1960-61 from 364.62 thousand hectares² (901 thousand acres) in 1956-57 meaning an increase from 8 to 23 per cent of the total area of the district.³ Consequently, the production of foodgrains increased to 3,97,000 tons in 1959-60 as against only 1505.23 tons in 1952-53.⁴ The production of oilseeds registered an increase of 5.79 per cent and of sugar-cane of 120.1 per cent during the same period. Increase in the case of maize and barley, the main crops of the district, were of the order of 200.79 per cent and 18.19 per cent respectively. Eight more Community Development Blocks were started during the period of the Second Plan, covering 7.55 lakh residents of 2,319 villages under the programme. The total (gross) irrigated area in the district was 1,43,431 hectares⁵ in 1960-61.

In the industrial sector, production of sugar⁶ had gone up from 3,583 tons in 1950-51 to 9,066 tons in 1960-61. The number of registered factories went up from 10 to 42 during the same period and of power houses from one to four.⁷ The production of soapstone, lead and zinc, the major minerals found in the district registered the figures of 20,130 tons, 4,232 tons and 7,290 tons respectively in 1960-61 as compared to 1,408 tons, 792 tons and 1,826 tons in 1950-51.⁸

The number of co-operative societies in the district in 1960-61 was 1,080 and their membership 50,612 as compared to 411 societies with a membership of 50,610 in 1955-56.⁹ Road works taken up during the Second Plan numbered 12, besides 25 works carried over from the First Plan, out of which 21 were completed. 279 miles of roads were repaired or improved at a total cost of Rs. 65.15 lakh.¹⁰ Rs. 20.43 lakhs under Low Income Group Housing and Rs. 9.73 lakhs under Middle Income Housing Scheme were given away as loans for the construction of 390 and

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961, p. 13.

2. *ibid.*, 1958, p. 38.

3. *Panchavarshiya Yojna mein Pragati, Zila Udaipur* (folder), p. 4.

4. *ibid.*, p. 2.

5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1963, p. 39.

6. *Panchavarshiya Yojna mein Pragati, op. cit.*, p. 4.

7. *ibid.*

8. *ibid.*

9. *ibid.*

10. *Second Five Year Plan, op. cit.*, p. 4.

38 houses respectively.¹ 100 houses were constructed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. Urban water supply schemes for Udaipur and Nathdwara were completed in 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the cost came to Rs. 33.00 lakhs and Rs. 5.50 lakhs respectively.² A Labour Welfare Centre was opened at Zawar Mines and the Udaipur Centre was up-graded. The scheme of compulsory life insurance for State Government employees was introduced in the district during this period. The number of Government allopathic institutions in the district at the end of the Second Plan period was 18 hospitals, 13 dispensaries and 12 Primary Health Centres, with a total bed strength of 872. Other main achievements during the period were as follows³ :

Sector/Head	Unit	Achievements
1. Agriculture and Community Development :		
(i) Improved seeds distributed	000' mounds	46.5
(ii) Fertilisers distributed	000' tons	2.47
(iii) Compost distributed	lakh tons	2.14
(iv) Improved implements distributed	number	160
2. Land Reforms		
(i) Compost Pits Dug	000' number	17.9
3. Irrigation		
(i) Wells dug	number	1,266
(ii) Wells deepened or repaired	„	1,935
(iii) Tanks deepened	„	16
4. Industries		
(i) Loans to cottage and small Industries	lakh Rs.	7.83

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-62-1965-66)—The total outlay envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan of Rajasthan was Rs. 236 crores. It was a bolder plan than the first two and aimed at furthering the national objectives of a self-sustaining economic growth. Special emphasis in this

1. *Second Five Year Plan, op. cit.*, p. LLXLV.

2. *ibid.*, p. LLXLIV.

3. *Panchvarshiya Yojna mein Pragati, Zila Udaipur* (folder), pp. 6-8.

Plan, was laid on the development of agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, public works programmes, labour incentives and expansion of modern medical and general educational facilities. Total expenditure on schemes operating in Udaipur district came to Rs. 896.24 lakhs, per capita expenditure working out at Rs. 62.81 against Rs. 105.35 for the State as a whole during the Third Plan period and Rs. 43.47 during the Second Plan in Udaipur district. Year-wise distribution of expenditure during the five year period was Rs. 143.41 lakhs, Rs. 162.46 lakhs, Rs. 174.85 lakhs, Rs. 201.59 lakhs and Rs. 213.93 lakhs during the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years respectively.¹ Sector-wise details of expenditure are given at Appendix X. This shows that the maximum share of 38.03 per cent of total expenditure (Rs. 339.76 lakhs) on district schemes was claimed by social services, including general and technical education (Rs. 125.66 lakhs and Rs. 15.24 lakhs respectively) modern medical facilities (Rs. 114.81 lakhs), water supply, housing, welfare of backward classes and labour welfare etc. Next came irrigation, on the provision of which another 22.05 per cent (Rs. 197.66 lakhs) was incurred during the five year period. Agricultural programmes including minor irrigation, animal husbandry etc. had 20.69 per cent (Rs. 184.68 lakhs) share of total expenditure, followed by co-operation community development and panchayats sector with another 12.45 per cent (Rs. 111.58 lakhs) spent on it. Expenditure on Transport and Communication sector was 5.61 per cent (Rs. 51.22 lakhs), and on industries 1.15 per cent (Rs. 10.23 lakhs), the rest of the 0.10 per cent (Rs. 1.11 lakhs) of expenditure being on statistics.

In spite of two national emergencies in the form of aggression on the country's borders, first by China in 1962 and then by Pakistan in 1965, which compelled the revision of plan priorities, the Third Plan programmes did have their impact on the economy of the district, the State and the country. In Udaipur district, programmes of agricultural development helped increase the cultivated area from 279 thousand hectares² in 1961-62 to 306 thousand hectares³ in 1965-66. The opening of Community Development Blocks at Deogarh and Kherwara in 1961-62 and at Bhim, Salumber and Sarada in 1962-63 marked the complete coverage of the whole of the rural area of the district under the programme. The number of co-operative societies increased from 1,080 with a membership of 50,612 in 1960-61⁴ to 1,326 with 79,671 members in 1965-66⁵. By]

1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojana, Pragati Prativedan* (Rajasthan), 1961-66, p. 234.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1962, p. 51.

3. *ibid.*, 1967, p. 19.

4. *ibid.*, 1961, p. 166.

5. *ibid.*, 1967, p. 103.

1964-65, 18 per cent of rural families and 69 per cent of villages had been brought into the cooperative fold¹. Two irrigation works, viz. Jakham and Berach at Ballabhnagar were taken up during the Plan period, the cost of which was put at Rs. 233.40 lakhs and Rs. 70.0 lakhs respectively. Of this provision, Rs. 8.77 lakhs and Rs. 68.37 lakhs respectively were spent on these projects during the Third Plan period². The total road length increased from 3035 km. to 3206 km. during the period³. In the social services sector, the total number of educational institutions registered an increase of 869 (from 1346 to 2215)⁴. A University was established at Udaipur in 1962-63. The number of allopathic, ayurvedic and unani medical institutions (hospitals and dispensaries etc.) went up from 31 to 58 and 75 to 120 respectively between 1960-61 and 1965-66⁵. The number of localities⁶ electrified during the period of Third Plan was 47. The number of working factories registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948 went up from 42 in 1960-61 to 90 in 1965.⁷ Loans amounting to Rs. 10.10 lakhs under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Rs. 23.54 lakhs under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme were disbursed during the period for the construction of 283 and 140 houses respectively.⁸ 140 houses were built under the subsidised industrial housing scheme for industrial labour.⁹ Rural water supply schemes for Gogunda and Kelwa were completed at costs of Rs. 1.56 lakhs and Rs. 0.72 lakh to benefit 43 thousand and 37 thousand residents respectively.¹⁰ Urban water supply schemes were completed for Deogarh in 1962-63 (expenditure Rs. 1.49 lakhs), Nathdwara in 1961-62 (expenditure Rs. 4.95 lakhs), Salumber in 1965-66 (expenditure Rs. 2.48 lakhs) and Udaipur (emergency plan) in 1965-66 (at a cost of Rs. 1.42 lakhs)¹¹.

ANNUAL PLANS (1966-67-1968-69)—After the completion of the Third Five Year Plan, Annual Plans were resorted to for the next three years to complete programmes of immediate need for the economy.¹² In Udaipur district, a sum of Rs. 812.08 lakhs¹³ was spent during the three

1. *Pragati ke Pandrah Varsh, Zila Udaipur* (folder), Directorate of Public Relations, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, p. 282.

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961 (p. 219) and 1967 (p. 156).

4. *ibid.*, 1961, and 1967 pp. 233 and 164 respectively.

5. *ibid.*, 1961 (pp. 244 and 232) and 1967 (pp. 172 and 178).

6. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Udaipur*, 1972, p. 96.

7. *Pragati Ke Pandrah Varsh, Zila Udaipur* (folder).

8. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, p. 310.

9. *ibid.*

10. *ibid.*, p. 309.

11. *ibid.*, p. 305.

12. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, p. 1.

13. *ibid.*, pp. 166-175.

year period, sector-wise details of which are given at Appendix X. The maximum share of Rs. 467.96 lakhs (57.63 per cent) was claimed by Irrigation and Power followed by social services with Rs. 149.54 lakhs (18.41 per cent) and agricultural programmes with Rs. 123.06 lakhs (15.15 per cent). Expenditure on co-operation and Community Development programmes was Rs. 32.73 lakhs (4.03 per cent) and on transport & communications Rs. 37.72 lakhs (4.65 per cent) and industries 0.88 lakhs (0.11 per cent); the rest of expenditure of Rs. 0.19 lakhs (0.02 per cent) was on Statistics etc. Per capita plan expenditure during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 came to Rs. 16.70 and Rs. 17.05, Rs. 22.08 respectively, against the corresponding figures of Rs. 24.26, Rs. 19.79 and Rs. 23.80 for the State as a whole.

As a result of programmes of agricultural development adopted during the three years period, the gross cultivated area increased from 383 thousand hectares in 1966-67 to 416 thousand hectares in 1968-69.¹ Twelve rural water supply schemes in the district viz. Kanolia, Kelva, Kelwara, Gogunda, Bhidasar, Relmagra, Vallabh Nagar, Koner, Bhambora, Fatehnagar, Sanwar and Daroli were completed till 1968-69.² Loans amounting to Rs. 1.08 lakhs and Rs. 3.26 lakhs were disbursed under the Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes for the construction of 39 and 26 houses respectively.³

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-70—1973-74)—The main object of Fourth Five Year Plan was the achieving of a minimum rate of economic growth while providing increased employment opportunities and, helping the backward sections to raise their standard of living.⁴ A provision of Rs. 302 crores was made for the five year period for the State as a whole. It was later revised to Rs. 316 crores. Expenditure incurred on district schemes in Udaipur during 1969-70 and 1970-71 was Rs. 324.30 lakhs and Rs. 418.75 lakhs. The details are given at Appendix VIII. The increase in irrigated (gross) area, was from 1,11,792 hectares to 1,15,405 hectares. Number of electrified localities increased from 104 at the end of 1968-69 to 307 at the end of 1972-73. Employment in public sector⁵ as on 31st December, 1973 was 30,815 as against 25,466 on the corresponding day of 1969. Road length had reached 3,303 km. by 1972-73,⁶ as compared

1. Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, p. 244.

3. *ibid.*, p. 252.

4. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1969-70, p. 1.

5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1973, p. 135.

6. *ibid.*, p. 145.

to 3206 km. in 1968-69.¹ There were 528 post offices, 49 telegraph offices, 10 telephone exchanges and 27 public call offices in the district in 1972-73,² as compared to the 446 post offices, 42 telegraph offices, 5 telephone exchanges and 20 public call offices in 1968-69.³ Total number of government medical institutions⁴ (modern medicines) in 1972 was 64 and that of ayurvedic institutions⁵ 140 against 61 and 125 respectively in 1968.⁶

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1. *ibid.*, 1969, p. 152.
 2. *ibid.*, 1973, p. 149.
 3. *ibid.*, 1969, p. 156.
 4. *ibid.*, 1973, p. 161.
 5. *ibid.*, 1973, p. 167.
 6. *ibid.*, 1969, p. 168 and 174.

APPENDIX I

Livelihood pattern in Udaipur District and Rajasthan State

Works Category	Udaipur District			Rajasthan State						
	Total	Males	Per-centage of workers	Females	Per-centage of workers	Total	Males	Per-centage of workers	Females	Per-centage of workers
I. WORKERS	5,76,484	5,09,100	100	67,384	100	80,48,859	70,24,655	100	10,24,204	100
1. Cultivators	4,02,138	3,61,404	75.55	40,734	81.35	52,25,296	45,70,690	72.70	6,54,606	84.71
2. Agricultural Labourers	37,200	23,200		14,082		7,49,116	5,36,103		2,13,013	
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	11,902	8,374	1.64	3,528	5.23	2,05,823	1,71,979	2.45	33,844	3.30
4. Mining and Quarrying	3,804	3,540	0.70	264	0.39	36,050	31,957	0.45	4,093	0.40
5. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :										
(a) Household Industry	16,962	15,156	2.98	1,806	2.68	2,76,277	2,45,773	3.50	30,454	2.98
(b) Other than Household Industry	15,188	14,539	2.85	649	0.96	2,57,607	2,44,655	3.48	12,952	1.27

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. Construction		7,571	6,698	1.31	873	1.30	99,784	93,891	1.34	5,893	0.58
7. Trade and Commerce		26,318	25,598	5.03	720	1.07	3,58,306	3,51,032	5.00	7,274	0.71
8. Transport, Storage & Communication		8,427	8,198	1.61	229	0.34	1,60,348	1,58,020	2.25	3,328	0.22
9. Other Services		46,892	42,393	8.33	4,499	6.68	6,80,302	6,20,555	8.33	59,747	5.83
II. NON-WORKERS		12,27,196	4,12,633	—	8,14,563	—	1,77,16,947	64,59,728	—	1,12,57,219	—

Source : *Census of India, 1971, Series 18-Rajasthan Part II-A, General Population Tables, State Primary Census Abstract, pp. 2-7, pp. 112-115.*

APPENDIX II

Annual average retail prices in Mewar (Udaipur) State of selected articles

(Rs. per maund)

Year	Rice (common)	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram
1873	—	3.16	1.951	—	—	2.421
1885	—	1.837	1.315	—	—	1.619
1886	—	2.566	1.914	—	—	2.153
1887	—	3.515	2.338	—	—	2.613
1888	4.391	3.416	2.567	3.135	3.552	2.73
1889	5.006	3.518	2.786	2.899	3.521	2.876
1890	4.535	3.226	2.33	2.238	2.835	2.886
1891	4.115	3.404	2.361	2.308	2.961	3.125
1892	4.728	3.791	2.768	2.471	4.004	3.067
1893	4.405	3.185	1.577	1.508	2.319	1.987
1894	3.835	2.734	1.245	1.449	2.468	1.324
1895	3.945	2.761	1.595	1.647	3.311	1.814
1896	4.396	3.578	2.436	2.048	3.208	2.725
1897	4.595	3.976	2.954	3.042	3.984	3.7
1898	4.592	3.017	2.115	1.931	2.976	2.734
1899	4.825	3.317	2.421	2.053	3.347	3.086
1900	5.326	4.505	3.902	4.032	4.184	4.306
1901	5.102	3.774	2.787	2.623	2.647	3.005
1902	4.848	3.396	2.64	2.471	3.218	2.95
1903	5.076	3.328	1.884	1.353	2.236	2.511
1904	5.089	2.896	1.505	1.345	2.411	1.937
1905	5.019	3.49	2.517	2.378	3.646	2.747
1906	5.086	3.824	3.075	2.723	3.933	3.328
1907	5.814	3.933	2.732	2.475	3.213	3.042
1908	6.92	4.695	3.311	3.587	4.608	4.283
1909	5.706	3.37	2.152	2.736	3.883	3.205
1910	5.181	2.869	1.671	1.639	3.35	2.446

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911	5.362	2.905	1.884	1.868	2.924	2.602
1912	5.839	4.052	3.284	3.187	3.992	3.049
1913	5.935	3.653	2.602	2.69	3.745	3.19
1914	6.061	4.175	2.424	2.172	3.806	3.643
1915	6.349	4.381	2.813	2.477	4.149	3.378
1916	7.117	4.587	3.724	2.886	4.425	2.899
1917	7.491	4.219	2.48	1.761	2.851	3.306
1918	7.663	4.689	2.933	3.488	4.357	4.065
1919	9.524	6.838	5.076	4.211	7.859	6.745
1920	7.634	5.61	3.96	2.799	5.089	5.54

Source: 1. *Prices and Wages in India*, Calcutta, 1910, pp. 16 to 63 (from 1873 to 1909).

2. *ibid.*, 1922, pp. 72-123 (from 1910 to 1922).

APPENDIX III
Farm (Harvest) Prices of certain crops in Udaipur district

Year	(Rs. per quintal)									
	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Tur	Raw sugar (Gur)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1958-59	54.25	32.82	36.84	29.47	49.39	35.66	36.17	—	53.58	
1959-60	48.23	32.15	32.15	34.83	42.87	32.15	34.83	—	42.87	
1960-61	75.02	29.47	48.23	32.15	53.58	32.15	32.15	66.98	42.87	
1961-62	75.02	29.47	48.23	32.15	50.91	32.15	37.51	85.74	42.87	
1962-63	93.78	34.83	48.23	34.83	48.23	34.83	48.23	85.74	80.38	
1963-64	72.17	31.64	33.22	33.49	52.70	38.44	44.90	48.22	94.70	
1964-65	96.44	40.19	40.19	42.87	64.30	48.23	58.94	60.28	99.12	
1965-66	151.38	54.84	57.51	58.37	81.83	62.94	64.36	85.60	83.41	
1966-67	177.16	61.36	64.49	70.96	105.73	81.18	79.23	85.60	123.66	
1967-68	175.00	46.00	52.00	66.00	80.00	58.00	85.00	90.00	250.00	
1968-69	170.00	65.50	65.00	72.00	101.94	74.64	89.41	111.20	140.31	
1969-70	140.00	65.00	70.00	60.00	110.00	90.00	125.00	110.00	105.00	
1970-71	125.00	50.00	68.00	50.00	90.00	70.00	65.00	80.00	110.00	
1971-72	120.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	90.00	60.00	70.00	100.00	125.00	
1972-73	160.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	140.00	125.00	150.00	175.00	150.00	

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

Year	Chillies	Pota- toes	Sesamum	Ground- nut	Rape & Mustard	Line- seed	Castor	Cotton	Sanhemp	Tobacco
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1958-59	187.55	26.79	72.34	37.51	55.25	66.98	—	83.06	66.98	107.17
1959-60	321.51	26.79	85.74	53.58	58.94	58.94	—	80.38	48.23	227.73
1960-61	133.96	29.47	85.74	50.91	64.30	58.94	58.94	171.47	48.23	227.23
1961-62	214.34	26.79	85.74	64.30	69.66	58.94	58.94	160.75	53.58	214.34
1962-63	214.34	32.15	93.77	93.77	120.57	75.02	66.98	175.49	58.94	428.68
1963-64	204.22	64.97	94.35	68.37	122.18	62.29	37.51	37.51	70.06	303.61
1964-65	192.90	50.90	107.16	93.76	83.05	83.05	66.97	214.32	80.37	283.97
1965-66	234.75	73.56	157.35	141.11	149.08	138.22	—	253.36	109.89	304.90
1966-67	351.52	72.33	197.79	166.01	169.00	142.20	133.75	269.19	133.75	329.51
1967-68	150.00	40.00	175.00	110.00	92.50	200.00	—	200.62	60.00	250.00
1968-69	225.00	60.00	190.00	127.50	133.08	123.33	—	250.00	94.39+	321.95
1969-70	550.00	50.00	225.00	115.00	150.00	130.00	100.00	365.00	150.00	360.00
1970-71	450.00	40.00	250.00	Rejected	200.00	115.00	120.00	355.00	N.R.	425.00
1971-72	N.R.	52.00	150.00	100.00	200.00	N.R.	N.R.	125.00	80.00	N.R.
1972-73	Rejected	50.00	275.00	190.00	250.00	200.00	250.00	200.00	200.00	250.00

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

NR = Not reported.

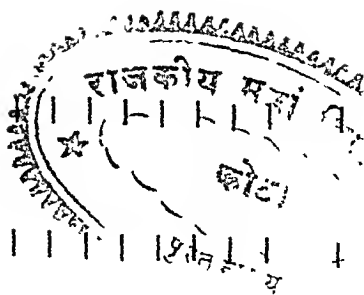
+ Estimated.

APPENDIX IV

Chart of purchase and sale prices of Foodgrains fixed in Rajasthan under Foodgrain Procurement Order

(in Rupees)

Date	Imported wheat		Imported Milo		Jowar		Bajra		Maize	
	Issue Price	Sale Price	Issue Price	Sale Price	Issue Price	Sale Price	Issue Price	Sale Price	Issue Price	Sale Price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Upto										
31.12.64	38.26	41.00	Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Head							
		42.00	Non-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Rail Head							
From										
1.1.65	48.00	52.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.11.65	50.00	54.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.3.66	—	—	40.00	47.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.6.66	—	56.00	33.00	38.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.11.66	55.00	62.00	40.00	47.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.6.67	—	65.00	—	50.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.1.68	67.00	78.00	48.00	58.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.2.68	—	—	—	45.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.3.68	—	75.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.6.68	70.00	78.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Red									
"	90.00	99.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	White									



APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.6.68	95.00	104.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Superior									
1.9.68	—	—	48.00	55.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.11.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	76.36	75.00	—	—
13.12.68	—	—	—	—	65.00	74.00	65.00	75.00	62.00	71.00
16.12.68	85.00	94.00	51.00	59.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	White									
5.4.69	—	—	—	—	—	70.00	—	—	—	69.00
25.4.69	—	—	—	—	55.00	63.00	—	—	50.00	58.00
4.5.69	78.00	87.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.6.69	—	89.00	—	61.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.6.69	—	—	—	—	—	65.00	—	77.00	—	60.00
18.3.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.45	80.00
1.4.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.05	76.00
3.5.70	84.00	96.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(amber coloured)									
1.5.71	78.00	89.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.5.72	—	—	88.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.8.72	—	—	85.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.9.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.12.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.2.73	—	—	—	78.50	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.3.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.50	—	—
1.3.73	—	—	—	—	—	78.50	—	—	—	—
5.6.73	—	87.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.11.73	—	—	—	92.00	—	92.00	—	92.00	—	92.00
8.11.73	—	100 ordinary 106 good	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.4.74	—	136.00 all quality qualities	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00

Source : Office of the Food Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V

Minimum Wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948
(1973)

Category of occupation/Scheduled Employment	Minimum Wages per adult worker
1	2
1. Salt Industry	
(i) Manufacturing operations	Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(ii) Extraction and storage	Rs. 1.50 per cft. or Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(iii) Despatch operations	
(a) Cutting and filling	Rs. 11 per 156 bags or 145 quintals or Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(b) Weighing and loading	Rs. 21.50 per 156 bags or 145 quintals or Rs. 7.00 per day (for combined operations); Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest for each operation.
(c) Sewing	Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
2. Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving	
Time rate manual occupations	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
3. Rice, Flour and Dal Mills	
(i) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Unskilled worker	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(iv) Clerical staff	Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m.
4. Tobacco (including Bidi making) manufacturing	
(i) Bidi Roller	Rs. 100 p.m.

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2
(ii) <i>Bidi</i> sorter and checker	Rs. 125 p.m.
(iii) Bundle wrapper and packer	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iv) Snuff making	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
5. Oil Mills	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 125 p.m.
6. Employment in local authority	
(i) Unskilled workers	Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m.
(iv) Office staff	Rs. 100 to 200 p.m.
(v) Field staff	Rs. 125 to 200 p.m.
(vi) Traffic staff	Rs. 125 to 200 p.m.
7. Construction or maintenance of roads or building operation	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 p.m.
8. Stone breaking and stone crushing	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 p.m.
9. Mica works other than Mica Mines	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Dressers	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Clerk	Rs. 150 p.m.

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2
(iv) Cutter	Rs. 156 per 10 kg. of mica cut but not less than Rs. 85 p.m.
10. Mica Mines	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 p.m.
(iii) Skilled staff	Rs. 125 to Rs. 135 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 p.m.
(v) Clerical staff	Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m.
(vi) Piece rated workman	56 piase per kg. of mica cut (inclusive of Sunday wages) but not less than Rs. 85 p.m.
11. Public Motor Transport	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workers	Rs. 125 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 90 to Rs. 125 p.m.
(v) Office staff	Rs. 150 p.m.
(vi) Inspecting staff	Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m.
12. Wool cleaning and pressing and stone factories	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 125 p.m.
13. Agriculture	
(i) Adult Male	Rs. 60 p.m.
(ii) Adult Female	Rs. 52.50 p.m.
(iii) Child (Male or Female)	Rs. 1. 12 per day.

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

1	2
14. Cotton ginning and Pressing and Baling establishment	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 85 per month or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 per month
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 per month
15. Printing Presses	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 85 per month or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 per month

Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VI
Pattern of Employment in Organised Sector in Udaipur District

S. No. Industrial Category	Number of Workers employed as on 31st March of							
	Public Sector		Private Sector					
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	Total 1972 1973
1. Agriculture and Livestock	724	701	868	-	-	-	724	701 868
2. Mining and Quarrying	2,784	3,117	3,398	1,306	1,330	1,828	4,090	4,447 5,226
3. Manufacturing	1,164	1,122	1,152	1,879	1,893	2,089	3,043	3,015 3,250
4. Construction	1,502	1,494	1,297	253	16	216	1,755	1,510 1,513
5. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	770	727	1,149	224	232	245	994	959 1,394
6. Trade & Commerce	320	395	637	152	164	156	472	559 793
7. Transport and Communications	828	700	1,226	88	46	35	916	746 1,261
8. Services	16,928	18,237	19,396	3,254	3,601	3,755	20,182	21,838 23,151
Total	25,020	26,493	29,123	7,156	7,282	8,324	32,176	33,775 37,456

Source : Office of the Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX VII

Occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchange, Udaipur (Number)

Year	Professional & technical workers	Administrative & executive & managerial workers	Clerical & related workers	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, & related loggers & workers	Miners, quarrymen & related workers	Workers in transport & communication occupations	Craftsmen, production process workers & labourers n. e. c.	Service sports & recreation workers	Workers not classified by occupations	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961	205	7	242	36	8	117	156	125	2898	3794
1962	226	6	97	15	12	141	167	154	3038	3856
1963	170	1	62	4	8	117	112	76	2950	3500
1964	198	5	49	6	10	106	97	78	3567	4116
1965	245	3	38	6	14	127	176	100	3890	4599
1966	322	2	61	8	20	139	159	132	4439	5282
1967	430	1	30	11	7	130	156	161	4579	5504
1968	675	3	32	5	4	154	113	215	5141	6342
1969*	755	-	26	6	5	115	111	194	5896	7108
1970+	567	1	26	1	35	120	173	479	9336	10738
1971	473	2	16	1	13	144	141	373	9229	10392
1972	282	3	42	3	18	214	191	414	11831	12998
1973	303	4	64	2	15	463	295	442	11209	12797

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

* As on 30-6-1969.

+ As on 30-6-1970.

APPENDIX VIII Vacancies Notified and Filled-Employment Exchange, Udaipur

Year	Central Government		State Government		Quasi-Government & Local Bodies		Private		(Number)	
	Noti- fied	Filled	Noti- fied	Filled	Noti- fied	Filled	Noti- fied	Filled	Noti- fied	Filled
1959	93	30	3,645	2,438	505	63	157	9	4,400	2,540
1960	201	—	2,939	1,427	1,181	668	151	18	4,472	2,230
1961	584	448	1,725	1,385	1,053	880	164	12	3,526	2,645
1962	180	65	1,155	715	810	352	79	6	2,224	1,138
1963	68	40	940	711	252	157	175	73	1,435	981
1964	50	14	874	630	683	463	215	140	1,822	1,247
1965	53	51	944	682	640	400	188	115	1,825	1,248
1966	91	47	860	515	765	644	142	60	1,858	1,286
1967	178	55	1,041	672	454	137	146	71	1,819	935
1968	123	63	996	745	586	307	175	31	1,880	1,146
1969	406	205	742	472	397	144	358	22	1,903	843
1970	162	135	661	478	365	104	117	8	1,305	725
1971	378	417	894	820	610	346	189	34	2,071	1,617
1972	75	35	747	482	887	438	266	41	1,975	996
1973	48	21	1,018	660	562	339	163	16	1,791	1,036

Source : Office of the Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX IX
Expenditure under Second Five Year Plan in Udaipur District¹

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Expenditure on schemes operating in the district
1. Agriculture	29.57
2. Animal Husbandry	2.29
3. Co-operation	9.36
4. Forests and Soil Conservation	14.99
5. Fisheries	1.01
6. Community Development and National Extension Services	98.13
7. Irrigation	85.78
8. Power	120.58
9. Industries	15.66
10. Roads	65.15
11. Education	77.91
12. Medical and Health	24.44
13. Ayurved	6.42
14. Water Supply	33.95
15. Housing	23.92
16. Labour & Labour Welfare	2.35
17. Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes	24.39
18. Statistics	0.29
19. Tourism	1.14
Total	637.33

1, *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, pp. L XXXII-L XXXV.

APPENDIX X

Sector-wise Expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan, Annual plans 1966-69 and 1969-72 in Udaipur District (Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Third Plan	Expenditure during Annual Plan				
	1961-66	1966-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
A. Agriculture Programmes	184.68	123.06	21.47	40.60	58.07	
(i) Agricultural production	74.36	30.19	0.63	15.28	14.88	
(ii) Minor Irrigation	92.02	68.94	17.31	19.94	29.96	
(iii) Soil Conservation	4.25	2.25	0.25	1.04	0.87	
(iv) Animal Husbandry	3.37	10.10	0.19	0.27	5.44	
(v) Forests	8.57	3.96	1.12	3.58	1.09	
(vi) Fisheries	0.51	3.12	0.97	0.49	N.A.	
(vii) Storage, sale and purchase	0.10	0.06	—	—	N.A.	
(viii) Milk production and distribution	1.50	4.44	1.00	—	5.83	
B. Co-operation & Community Development	111.58	32.73	8.56	12.87	14.44	
(i) Co-operation	8.38	2.69	4.35	5.02	8.89	
(ii) Community Development	79.33	28.31	4.21	6.31	3.29	
(iii) Panchayats	23.87	1.73	—	1.54	2.26	
C. Irrigation & Power	197.66	467.96	194.87	192.44	49.80	
(i) Irrigation	197.66	92.05	35.12	47.57	49.80	
(ii) Power	—	375.91	159.75	144.87	N.A.	
D. Industries & Mining	10.23	0.88	8.80	70.23	49.88	
(i) Mineral Development	—	—	8.70	70.22	29.19	
(ii) Village & Small Industries	10.23	0.88	0.10	0.01	20.69	

APPENDIX X (Concl'd.)

	1					
	2	3	4	5	6	6
E.						
Transport & Communications	51.22	37.72	4.98	12.79	22.75	
(i) Roads	51.10	33.58	4.30	8.07	18.87	
(ii) Tourism	0.12	4.14	0.68	4.72	3.88	
F.						
Social Services	339.76	149.54	85.58	88.88	61.91	
(i) General education and cultural programmes	125.66	50.05	7.27	20.63	N.A.	
(ii) Modern Medicines	114.81	37.40	8.88	13.70	19.34	
(iii) Ayurved	9.30	8.51	0.47	3.00	3.13	
(iv) Water Supply	22.41	41.74	48.62	35.58	33.68	
(v) Housing & City Improvement	14.80	1.20	13.47	11.13	4.96	
(vi) Land Acquisition and Development	—	—	—	—	—	
(vii) Welfare of Backward classes	35.03	9.32	6.86	4.51	—	
(viii) Labour & Labour Welfare	1.79	1.06	0.01	0.07	0.31	
(ix) Social Welfare	0.72	0.12	—	0.17	0.47	
(x) Technical Education	15.24	0.14	—	0.09	0.02	
G.						
Miscellaneous	1.11	0.19	0.04	0.94	3.78	
(i) Public Participation	—	0.10	—	0.14	0.02	
(ii) Statistics	0.70	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.07	
(iii) Information & Publicity	0.41	—	—	0.75	3.69	
Total	896.24	812.08	324.30	418.75	260.63	

Source : 1. *Tritiya Panchvatsariya Yojna, Pragati Prativadan*, 1961-66, pp. 235-40.2. *Yojna Pragati Prativadan*, 1966-69, pp. 166-175.3. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha Udatpur*, 1973, pp. 176-79 (for 1969-70 to 1971-72).

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Udaipur district came into existence in its present form after the formation of Rajasthan. When the United State of Rajasthan was formed in 1948, the former Udaipur (Mewar) State merged into it and its ruler was made Raj Pramukh. In 1949, Greater Rajasthan came into being and the Udaipur ruler was designated as Maharaj Pramukh. In 1949, the area covered by the former Mewar State, together with the States of Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh and Shahpura and the Nimbahera *Pargana* of Tonk State were made a Commissioner's Division with headquarters at Udaipur. During the pre-merger period, the territory now known as Udaipur district was composed of what were then known as districts of Girwa, Khamnor,² Rajanagar, Bhim, Magra (Sarara), Kherwara, Kumbhalgarh, the first class *Thikanas* of Nathdwara, Kankroli, Salumber, Bhinder, Kanor, Bansi, Bari-Sadri, Amet, Sardargarh, Deogarh and Gogunda belonging to the former State of Mewar. They were all combined to form the present Udaipur district under a Collector with headquarters at Udaipur.¹

Till the latter half of the 19th century the administration of Mewar State was carried on by the ruler of the State with the assistance of the *Pradhan* or the minister, the army commander and a few civil officials. If there was any complaint or petition from the public, it was heard verbally by the ruler (Maharana) who took his seat on the sun-balcony or the *Suraj Gokhra*. After making necessary enquiries, appropriate orders were passed and punishment inflicted.²

Modernisation of the administrative system of the erstwhile Mewar State took place during the regime of Maharana Shambhu Singh in the latter half of the 19th century. The Chief Executive body of the State styled as *Mahakma Khas* was established in 1869 A.D. It comprised two ministerial officers with a staff of clerks. It assisted the Maharana in administrative work. However, the Maharana retained all powers in his hands including matters of routine nature thereby causing considerable delay in disposal of government work.³ The judicial courts, police and jails were organised. The next ruler Maharana Sajjan Singh established the *Mahendraj*

1. *Census of India, 1951, District Census Handbook, Udaipur*, p. ix.

2. Mehta, Jodh Singh: *A Brief History and Administration of Mewar, 1943*, p. 22.

3. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency, Vol. II-A, 1908*, p. 63.

Sabha to hear civil and criminal appeals. This *Sabha* usually comprised eight members with the ruler as its president. When attended by members only, it was called the *Ijlas Mamuli* and when presided over by the ruler himself the *Ijlas kamil*. In its former capacity it disposed of appeals against the orders of the civil court (*Hakim Diwani*) and the criminal court (*Hakim Faujdari*), both situated at Udaipur. It had original jurisdiction also in regard to suits not exceeding Rs. 15,000 and could pass a sentence of seven years' imprisonment in criminal cases. All its decisions were, however, subject to confirmation by the Maharana. As *Ijlas Kamil* it dealt with all important and serious cases and was the final court of appeal. In 1883 A.D. a new code for the administration of the Mewar State was introduced.¹ The State was governed by these rules for the next six decades. During this period the administration of the State was carried on by the *Mahakma Khas*. There were a number of departments functioning under the *Mahakma Khas* and each presided over by an officer. Departments subordinate to the *Mahakma Khas* were the Revenue under the *Hakim Mal*; the Treasury in charge of *Daroga*, the Customs under a Superintendent, the Regular Army under a Rajput *Sardar*, the Public Works under the State Engineer Railway, Irrigation and Mint. For administrative purposes the State was divided into 11 *Zilas* and six *Parganas*. Each of these 17 administrative units was under the *Hakim Mal* (Revenue officer) who supervised the officers of *Zilas* and *Parganas*. The only difference between *Zilas* and *Parganas* was that the former were larger and split into two or more subdivisions with *Naib-Hakims* in their immediate charge. *Parganas* usually did not possess *Naib-Hakims*².

The Jagir areas were under three categories of Jagirdars viz., 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class. The Jagirdars of first two categories were vested with limited judicial and revenue powers granted in 1878-79. They could try all cases in which both parties were their subjects. However, the proceedings of the cases dealt with by a Jagirdar had to be submitted to the ruler for approval.

In 1940, the administrative re-organisation of the Mewar State took place. The powers of the State Council, the Ministers and various departments were clearly defined. The State Council consisted of the Prime Minister as its President and four ministers as members. The Prime Minister was the Chief Executive authority and heard appeals against the orders of the Ministers.³ Members of the State Council were appointed by the Maharana. The old *Mahendraj Sabha* was replaced by Chief Court

1. Report on the Administration of Mewar State, 1940-41-42, p. 4.

2. Reports on the Administration of the Mewar State for various years.

3. Report on the Administration of the Mewar State, 1940-41, p. 4.

in 1937. In 1940, the Chief Court too was replaced by a High Court constituted under Letters patent. For administrative purposes the Mewar State was divided into two divisions, eight districts and 29 sub-districts. The Divisional headquarters were kept at Udaipur and Bhilwara. The Udaipur Division consisted of five districts, namely Udaipur, Kherwara, Sarara or Magra, Rajsamand and Kapasin while the Bhilwara division had Bhilwara, Chittaur and Jahazpur districts under its jurisdiction. In 1942, the number of divisions was increased to three while the number of districts were raised to nine. Each division was put under the charge of a Collector while a Deputy Collector was posted in every district as its administrative officer. Sub-deputy Collectors were made in charge of sub-districts. The Chief duties of Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors were to collect revenue, decide the land disputes and maintain law and order in the area. Administratively they functioned under the Collector. Collectors were also District Magistrates and heard appeals from subordinate magistrates on the criminal side and appeals from Deputy Collectors on the revenue and executive side. Deputy Collectors were usually made additional District Magistrates without the power to hear appeals and Sub-Deputy Collectors were vested with the powers of 2nd Class Magistrates after receiving training as 3rd Class Magistrates.

At the time of merger of the former Udaipur State in April 1948, with the United State of Rajasthan, the State was divided into five districts each headed by a Collector and District Magistrate who was assisted by a Deputy Collector and 1st and 2nd class magistrates. The ruler of the State was the highest executive and administrative head. He was also the legislature and the highest court of appeal. In judicial matters too he was the highest authority and enjoyed the right to pardon criminals. However, in judicial matters he was advised by a Council¹. In 1949, the State merged into the United State of Rajasthan and was made part of Greater Rajasthan. Thereafter, a uniform pattern of administration was evolved for the entire Rajasthan State. It was divided into five divisions. Udaipur district was included in Udaipur division. Udaipur division was placed under the charge of a Commissioner who was the highest administrative authority in the division assisted by an Additional Commissioner. In the district, the Collector was made the highest executive authority. He was assisted by Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. In 1961, however, the office of the Commissioner was abolished and his powers were distributed between the Collector and the Revenue Appellate Authority which was created to discharge revenue and administrative functions of the Commissioner.

1. *Census of India, 1951, District Census Handbook, Udaipur, 1951, p. 1.*

In 1949, the Udaipur district was divided into 6 sub-divisions namely Bhim, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Salumber, Unthala and Phalasia and 18 tahsils-Bhim, Deogarh, Amet, Kelwara, Rajsamand, Relmagra, Khamnor, Girwa, Salumber, Sarada, Kherwara, Bhopal Sagar, Mavli, Unthala, Phalasia, Saira and Kotra¹.

During the inter-censal period 1951-61, some inter-district territorial changes took place and two new tahsils namely Nathdwara and Gogunda were created. The Nathdwara tahsil was constituted by transfer of 191 villages and the town of Nathdwara from the former Khamnor tahsil and two villages from Mavli tahsil. The Gogunda tahsil also came into existence during this period due to the merger of the entire former Saira tahsil and with the transfer of one village from Phalasia tahsil and two villages from Girwa tahsil.²

The tahsil named Bhopalsagar was abolished and merged into the district Chittaurgarh, however, three villages viz., Khairthana, Dhanaria and Jevana of Bhopalsagar tahsil were merged into the Mavli tahsil of Udaipur district. The name of tahsil Unthala (which also was the sub-divisional headquarters) was changed to Vallabhnagar in 1949. The name of tahsil Phalasia was changed to Jhadol in 1953-54 and the Kelwara tahsil was named as Kumbhalgarh. The headquarters of the tahsil Lasadia were shifted to Dharwad in 1955-56³.

The district is now divided into six sub-divisions viz., Bhim, Jhadol, Rajsamand, Salumber, Udaipur (Girwa) and Vallabhnagar for administrative and revenue purposes. These sub-divisions are further sub-divided into 17 tahsils namely Bhim, Deogarh, Kotra, Jhadol, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Railnagra, Rajsamand, Kherwara, Salumber, Sarada, Girwa (H. Q. Udaipur), Gogunda, Nathdwara, Dharavad, Mavli and Vallabhnagar. Each sub-division is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer/Magistrate and each tahsil under a tahsildar. The following tahsils are also sub-divided into sub-tahsils⁴ :

S. No.	Name of Tahsil	Sub-tahsil
1.	Girwa	1. Khuwabad 2. Barapal H.Q. Udaipur
2.	Nathdwara	3. Khamnor
3.	Gogunda	4. Gogunda

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Udaipur.

2. *Census of India 1951, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District, p. (iii).*

3. Source: Collectorate, Udaipur,

4. *ibid.*

1	2	3
4. Rajsamand		5. Kunwaria Hq. Rajsamand
5. Kumbhalgarh		6. Gadbore
6. Amet		7. Sardargarh H.Q. Amet
7. Vallabhnagar		8. Bhinder
8. Dharavad		9. Lasadia
9. Kotra		10. Merpur
10. Bhim		11. Bhim

Role of the Collector

The general administration of the district is entrusted to the Collector with headquarters at Udaipur. He is the Chief Executive in the district round whom the whole district administration revolves. Because of the over riding importance of his big role as well his proximity to the people, he is considered as guardian of the people, as the ultimate point of reference and redressal of grievances in the district. Besides supervising the collection of land revenue, he maintains law and order in the area and co-ordinates the work of different departments and ensure implementation of the development schemes in the district. His important functions in various capacities are described below :

REVENUE FUNCTIONS—Collection of land revenue has been the most important responsibility of the district Collector since the creation of his office. As Collector of land revenue on behalf of the government and being the principal revenue authority in the area, he is held responsible for the collection of revenue and other dues relating to land revenue. He ensures that revenue dues are collected punctually and credited and accounted in the government treasury. For this he devotes much of his time in controlling and supervising the land records and the staff engaged in revenue collection. The revenue staff who functions under his control comprises the Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and *Patwaris*. He is empowered to appoint, promote, transfer, demote and accord punishment to subordinate revenue officials according to the rules of the government. He ensures a submission of periodical reports about the land revenue collection and dues to the Board of Revenue, Ajmer and the State Government. He works as the highest court of appeal in the district for revenue matters within the scope of the Rajasthan Land Records Act, 1952 and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.

As Land Records Officer, the Collector keeps general supervisory

control over land records, enforces obligatory residence of *Patwaris* in their respective circles, investigates and records the fluctuations in agricultural production. He recommends suspension or remission of land revenue dues to the State Government whenever failure of crop or natural calamity is reported. For effective supervision of land revenue collection work, the Collector undertakes timely tours and inspection of the area and revenue collection offices respectively. For revenue inspection work, it is obligatory for the Collector to undertake tours for 60 days and have 30 night halts outside his district headquarters in a year.

The Collector is also responsible for the collection of licence fees and taxes under various other acts in respect of Irrigation and Drainage Act, 1954; Stamps Act, 1952; Indian Arms Act, 1959; Petroleum Act, 1939; Explosives Act, 1940 etc. He also acts as an officer for Public Debt Recoveries under the Public Demand Recoveries Act, 1952.

MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS—As District Magistrate, the Collector is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is the head of the criminal administration in the district and controls the police and maintains law and order. In performing this function he is assisted by the Superintendent of Police, according to the powers conferred on him under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Police Act and other acts. He exercises control over the magistrates posted within the district and acts as an appellate authority for the orders passed by subordinate magistrates under Section 574 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.¹ The Superintendent of Police, as Chief of the police organisation, works in close association with the Collector in order to maintain law and order satisfactorily. The Superintendent of Police, assisted by Deputy Superintendent of Police, keeps the District Magistrate posted with all available information about the law and order situation in the district. The District Magistrate convenes meetings of magistrates and concerned police officers, when necessary in order to acquaint himself with the law and order situation prevailing in the area and discusses related problems. He may also visit police stations within his jurisdiction for supervision of records of crimes and disposal of cases. In his executive capacity the Collector, as a District Magistrate, issues and renews licences under the Indian Arms Act 1959, Petroleum Act, 1934 and Explosives Act 1940 etc. He also controls licensing of cinemas, other forms of public entertainment and processing of passport and visa applications. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates who are also vested with magisterial powers are likewise responsible for law and order in their own areas.

1. Since April 1974, these powers of the Collector have been abolished due to separation of judicial powers from the executive officers.

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS—Being the chief executive of the district, the Collector has vast powers. He is considered as the steward of the Government in regard to general administration in the district. He exercises general supervision in regard to the non-technical work of the district officials and can call for the assistance of any officer in the district. However, government departments located in the district function under the immediate charge of their respective heads of departments but the Collector has the powers to inspect all offices in the district and all works undertaken in the area. The Collector maintains co-ordination between various departments through meetings of the District Level Officers and exercises control over local self-government bodies with powers to intervene, if necessary. His other important executive functions include public relations, execution of government policies, rationing and food control and organising relief measures in times of emergencies like floods, famines, epidemics and natural calamity etc. For regulation of movement of food grains according to the Government directions and for distribution of controlled commodities, he is assisted by the District Supply Officer. The Collector is required to look after the issue and renewal of licences, registration of documents and rehabilitation of ex-soldiers. For performing these miscellaneous duties, he is provided with additional staff. The civil defence work and the protocol work during the visits of very important persons are also assigned to him. The Collector also functions as District Registrar. He usually delegates his powers to the Additional District Magistrate at the District headquarter and Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars at tahsil and sub-tahsil headquarters in their respective territorial jurisdictions. These officials function under the control of the District Registrar.

FUNCTIONS RELATING TO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT—The Collector is the ex-officio District Development Officer and as such he is made responsible for execution of development plans within the district. Under the Five Year Plans, planning and development activities have assumed great importance and the Collector plays a decisive role in their formulation and speedy implementation. He keeps coordination between the development departments functioning in the area and ensures that adequate technical assistance is available to village panchayats and Panchayat Samitis and that the Zila Parishad is kept fully informed of the progress of the plan schemes. For co-ordination purposes, he calls for periodical meetings of officers of different departments. Problems of mutual interest and programmes for development are discussed in such meetings.

The District Development Officer is required to attend meetings of the Zila Parishad with a view to ensuring co-ordination between the local bodies. He attends the meetings but does not enjoy the right of

vote. He is assisted in his developmental responsibilities by a Deputy District Development Officer who is also ex-officio Secretary to the Zila Parishad. The Collector serves as a link between the Zila Parishad and the State Government. He also ensures that the amount advanced to Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishad is properly spent and accounted for.

TREASURY AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONS—The Collector functions as an officer overall in charge of the District Treasury at Udaipur and is responsible for its general administration for accounting of all moneys received and paid, for the safe custody of all valuables kept therein, and for submission of treasury returns to the Accountant General and to the State Government from time to time. For day-to-day working of the treasury, a Treasury Officer is posted in the district who functions under the Collector. The Treasury Officer is assisted by Sub-Treasury Officers stationed at each tahsil. These posts are held by the respective Tahsildars in addition to their own revenue duties. The Sub-Treasury Officers are responsible to the Treasury Officer so far as fiscal matters are concerned. The Collector, Udaipur recovers loan advanced during the pre-merger period from the *Sarkari Dukan* (a loan advancing agency of the former Udaipur State).

FUNCTIONS REGARDING ELECTIONS—The Collector also acts as the District Election Officer. He is responsible in this capacity for preparation, publication and revision of the electoral rolls of Udaipur district. In the capacity of District Election Officer he functions under the Chief Electoral Officer of the State Government and organises election machinery at the time of Parliamentary, Assembly and local level elections which include elections to Municipalities, Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. Petitions arising from the local level elections are filed with him.

Thus, the Collector being at the apex of the district administration is the chief representative of the government in the district. Through passage of time and tradition, his office has become so important that it is difficult to imagine of any activity of the government in the district with which he is not associated in some way. The introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in 1959 has rather added new dimensions to his office. The State Government may entrust him with any special work whenever an exigency arises. The Collector, Udaipur has been made responsible for settling disputes regarding territorial limits between the Rajasthan and Gujarat States. He acts as Chairman of the Urban Improvement Trust, Udaipur, as member of the Management Board of Nathdwara temple and as Chairman of the Small Farmers Development Authority and Sports Council.

The office of the Collector is known as the Collectorate and is the main seat of district administration. In keeping with the multifarious nature of duties of the Collector the work of the Collectorate has been divided into a number of sections for the efficient conduct of administrative work. These are : Establishment, General, Revenue, District Revenue Accounts, Accounts, Judicial, Civil Supplies, Development and Panchayat, Public Debt Recoveries, Record, Store, Lower and Middle Income Group Housing, Jagir, Elections, Civil Defence, Land Records, Relief, Rehabilitation and District Pool etc. The functions allotted to these sections are prescribed in the District Manual. The strength of the staff of the Collectorate comprises one office Superintendent, two district revenue accountants, one *Sadar Kanungo*, one assistant *Sadar Kanungo*, five *Patwaris*, one stenographer, six accounts clerks, 13 upper division clerks, 25 lower division clerks, a few class four employees, one overseer, one accountant, relief section and one Assistant Accounts Officer, relief works.

To perform his responsibilities as Collector and District Magistrate, the Collector is assisted by one Additional Collector and District Magistrate, one Additional District Development Officer, one Deputy Collector (Jagir), one City Magistrate, one Municipal Magistrate all headquartered at Udaipur and six Sub-Divisional Magistrates/Officers headquartered at Udaipur, Rajsamand, Bhim, Vallabhnagar, Salumber and Jhadol. The Magistrates are vested with executive magisterial powers and function within the purview of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973. In revenue matters, the Sub-Divisional Officers have the powers of an Assistant Collector and discharge their responsibilities and duties as defined in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. As a matter of fact these officers are miniature Collectors in their respective jurisdictions and exercise both revenue and magisterial powers and carry out executive functions assigned under the District Manual. They work under the Collector in close association with him and relieve him of part of his arduous burden of work. The Sub-Divisional Officers are assisted by tahsildars who are also vested with magisterial powers. They function as executive officers within the scope of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956, and the Land Records Manual. The Tahsildars collect land revenue, *taccavi* cesses and other government dues in their respective jurisdictions. They supervise the land records work in their tahsils and see that the *patwaris* and land revenue inspectors carry out their work properly. Tahsildars also function as Sub-Treasury Officers in addition to their own revenue duties. They are responsible to the District Treasury Officer so far as fiscal matters are

concerned. There are in all 17 tahsildars and one Leave Reserve Tahsildar in the district. The *Naib-Tahsildars* who are 17 in number assist them by supervising the work of office-Kanungo, revenue inspectors and *Patwaris*. However, the main task of Tahsildars and *Naib-Tahsildars* is to assist the Sub-Divisional Officers in revenue matters. Inspection work is performed by *Girdawars* and office-Kanungo who number 47 and 17 respectively in the district. The *patwari* forms the lowest rung of the hierarchial ladder of the district administration. The actual land revenue collection work is performed at his level. *Patwaris* maintain all the registers of land records and report any untoward happening in their *Patwar Halkas* to their higher authorities. They also maintain a census register of men and cattle in their *Halkas*. *Patwaris* also perform duties during elections and recover levy, irrigation dues and Panchayat Samiti loans. They are paid some percentage of money from loans realised by them. The total strength of *Patwaris* in the district is 581.

For purposes of land revenue administration, the district is divided into a number of inspection circles or *Girdawar* circles and *Patwar Halkas* and their locations and number are given in the Chapter on 'Revenue Administration.' Inspection circles and *Patwar Halkas* are jurisdictionally covered by revenue inspectors and *Patwaris* respectively.

The Police Department and the District Judicial Courts also play an important role in the district administration. The Superintendent of Police, headquartered at Udaipur assisted by two Additional Superintendents of Police, is responsible for prevention of crime and maintenance of law and order in the area in close association with District Magistrate. A detailed account of the working and administrative set-up of the Police Department in Udaipur District is given in the Chapter on 'Law and Order and Justice'. The District and Sessions Judge, Udaipur is at the top of the Judicial hierarchy in the district. His jurisdiction extends over Udaipur and Dungarpur Districts. Besides, there are courts of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Udaipur and the Civil Judge Court. Other functionaries include the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Udaipur, Munsif and Judicial Magistrate, Udaipur, Additional Munsif and Judicial Magistrates at Nathdwara, Rajsamand, Salumber, Kanore, Bhim, Mavli and the Additional Munsif and Judicial Magistrate, Rajsamand. The judicial set up and its working has been described in detail in the chapter on "Law and Order and Justice." Other Officers in the horizontal line of administration include the district level officers of the agriculture, animal husbandry, industries, co-operatives, forest, public works department, social welfare, education, irrigation, medical and public health, *ayurved*, family planning, soil conservation, commercial taxes, excise, settlement,

employment, public relations, labour and economics and statistics departments. The officers of these departments are also important functionaries in the district since the adoption of the concept of socialist and welfare state. In recent years the importance of these departments has further increased on account of various development projects being undertaken in their respective fields. A list of district level officers of the State Government headquartered in Udaipur district is given below :

1. District and Sessions Judge, Udaipur.
2. Additional District Magistrate, Udaipur
3. Superintendent of Police, Udaipur.
4. Additional District Development Officer, Udaipur.
5. District Public Relations Officer, Udaipur.
6. District Excise Officer, Udaipur.
7. Mining Engineer, Udaipur.
8. District Agriculture Officer, Udaipur.
9. District Cotton Officer, Udaipur.
10. District Soil Conservation Officer, Udaipur.
11. Inspector of Schools, Udaipur.
12. Deputy Inspectress of Girls Schools, Udaipur.
13. Commercial Taxes Officer, Udaipur.
14. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Udaipur.
15. District Medical and Public Health Officer, Udaipur.
16. District Family Planning Officer, Udaipur.
17. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Udaipur.
18. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Udaipur.
19. Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Udaipur.
20. District Ayurved Officer, Udaipur.
21. Settlement Officer, Udaipur.
22. District Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.
23. District Nutrition Officer, Udaipur.
24. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Department, Udaipur.
25. Engineer, Housing Board, Udaipur.
26. Project Officer, Small Farmers Development Authority, Udaipur.
27. District Statistical Officer, Udaipur.
28. Field Evaluation Officer, Udaipur.

In addition to the above State Government Officers, a few officers of the Government of India posted in the district are as given below :

1. The Superintendent, Central Excise, Udaipur.
2. The Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Udaipur Range, Udaipur.
3. The Income Tax Officers, Udaipur, Ward A & B.

4. The Field Publicity Officer, Udaipur.
5. The Assistant Accounts Officer, Udaipur.
6. The Regional Assistant Director, National Savings Scheme, Udaipur.
7. The District Organiser, National Sample Survey, Udaipur.
8. Principal, Zonal Training School, Western Railway, Udaipur.
9. Aerodrome Officer, Civil Aerodrome, Udaipur.
10. Assistant Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Extension Centre, Udaipur.
11. District Savings Officer, National Savings, Udaipur.
12. Executive Engineer, Central Public Works Department, Udaipur, Central Division, Udaipur.
13. The Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Telegraph Engineering Division, Udaipur.
14. Assistant Central Intelligence Officer, Udaipur.
15. Superintendent of Post Offices, Udaipur.
16. Sub-Divisional Officer, Phones, Udaipur.
17. The Station Master, Western Railway, Udaipur.

The above mentioned officers work under the control and supervision of the higher authorities of their respective departments.

Besides, there are also some semi-government and corporation officers headquartered in the district. The list of such officers is given below :

1. General Superintendent, Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur.
2. Station Manager, Indian Air Lines, Udaipur.
3. Officer-in-charge, National Seeds Corporation, Sub-Unit, Udaipur.
4. Officer-in-charge Pilot Milk Scheme, University of Udaipur, Udaipur.
5. Sub-Divisional Manager, Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation, Udaipur.
6. Secretary, Urban Improvement Trust, Udaipur.
7. Commissioner, Municipal Council, Udaipur.
8. Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Udaipur.
9. District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Udaipur.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of land revenue assessment and management

The territories comprising the present district of Udaipur were formerly included in the princely State of Mewar and therefore the past history of land revenue assessment and management is the same as that of erstwhile Mewar.

When the present district came into existence after the formation of Rajasthan, it was estimated that only about one-fourth of the land in the district was *khalsa*¹ and the remaining belonged to jagir, *bhum* and *muafi* tenures. Describing the principal land tenures in the State, Major K.D. Erskine remarked² that if the territory be divided into 13½ parts, seven would be jagir or *bhum*, three *sasan* and the rest *khalsa*. It would thus appear that most of the land was non-*khalsa*.

It would be useful to describe in some detail the various tenures.

JAGIR³—Lands held on condition of military service or as grants in recognition of service of a civil or political nature or as a mark of personal favour of the chief, were termed jagir lands. The holders of jagirs were called jagirdars. They could be divided into two classes, namely (i) Rajputs and (ii) others, such as Mahajans, Kayasthas etc.

The Rajput jagirdars, save a few, paid to the State a fixed annual tribute known as *Chhatund* since it was supposed to be one-sixth of the yearly revenue of their jagirs. They also rendered service for a certain period in a year with their contingents. They all paid *nazrana* on the succession of a ruler to the throne and on certain other occasions. Most of them also paid a fee called *kaid* when they themselves succeeded to their estates. It is significant that the jagir was granted only for the life time of the holder on whose death the land immediately became *khalsa* i.e. reverted to the State and remained so until it was again conferred by the

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Udaipur, Pt. I.* Bikaner, (1954); p. xxii.

2. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, p. 71.

3. *ibid.*

ruler upon his son or successor and a fresh *patta* or lease was given. The jagir was ordinarily not confiscated except for grave misdemeanour.

Jagirdars other than the Rajputs did not pay the tribute mentioned above but they served the ruler when called upon and paid *nazarana* etc.

If a jagirdar, Rajput or non-Rajput, had no son, he could adopt one only with the approval of the ruler.

BHUM¹—There were two groups of people holding land on this tenure. One was the petty chieftain (*bhumat*) of the Kherwara and Kotra districts who paid a small tribute to the ruler and was liable to be called upon for local service. The other was *bhumia* of other parts of Mewar who paid a nominal quit-rent known as *Bhum-barar* and performed such services as watch and ward of the villages, guarding roads, escorting treasures etc.

SASAN²—Land on *sasan* or *muafi* tenure was granted to Brahmans, Gosains and other priestly classes as well as to Charans and Bhats. The holders did not pay tribute nor render service save in the case of those who held *chakrana* lands. However, miscellaneous taxes were sometimes charged on them.

No land held on any of the three tenures, namely, jagir, *bhum* and *sasan*, could be sold though mortgages were not uncommon.

KHALSA³—*Khalsa* or crown lands were directly under the State and the tenure in such lands was *ryotwari*. The cultivator generally remained undisturbed in his possession so long as he paid the land revenue (*bhog* or *hasil*). There were two types of this tenure, namely, *pakka* or *bapoti* and *Kachcha*. The holders on the former tenure enjoyed the rights of mortgage and sale and an indestructible title to the land as long as he paid the revenue. Even if ejected for non-payment or driven away by misfortune or losses he could return to the land and could enjoy his rights of inheritance on the land on payment of the arrears of the revenue due from him. Under the *kachcha* tenure the occupier was little better than a tenant at will; the land was simply leased to him for cultivation and could be resumed at any time.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM⁴—In olden days the land revenue was usually realised in kind. The share of the State varied not only in each

1. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, pp. 71-72.

2. *ibid.*, p. 72.

3. *ibid.*, p. 72.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 72-73.

district but in nearly every village and for almost every crop and was different for different castes. The largest proportion was charged from the agriculturists by profession while other classes like Brahmans, Rajputs, Mahajans and sometimes Nais, Telis and others were favoured. The amount generally charged by the State varied from one-fourth to one-half of the produce, the latter being most common and it was realised either by *batai* (an actual division of the produce) or by the *Kankut Kanta* (division based on conjectural estimate of the crop on the ground) method. In addition an impost called *serana* and a money cess called *barar* were also exacted.

Cash rents were charged¹ on valuable crops such as sugar-cane, cotton, hemp and vegetables in the *kharif* and poppy and tobacco in the *rabi* seasons.

Beginning of Regular Settlements

Since there was no regular settlement, the State revenue was entirely dependent² upon the crops grown, the area under cultivation and the vagaries of seasons. A remedy was attempted by resorting to the system of farming entire districts for fixed annual sums but the lessees were mostly State officials, rarely men of wealth and responsibility, and the ryot was more than ever liable to oppression and exaction. The farmer used to take advantage of his opportunities. In some parts, summary settlements were effected for short terms with the heads of the villages but they either failed or were not renewed. The advantages of a regular settlement were discussed from time to time and in 1871-72 an effort was made to carry through such settlement. The cultivated area of the villages was roughly measured and soils were classified. An average of the actual collections in each village for the previous ten years was in most cases adopted as the revenue demand and summary rates were fixed for each class of soil. The arrangement was introduced in various districts for terms ranging from three to ten years but soon after the plan collapsed and from the year 1875-76, the old system was restored.

First Settlement

But the importance of a regular settlement³ was not lost sight of and in 1879, the services of Mr. A. Wingate of the Bombay Civil Service were secured. Preliminary operations were completed in 1884 and the settlement was introduced for a term of twenty years between 1885 and 1893 in the *Zilas* of Bhilwara, Chittaur, Chhoti Sadri, Jahazpur, Kapasan,

1. Erskine, K.D. : *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, Ajmer (1908), p. 72.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 72.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 73.

Mandalgarh, Rasmi and Sahran, the parganas of Hurra and Rajnagar and two tahsils of the Girwa district. The revenue was assessed according to the class and value of the soil. The rates varied from 1½ annas per acre of the worst land to Rs. 15 per acre of the best irrigated land. The following statement gives the highest and lowest rates¹ per acre for different kinds of soil fixed by this settlement:

Class of soil	(Rs. and annas)	
	Rates	
	Highest	Lowest
1. Kali		
(a) irrigated	15-0-0	3-0-0
(b) unirrigated	6-0-0	0-6-0
2. Bhuri		
(a) irrigated	12-0-0	1-8-0
(b) unirrigated	4-8-0	0-3-0
3. Retri		
(a) irrigated	9-0-0	0-9-0
(b) unirrigated	0-15-0	0-1½-0
4. Rati		
(a) irrigated	7-8-0	1-14-0
(b) unirrigated	2-4-0	0-1½-0

In those districts which were not settled, the revenue was realised according to the *batai* system mentioned earlier. At places the *bighori* system was also in vogue for crops like poppy, cotton and sugarcane. In this system a money rate per bigha was charged which varied with the crop sown and the nature of the soil. For poppy the rate per acre varied from Rs. 3 to 12; for cotton from Rs. 1.12 to Rs. 7.50 and for sugarcane from Rs. 6.75 to Rs. 22.50, all in British currency.

Revision Settlements

Although the term of settlement mentioned above was for 20 years, it was not before 1917 that the next settlement was taken up. As has been mentioned earlier, the first settlement was not carried out throughout the entire State but only in some districts. Now steps were taken to introduce the operations in some other districts also. The following

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 73.

statement¹ shows the number of *khalsa* and non-*khalsa* villages settled (tahsilwise), year and term of settlement.

Name of tahsil	No. of villages settled			Year of settlement	Term
	<i>khalsa</i>	non- <i>khalsa</i>	Total		
1. Girwa	63	167	230	Between v.s. 1988 & 2011 (c. 1931 & 1954 A.D.)	25 years except 20 years for 38 villages and 19 years for 23 villages.
2. Nathdwara	31	171	202	Between v.s. 1984 & 2010 (c. 1927 and 1953 A.D.)	25 years except 18 years for 6 villages and 21 years for 48 villages.
3. Sarada	90	69	159	Between v.s. 1991 & 2012 (c. 1934 and 1955 A.D.)	25 years except 24 years for 5 villages and 20 years for 68 villages.
4. Salumbar	25	196	221	Between v.s. 1991 & 2011 (c. 1934 and 1954 A.D.)	25 years except 20 years in case of 77 villages.
5. Kherwara	28	206	234	Between v.s. 1886 & 2013 (c. 1929 and 1956 A.D.)	25 years except 20 years for 48 villages and 15 years for 162 villages.
6. Vallabhnagar	16	246	262	Between v.s. 1983 & 2012 (c. 1926 and 1955 A.D.)	25 years except 18 years for 117 villages.
7. Dhariyawad	23	225	248	Between v.s. 1987 & 2016 (c. 1930 and 1959 A.D.)	25 years except 24 years for 32 villages and 20 years for 93 villages and 15 years for 3 villages.

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Mavli	30	113	143	Between v.s. 1984 & 2010 (c. 1927 and 1953 A.D.)	25 years except 21 years for 30 villages.
9. Phalasia	18	241	259	Between v.s. 1993 & 2011 (c. 1936 and 1954 A.D.)	25 years except 19 years for 225 villages.
10. Kotra	—	304	304	v.s. 2012 (c. 1955 A.D.)	20 years.
11. Gogunda	21	125	146	Between v.s. 1988 & 2011 (c. 1931 and 1954 A.D.)	25 years except 20 years for 41 villages and 18 years for one village and 16 years for 13 villages.
12. Rajsamand	37	106	143	Between v.s. 1984 & 2010 (c. 1927 and 1953 A.D.)	25 years except 20 years for 29 villages.
13. Railmagra	43	50	93	Between v.s. 1981 & 2010 (c. 1924 and 1953 A.D.)	25 years except 20 years for 27 villages.
14. Amet	16	122	138	Between v.s. 1982 & 2009 (c. 1925 and 1952 A.D.)	25 years except 23 years for 28 villages.
15. Kumbhalgarh	64	93	157	Between v.s. 1987 & 2008 (c. 1930 and 1951 A.D.)	25 years except 23 years for 46 villages and 24 years for 4 villages.
16. Bhim	94	—	94	v.s. 1974 (c. 1927 A.D.)	30 years.
17. Deogarh	130	—	130	Between v.s. 1998 & 2008 (c. 1941 and 1951 A.D.)	25 years except 22 years for 42 villages.

It will appear from this that although the operations were started during the princely regime these continued in some of the tahsils even after the formation of Rajasthan. The rent rates evolved at these operations are given in Appendix I (a to r).

A further revision was carried out in some villages of the district which affected the following ten tahsils¹ :

Tahsil	No. of villages			Year	Term
	<i>Khalsa</i>	<i>non-khalsa</i>	Total		
1. Girwa	—	2	2	v.s. 2008 (c. 1950 A.D.)	25 years.
2. Nathdwara	13	—	13	Between v.s. 2005 & 2010 (c. 1948 and 1953 A.D.)	25 years for 6 villages and 21 years for 7 villages.
3. Kherwara	—	2	2	v.s. 2013 (c. 1956 A.D.)	15 years.
4. Vallabhnagar	12	4	16	v.s. 2012 (c. 1955 A.D.)	18 yrs.
5. Mavli	—	2	2	v.s. 2015 (c. 1958 A.D.)	16 years.
6. Gogunda	20	4	24	v.s. 2007 (c. 1950 A.D.)	20 years.
7. Rajsamand	1	—	1	v.s. 2010 (c. 1953 A.D.)	20 years.
8. Amet	1	—	1	v.s. 2008 (c. 1951 A.D.)	23 years
9. Kumbhalgarh	61	9	70	Between v.s. 2005 & 2008 (c. 1948 and 1951 A.D.)	26 years for 66 villages, 24 years for 2 villages and 23 years for 2 villages.
10. Bhim	94	—	94	v.s. 2004 (c. 1947 A.D.)	30 years.

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

Present system of Survey, Assessment and Collection of Land Revenue

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder now govern the land settlement operations and collection of land revenue. The Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is in charge of all matters relating to the settlement while the Director of Land Records is responsible for all matters connected with survey, preparation, revision and maintenance of land records. The Collector is the Land Records Officer in the district.

When settlement operations are taken up in a particular area, the area is first surveyed. Government's intention of such a survey is notified in the official gazette and thereafter all map corrections are carried out on the last survey sheets. Records are then prepared¹ denoting, (a) all permanent routes and paths, (b) topographical features, (c) *khassra* (field book), (d) estate holders in the area specifying the nature and extent of their interest as well as of their co-sharers, (e) persons cultivating or holding or occupying land in the area, specifying the nature and class of tenure and other relevant particulars, (f) persons holding land free of rent or revenue, (g) boundary pillars, (h) rights in wells and tanks, (i) rights in irrigation, if any, from other sources and (j) census of dead stock, livestock and population. The interested party can see all these records, free of cost, on application in writing.

The Settlement Officer who conducts the operations, tours the area and prepares exhaustive notes on the physical and economic character of the area including rainfall, changes in population, means of communications, agricultural labour and wages etc., changes in cultivating tenures, changes in the rents of various classes of tenants etc. He studies thoroughly the existing rent-rate or assessment reports of the area. He then submits proposals to the Settlement Commissioner regarding the (a) changes in assessment circles, (b) changes in soil classification, (c) period of years which would form the basis of produce estimates and (d) commutation prices.

The soil is classified as irrigated (*chahi, nehri, talabi, talabi peta, kachhar, khatli, barani, barsati, mal*) and dry cultivated (*parat, banjar, bir*) and dry unculturable (*ghair mumkin*). Further sub-divisions of these soils may be done according to depth, consistency and productivity. However, the most common class of soil, as far as possible, is taken as class I and other classes are defined in terms of this class.

The Settlement Officer then evolves suitable rent rates for each

1. Source : The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956).

class of soil in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. In arriving at the fair and equitable rent-rates, the following points are kept in view (a) collection from rents and cesses during the twenty-years preceding the settlement excluding abnormal years, (b) the average of prices of agricultural produce prevailing during the same period, (c) nature of crops grown and average quality of produce, (d) value of such produce at the average price referred to in (b) above, (e) expenses of cultivation and the cost to the cultivator of maintaining himself and his family, (f) area of land kept fallow each year out of each holding, rotation followed and the period of rest, (g) frequency of remission, suspensions and short collections, (h) rent-rates of the last settlement, if any, and the share of produce and commutation prices at which such rates were evolved and (i) rent-rates if any, sanctioned for similar classes of soil in adjoining areas.

The term of every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act (1956) is for a period of twenty years. In exceptional cases, the government may, however, increase or reduce the term. Details of revision settlements¹ carried out in recent years according to these rules are given below :

Tahsil	No. of villages	Year of settlement	Term of settlement
1. Railmagra	94	1965-66 A.D.	20 years
2. Rajsamand	145	1966-67 A.D.	20 years
3. Mavli	141	1966-67 A.D.	20 years
4. Nathdwara	200	1966-67 A.D.	20 years

For the collection of land revenue and preparation and maintenance of annual register (*jamabandi*) as well as for inspection of crops, the district is divided into *girdawar* (inspection) circles and each *girdawar* circles into *patwar halkas* (or the jurisdiction of a *patwari*). At the district headquarters there is a *Sadar Kanungo* or the chief land records inspector to inspect and supervise the work of the *girdawars*, *kanungos* and *patwaris*. He is incharge of the Land Records Section in the Collectorate. There are 47 *girdawars* (inspectors) and 586 *patwaris* in the district who assist in the revenue collection. The district is, for revenue purposes, divided into six sub-divisions and 17 tahsils, the former under Sub-Divisional Officers and the latter under tahsildars. There are thus six Sub-Divisional Officers and 17 tahsildars assisted by 15 naib-tahsildars. The district is further

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

divided into 47 *girdawar* circles and 506 *patwar halkas*, the tahsil-wise distribution of which is given below¹ :

Name of Sub-division	Name of tahsil	Number of	
		<i>Girdawar</i> circle	<i>Patwar Halkas</i>
1. Girwa H/Qtr. at Udaipur	Girwa	4	40
	Gogunda	2	30
	Nathdwara	4	40
2. Rajsamand	Rajsamand	2	30
	Railmagra	3	20
	Kumbhalgarh	3	35
	Amet	3	18
3. Bhim	Bhim	2	26
	Deogarh	2	20
4. Vallabhnagar	Vallabhnagar	5	43
	Mavli	3	32
	Dhariyawad	2	21
5. Salumbar	Salumbar	3	32
	Sarada	2	30
	Kherwara	3	36
6. Jhadol	Jhadol	2	26
	Kotra	2	27
6	17	47	506

Figures of demand and collection of land revenue in recent years are given in Appendix II. It is apparent from the figures given there that realisation of land revenue has never been cent per cent and the demand has been fluctuating during all these years.

LAND REFORMS

It has been mentioned earlier that land was held on various types of tenures. In *Khalsa* lands i.e. lands which were directly managed by the

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Udaipur.

State, the system of ryotwari prevailed, that is, the cultivator paid revenue direct to the State. Non-*Khalsa* lands were managed by the holders of such tenures and the cultivators had to pay revenue to their feudal lords.

A number of cesses were realized along with the revenue from the cultivators. For example¹, *Serana* impost was exacted from the cultivators, the rate of which varied from one seer to ten seers per maund. A money cess called *Barar* was often levied, the amount of which varied according to the capability of the village to pay or the forbearance of the revenue officials to exact it. Excessive exactions of cesses led to agrarian uprisings at some places like Bijolia and Begun in the State.

The State occasionally advanced² money to agriculturists to enable them to construct or improve wells and tanks and to purchase seed and cattle. The loans were advanced either free of interest or at a rate of 6 per cent per annum. However, the monopoly of supplying money to the cultivators, as a rule, was in the hands of the *Bohras* or professional money lenders. The agriculturists were, generally speaking, in debt partly due to their own extravagance and improvidence and partly to the grasping habits of the *Bohras* and partly to a series of indifferent seasons.

After the formation of Rajasthan, several progressive enactments have been put through by the government to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators. In order to protect tenants from arbitrary ejection, the Rajasthan Protection of Tenants Ordinance was promulgated in 1949. This was repealed by the Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955 which defines various classes of tenants, their rights, payment of rents and the conditions under which tenants can be ejected etc. This Act has undergone several modifications. The other important enactments promulgated and enforced by the government are : the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act (1952), Rajasthan Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act (1954), Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Act (1956), Rajasthan Land Revenue Act (1956) and the Discontinuation of Cesses Act (1959).

It has been mentioned earlier that most of the area of the district was non-*khalsa* and was held on various tenures of jagir, *bhum*, *muafi* etc. This situation created many anomalies and difficulties in the assessment and collection of land revenue. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act (1952) provided for the resumption of jagir lands, their assessment to land revenue, grant of *khatedari* rights to tenants in jagir areas and payment of compensation to the jagirdars for the

1. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, p. 72.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 45-46.

resumed jagirs. In pursuance of the rules framed under this Act, jagirs were resumed by the government. The number of jagirdars and amount of interim compensation paid to them in this district (1956-57 to 1962-63) are given in the following table¹ :

Year	No. of Jagirdars to whom compensation paid	Amount paid (Rs. '000)
1956-57	1,030	1,081
1957-58	821	1,472
1958-59	100	126
1959-60	53	199
1960-61	4,000	921
1961-62	6,000	1,818
1962-63	5,000	1,103

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act (1956) defines the powers and duties of revenue courts and revenue offices, lays down the survey, preparation and maintenance of land records for settlement of land disputes and collection of land revenue. The Agricultural Utilisation Act (1954) which came into force in 1958 provides for the utilisation of uncultivated agricultural lands and for regulating the cultivation of specified crops. The Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Act (1956) consolidates and amends laws relating to lending of money by the State Government for agricultural purposes. This also mentions the various items for which loans can be given and defines the terms and conditions thereof. The Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act (1959) has abolished with certain exceptions, various cesses which were collected with the land revenue in the past.

Consolidation of Land Holdings

In order to facilitate agricultural operations and increase productivity, the Rajasthan Land Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act (1954) was brought into force. This Act aims at bringing together scattered agricultural holdings of tenants in a compact block. However, consolidation work has not been taken up in the district².

Bhoodan

The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board was created under the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act (1954) to which voluntary gifts of land could be made for distribution to the landless or needy persons or for use

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years.

2. Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

for community purposes. The headquarters of the Board are at Jaipur. Till 1973-74, a total of 5939 acres of land was donated¹ of which 1817 acres of land were distributed. The remaining land could not be distributed for various reasons like unsuitability for cultivation or ownership being in dispute.

Revenue Cases

Revenue cases can be instituted in the various revenue courts like the courts of the tahsildar, the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Collector as defined in the revenue codes. Appendix III gives the number of such cases instituted and disposed of by the revenue courts of the district in recent years.

Agricultural Labour

The 1961 Census records the number of the agricultural labourers as 13414 (6902 male and 6512 female). This increased to 37282 (23200 male and 14082 female) according to the 1971 Census. The rates of their daily wages have slightly gone up since 1960-61 and vary from place to place in the district depending on local conditions, as will be evident from the following statement² for some of the tahsils.

Tahsil	(Rs.)								
	1960-61			1970-71			1973-74		
	Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Railmagra	2.00	1.50	1.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.50
Salumbar	1.00	0.62	0.62	2.00	1.50	1.50	3.00	2.00	1.50
Mavli	1.50	1.25	1.00	2.25	1.75	1.50	3.00	2.50	2.00
Deogarh	2.00	1.50	1.00	3.00	2.50	1.50	4.00	3.50	2.00
Kotra	2.00	1.50	1.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	3.00	2.50	1.75

The daily wages also differ for different agricultural operations, such as ploughing, weeding and harvesting.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

Besides land revenue, the main sources³ of income of the erstwhile Mewar State of, which the present district formed a part, were: customs, payments received from the Government of India under salt agreement, receipt from railways, tribute from the jagirdars and court fees and fines.

At present the main sources from which income is derived are described as follows:

1. Source : Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board, Jaipur.
2. Source : Offices of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.
3. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 68.

STATE TAXES

EXCISE & COMMERCIAL TAXES—Before 1964, the Excise and Taxation Department was responsible for the realisation of excise, entertainment tax, sales tax, passenger and goods tax etc. But the department was bifurcated during that year into, (a) Excise and, (b) Commercial Taxes. The former was entrusted to realise excise while the latter department was made responsible for assessment and collection of sales tax, passenger and goods tax, entertainment tax and electricity duty.

The rules made under the Rajasthan Excise Act (1950) provide for the imposition of excise duty on several articles like country spirit, Indian made foreign spirit, imported spirit, imported beer, wine, Indian beer, poppy heads, opium, *Bhang* etc. To enforce the law, a District Excise Officer is posted at Udaipur whose jurisdiction extends¹ to the two districts of Udaipur and Chittaurgarh and who is under the control of the Commissioner of Excise for Rajasthan, headquartered at Udaipur. The District Excise Officer is assisted in his work by Assistant Excise Officers (3), Inspectors (13), Assistant Public Prosecutors (2) and necessary ministerial and class IV employees.

For the purpose of administration, the district is divided into circles, the Inspectors keep a watch on excisable goods and commodities, inspect shops periodically so that the licensees do not indulge in malpractices. They also stop illicit distillation and ensure that the liquor of all varieties is available in adequate quantities in warehouses. They also make periodical inspection of the distillery at Udaipur.

The work of assessment and collection of the commercial taxes is looked after by the offices of the Commercial Taxes Officer. For administrative purposes, the commercial tax jurisdiction is divided into three circles, namely, circle A, circle B and Commercial Taxes Officer Beawar (Ajmer District).

The Commercial Taxes Officer, Circle A, has jurisdiction over Udaipur city only while the Commercial Taxes Officer Circle B, has jurisdiction over two districts, Dungarpur and Udaipur, excluding Udaipur City and the area covered by Bhim tahsil of Udaipur district. The Commercial Taxes Officer Beawar is responsible for assessment and realisation of taxes from Bhim tahsil. They are assisted by Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers and Inspectors and the necessary complement of ministerial and class IV staff.

A brief description of various taxes which the Commercial Taxes Officers are responsible for assessment and collection, is given as follows:

1. Source : Office of the Excise Commissioner, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

RAJASTHAN PASSENGER & GOODS TAX—This is charged on passengers travelling in public transport vehicles and is also levied on goods transported by public goods carriers. The staff of the department is, therefore, authorised to check all public motor vehicles carrying passengers and goods and to plug evasion. The rates of tax charged on the value of the fare or freight charges depend on the type of the roads on which the vehicles ply. For auto-rickshaws and other three-wheelers, this tax is charged in a lump-sum. Public transport vehicles are taxed according to their loading capacity and the area of their operation.

SALES TAX—This is levied on certain specified articles at a rate fixed by the Government from time to time. The articles specified range from gold and silver bullion to cereals and pulses, and the rates also vary largely.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX—All public entertainments are subject to taxation unless they are exempted by specific orders of the government. The tax is imposed on the value of the tickets for admission to the shows. It is further enhanced according to the capacity of the hall or the theatre and its upper limit is regulated in proportion to the local population.

The revenue collected by these two departments in recent years is given in the following statement² :

Year	Excise	Sales Tax	(Rs. in thousand)	
			Entertain- ment tax	Passenger & Goods tax
1956-57	2334	1418	—	—
1957-58	2061	1988	—	—
1958-59	2274	1208	—	—
1959-60	2711	1332	—	—
1960-61	2871	1511	—	—
1961-62	2973	2019	—	—
1962-63	3464	2938	—	—
1963-64	3845	4455	322	1389
1964-65	3993	4866	342	1416
1965-66	N.R.	5393	388	1449
1966-67	5238	7028	396	1681
1967-68	5077	6665	487	1985
1968-69	5504	8486	572	2289
1969-70	4981	9527	734	2822

1. Source : Office of the Commercial Taxes Officer, Circle B, Udaipur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years.

1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	5214	12396	873	3296
1971-72	5206	17214	961	4098
1972-73	8456	21019	1162	5251

Registration

The work of registration of vehicles is done by the Transport Section of the Collectorate.¹ All new auto-vehicles plying in the district are to be registered before these are brought on the road. The following table shows the number of vehicles registered in recent years in the district and the fees realised therefrom² :

Year	No. of vehicles registered	Registration fees realised (Rs.)
1961	210	310
1962	268	212
1963	141	207
1964	181	200
1965	287	312
1966	396	612
1967	331	712
1968	183	210
1969	947	912
1970	638	1000
1971	624	999
1972	405	888
1973-74	1965	4550

Stamps

Judicial and non-judicial stamp papers are issued by the District Treasury and 16 sub-treasuries to various authorised stamp vendors for sale in the district and to whom commission at stipulated rates is given. The rates at present are as follows: at the District headquarters on non-judicial stamp it is 3.10 per cent and on judicial stamp, it is 1.55 per cent. At sub-treasuries it is 6.25 per cent. The following table³ gives the revenue earned by the government from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps and papers.

1. Recently this work has been transferred to the Regional Transport Officer, Udaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Udaipur.
3. Source : Office of the Treasury Officer, Udaipur.

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Non-Judicial	Judicial	Pie-paper
1960-61	217	353	5
1961-62	427	381	4
1962-63	471	276	4
1963-64	618	291	5
1964-65	676	280	6
1965-66	691	334	5
1966-67	684	353	11
1967-68	872	537	12
1968-69	874	353	8
1969-70	1082	342	7
1970-71	1150	1782	7
1971-72	1266	400	7
1972-73	1512	451	8
1973-74	1511	456	6

CENTRAL TAXES

Central excise duty is levied on various commodities like tobacco, electric wires and cables, cotton fabrics, powerlooms, cement, chinaware, copper and copper alloys, cotton yarn, paint and varnish, acids, fertilisers, zinc etc. Since 1970, an office of the Superintendent of Central Excise and Customs has been functioning in the district, headquartered at Udaipur. He is assisted in his work at headquarters by four Inspectors who are responsible for collection of excise and detection of its evasion, whose jurisdiction extends to the local tobacco wares, Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Debari, and rural areas of the tahsils of Girwa, Salumbar, Jhadol, Kotra, Gogunda, Kherwara, Dhariyawad, Sarada (all in Udaipur district), Aspur, Sagwara and Dungarpur (all in Dungarpur district). Other inspectors are posted at Mavli (for Mavli and Vallabhnagar tahsil), Nathdwara (for Nathdwara, Rajsamand and Railmagra tahsils), Deogarh (for Amet, Kumbhalgarh and part of Deogarh tahsil) and Bhim (for Bhim and parts of Deogarh tahsil). It is worthy of note that the revenue from this source has gone up considerably during the last five years, as will be evident from Appendix IV which gives commodity-wise income from this source since 1969-70,

Income Tax

Income tax, wealth tax and gift tax form another source of central revenue. The office of the Income Tax Officer who is responsible for assessment of these taxes, was initially set up in the district in 1950-51. At present there are four Income Tax Officers assisted by four inspectors and other ministerial staff. Their jurisdiction extends to Udaipur and Dungarpur districts. The appeals against the decisions of these officers lie with the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Udaipur Range headquartered at Udaipur. The following statement gives the amount of revenue derived from these sources from Udaipur circle in recent years: -

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Year	Income tax	Wealth tax	Gift tax
1971-72	50.91	2.52	0.44
1972-73	60.56	5.10	0.85
1973-74	73.55	5.24	0.23

These officers are under the immediate control of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income tax, Ajmer Range, headquartered at Ajmer.

APPENDIX I

(a) Rent rates per bigha for 82 villages of Girwa tahsil for the settlement carried out during V. S. 2010-2011

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle I	Circle II	Circle III	Circle IV	Circle V
I A	15-0-0	10-0-0	7-14-0	—	—
I	12-0-0	8-0-0	7-0-0	6-0-0	5-0-0
II	9-0-0	6-8-0	5-4-0	4-8-0	3-12-0
III	6-0-0	4-8-0	3-8-0	3-0-0	2-8-0
Talabi I	—	—	5-4-0	4-8-0	3-12-0
„ II	—	—	3-8-0	3-0-0	2-8-0
„ III	—	—	2-10-0	2-4-0	1-14-0
Dipi I	7-8-0	—	3-8-0	3-0-0	2-8-0
„ II	—	—	—	2-4-0	1-14-0
Peta I Must.	—	3-8-0	3-1-0	2-10-0	2-3-0
„ II „	—	3-0-0	2-10-0	2-4-0	1-14-0
A. Sa. I A	6-0-0	3-0-0	2-10-0	2-10-0	1-14-0
A. Sa. I Ta.	—	3-0-0	2-10-0	3-0-0	—
A. Sa. I	4-8-0	2-0-0	1-12-0	2-4-0	1-4-0
A. Sa. II Ta.	—	2-0-0	1-12-0	2-4-0	—
A. Sa. II	3-0-0	1-8-0	1-5-0	1-8-0	0-15-0
A. Sa. III Ta.	—	1-8-0	—	1-2-0	—
A. Sa. III	1-8-0	1-0-0	0-14-0	0-12-0	0-10-0
Rakar	1-2-0	0-8-0	0-7-0	0-6-0	0-5-0
Bir	1-2-0	0-12-0	0-7-0	0-6-0	0-4-0
Parat I	1-2-0	0-8-0	0-5-0	0-4-0	0-2-0
„ II	—	—	—	0-3-0	0-1-0
Magri I	0-9-0	0-4-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-2-0
„ II	0-6-0	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-1-0	0-1-0
Ger Must.	—	—	—	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(b) Rent rates per bigha for 48 villages of Nathdwara tahsil for
the Settlement carried out during V. S. 2010

(Rs. annas pies)		
Soil classification	Circle I	Circle II
I A	9-0-0	7-4-0
I	8-0-0	6-8-0
II	6-0-0	4-14-0
III	4-8-0	3-4-0
IV	3-0-0	2-0-0
Talābi I	9-0-0	—
„ II	8-0-0	—
„ III	6-0-0	—
Dipi	4-0-0	2-14-0
Peta I Must.	4-0-0	2-14-0
„ II „	3-0-0	2-0-0
Khadi I A	4-0-0	2-14-0
„ I	3-8-0	2-8-0
„ I Ta.	4-0-0	—
„ II	2-8-0	1-10-0
„ II Ta.	3-0-0	—
Barani I	1-8-0	1-0-0
„ II Ta.	2-0-0	—
„ II	1-0-0	0-10-0
„ III	0-12-0	0-6-0
Bir I	0-8-0	0-6-0
„ II	0-4-0	0-3-0
Parat I	0-6-0	0-4-0
„ II	0-2-0	0-2-0
Magri	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(c) Rent rates per bigha for 68 villages of Sarada tahsil for the
Settlement carried out during V. S. 2012

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle I	Circle II
I	5-0-0	4-0-0
II+	4-6-0	—
II	3-12-0	3-0-0
II Ger Must.	—	—
III	2-8-0	2-0-0
III Ger Must.	—	—
IV	1-9-0	1-4-0
Talabi I	—	2-12-0
„ II	2-3-0	1-12-0
„ III	1-9-0	—
„ IV	1-4-0	—
Dipi I	2-8-0	2-0-0
„ II	1-14-0	1-8-0
„ III	1-4-0	1-0-0
„ IV	—	0-12-0
Khadi I Ta.	1-14-0	1-4-0
„ I+	1-14-0	—
„ I	1-9-0	1-0-0
„ II Ta.	1-5-0	1-0-0
„ II	1-4-0	0-12-0
„ II B	0-15-0	0-10-0
Peta I Must.	1-9-0	1-0-0
„ II	1-4-0	0-12-0
„ I Ger Must.	—	—
„ II Ger Must.	1-9-0	—
Barani I	0-12-0	0-8-0
„ II	0-7-0	0-6-0
„ III	0-5-0	0-4-0
Bir I	0-4-0	0-3-0
„ II	0-2-0	0-2-0
Parat I	0-2-0	0-2-0
Parat I Ger Must.	—	—
Parat II	0-1-0	0-1-0
Ger Must. La.	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(d) Rent rates per bigha for 77 villages of Salumbar tahsil for the Settlement carried out during V. S. 2011

		(Rs. annas pies)	
Soil classification		Circle I	Circle II
I		6-0-0	5-0-0
II		4-8-0	3-12-0
III		3-0-0	2-8-0
Talabi	I	—	3-12-0
„	II	—	2-8-0
„	III	—	1-14-0
Dipi	I	3-0-0	2-8-0
„	II	2-4-0	1-14-0
„	III	1-14-0	1-9-0
Peta	I Must.	2-4-0	1-14-0
„	II „	1-8-0	1-4-0
„	I Ger Must.	—	1-3-0
„	II „	—	1-14-0
Khadi	I Ta.	2-10-0	2-3-0
„	II Ta.	1-14-0	1-9-0
Khadi	I	2-4-0	1-14-0
„	II	1-8-0	1-4-0
„	III B	1-2-0	0-15-0
Barani	I Ta.	1-2-0	0-15-0
„	I	0-15-0	0-12-0
„	II	0-9-0	0-8-0
„	III	0-6-0	0-5-0
Bir	I	0-6-0	0-5-0
„	II	0-4-0	0-4-0
Parat	I	0-4-0	0-4-0
„	II	0-3-0	0-2-0
Peta	II Ger Must.	—	0-2-0
Ger Mumkin (Lagani)		0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(e) Rent rates per bigha for 162 villages of Kherwara tahsil for the Settlement carried out during V. S. 2013

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle I	Circle II
I	5-0-0	4-0-0
II	4-1-0	3-4-0
III	2-13-0	2-4-0
IV	1-14-0	1-8-0
Talabi I	3-12-0	3-0-0
„ II	2-13-0	2-4-0
„ III	1-14-0	1-8-0
Dipi I	3-2-0	2-8-0
„ II	2-3-0	1-12-0
„ II Ger Must.	—	—
„ III	1-9-0	1-4-0
„ III Ger Must.	—	—
Peta I Ger Must.	2-3-0	1-12-0
„ II Ger Must.	1-9-0	1-4-0
„ III Ger Must.	1-9-0	1-4-0
Khadi I A	2-8-0	2-0-0
„ I	2-3-0	1-12-0
„ II	1-9-0	1-4-0
Barani I	1-0-0	0-13-0
„ II	0-13-0	0-10-0
„ III	0-8-0	0-6-0
Rankar I	0-5-0	0-4-0
„ II	0-3-0	0-2-0
Bir	0-5-0	0-4-0
Parat I	0-4-0	0-3-0
„ II	0-3-0	0-2-0
Magari I Bir	0-3-0	0-2-0
Magari II	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(f) Rent rates per bigha for 48 villages of Kherwara tahsil for
the Settlement carried out during V. S. 2008

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle I	Circle II
I	5-0-0	4-0-0
II	4-0-0	3-0-0
III	3-0-0	2-0-0
IV	2-0-0	—
Dipi - I	4-0-0	—
„ II	3-0-0	2-0-0
„ III	2-0-0	—
Khadi I+	3-4-0	—
„ I	2-12-0	2-4-0
„ II	2-4-0	1-12-0
„ III	1-12-0	1-8-0
Peta	2-4-0	1-12-0
Barani I	1-4-0	0-14-0
„ II	0-12-0	0-8-0
„ III	0-8-0	0-6-0
Bir I	0-5-0	0-4-0
„ II	0-3-0	0-3-0
Parat I	0-3-0	0-3-0
„ II	0-2-0	0-2-0
Ger Mumkin	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(g) Rent rates per bigha for 133 (plus 16 revision villages) villages of Vallabhnagar tahsil for the settlement carried out during V.S. 2012

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle I	Circle II	Circle III
I	7-0-0	6-0-0	5-0-0
II	5-4-0	4-8-0	3-12-0
III	3-8-0	3-0-0	2-8-0
Talabi I	—	4-8-0	3-12-0
„ II	—	3-0-0	2-8-0
„ III	—	1-14-0	1-9-0
Dipi I	—	3-0-0	—
„ II	—	1-14-0	—
Peta I Must.	2-10-0	2-4-0	1-14-0
Peta I Ger Must.	3-1-0	2-10-0	2-3-0
Peta I Must.	2-3-0	1-14-0	1-9-0
Peta II Ger Must.	2-10-0	2-4-0	1-14-0
Khadi I A	2-10-0	—	1-14-0
„ I Ta.	—	—	1-14-0
Khadi I	2-3-0	1-14-0	1-9-0
„ II Ta.	2-3-0	1-14-0	1-9-0
„ II	8-12-0	1-8-0	1-4-0
Mal I	1-6-0	1-5-0	—
„ II	1-1-0	2-15-3	—
„ III	0-14-3	0-12-0	—
A. Sa. I A	1-5-0	1-2-0	—
A. Sa. I Ta.	1-5-0	1-2-0	0-15-0
A. Sa. I	2-0-0	0-13-0	0-11-0
A. Sa. I Ta.	1-0-0	0-10-0	0-9-0
A. Sa. II	0-12-0	0-7-0	0-6-0
A. Sa. III	0-9-3	0-6-0	0-5-0
Rakar	0-7-0	0-6-0	0-5-0
Bir I	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-2-0
„ II	3-3-0	0-3-0	0-2-0
Parat I Must.	0-3-0	—	—
Parat I Ger Must.	0-2-0	0-1-0	0-1-0
Parat I Ger Must.	0-2-0	—	—
Magari I	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-2-0
„ II	0-2-0	0-1-0	0-1-0
Ger. Mumkin	—	—	—

2. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(h) Rent rates per bigha for 93 villages of Dhariyawad tahsil for the settlement carried out during V. S. 2011

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle I
I	5-0-0
II	3-12-0
III	2-8-0
IV	1-9-0
Talabi I	4-1-0
„ II	3-7-0
„ III	2-8-0
Dipi III	1-14-0
„ IV	1-4-0
Peta I Must.	1-14-0
„ II „	1-9-0
„ I Ger Must.	2-3-0
„ II Ger Must.	1-14-0
Khadi I A	2-3-0
„ I	1-14-0
„ II	1-6-0
„ II B	1-1-0
Mal I	1-9-0
„ II	1-4-0
„ III	0-12-0
Barani I	0-12-0
„ II	0 10-0
„ III	0-7-0
Bir I	0-5-0
„ II	0-4-0
Parat I	0-4-0
„ II	0-2-0
Ger Mumkin (Lagani)	0-1-0

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(i) Rent rates per bigha for 30 villages of Mavli tahsil for the settlement carried out during V. S. 2010

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle I	Circle II
I	7-0-0	6-0-0
II	5-4-0	4-8-0
III	3-8-0	3-0-0
Peta I Must.	3-1-0	—
„ II „	2-10-0	2-4-0
„ I Ger Must.	3-8-0	—
„ II Ger Must.	3-1-0	—
A. Sa. I A	2-10-0	2-4-0
A. Sa. I A Ta.	3-1-0	—
A. Sa. I Ta.	2-10-0	—
A. Sa. I	1-12-0	1-8-0
„ II Ta.	1-12-0	—
„ II	1-2-0	0-15-0
„ III	0-15-0	0-9-0
Rankar	0-7-0	0-6-0
Bir	0-7-0	0-6-0
Parat	0-5-0	0-5-0
Magari I	0-4-0	0-3-0
„ II	0-2-0	0-2-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(j) Rent rates per bigha for 225 villages of Jadol (Phalasia)
tahsil for the settlement carried out during V.S. 2011

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil Classification	Circle I	Circle II	Circle III
I	5-0-0	4-0-0	3-0-0
II	3-12-0	3-0-0	2-4-0
III	2-8-0	2-0-0	1-8-0
Talabi I	3-12-0	3-0-0	2-4-0
„ II	2-8-0	2-0-0	1-8-0
„ III	1-14-0	1-8-0	1-2-0
Dipi I	3-2-0	2-8-0	1-14-0
„ II	2-3-0	1-12-0	1-5-0
Peta I Must.	1-14-0	1-8-0	1-2-0
„ II „	1-9-0	1-4-0	0-15-0
A. Sa. I A	1-14-0	1-8-0	1-2-0
„ I	1-4-0	1-0-0	0-12-0
„ II	0-15-0	0-12-0	0-9-0
„ III	0-10-0	0-8-0	0-6-0
Rakar I	0-5-0	0-4-0	0-3-0
Bir	0-4-0	0-3-0	0-2-0
Parat I	0-4-0	0-3-0	0-2-0
„ II	0-1-0	0-1-0	0-1-0
Magari I	0-1-0	0-1-0	0-1-0
„ II	0-1-0	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(k) Rent rates per bigha for 304 villages of Kotra tahsil for the settlement carried out during V.S. 2012.

Soil classification	(Rs. annas pies)			
	Circle Vakal		Circle Magara	
	Circle I	Circle II	Circle I	Circle II
I	5-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0	3-0-0
II	3-12-0	3-0-0	3-0-0	2-4-0
III	2-8-0	2-0-0	2-0-0	1-8-0
IV	1-14-0	1-8-0	1-8-0	1-2-0
Talabi II	3-2-0	2-8-0	2-8-0	1-14-0
„ III	2-8-0	2-0-0	2-0-0	1-8-0
Dipi I	2-8-0	2-0-0	2-0-0	1-8-0
„ II	1-14-0	1-8-0	1-8-0	1-2-0
„ III	1-9-0	1-4-0	1-4-0	0-15-0
„ III B	1-4-0	1-0-0	1-0-0	0-12-0
Peta I Must.	1-9-0	1-4-0	1-4-0	0-15-0
„ II „	1-4-0	1-0-0	1-0-0	0-12-0
„ I Ger Must.	1-14-0	1-8-0	1-8-0	1-2-0
„ II Ger Must.	1-9-0	1-4-0	1-4-0	0-15-0
A. Sa. I A	1-14-0	1-8-0	1-8-0	1-2-0
„ I	1-9-0	1-4-0	1-4-0	0-15-0
„ II	1-4-0	1-0-0	1-0-0	0-12-0
„ III	0-12-0	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-7-0
Rankar I	0-6-0	0-5-0	0-5-0	0-4-0
„ II	0-5-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-3-0
„ III	0-4-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-2-0
Bir	0-4-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-2-0
Parat I	0-4-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-2-0
„ II	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-1-0
Magari I	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-1-0
„ II	0-1-0	0-1-0	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(1) Rent rates per bigha for 13 villages of Gogunda tahsil for the settlement carried out during V.S. 2011

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle I		Circle II
	Group A	Group B	
Do Sakhi I	8-2-0	6-4-0	4-6-0
„ „ II	7-3-0	5-10 0	3-12-0
Ded Sakhi I	5-15-0	4-11-0	3-2-0
„ „ II	5-0-0	3-12-0	2-13-0
Talabi I	7-3-0	5-10-0	3-12-0
„ II	5-15-0	4-11-0	3-2-0
„ III	5-0-0	3-12-0	3-13-0
„ IV	4-1-0	3-2-0	2-3-0
Dipi I	5-15-0	4-11-0	3-2-0
„ II	5-0-0	3-12-0	2-13-0
„ III	4-1-0	3-2-0	2-3-0
„ IV	3-2-0	2-8-0	1-9-0
Peta II Must.	4-1-0	3-2-0	2-3-0
Khadi I A	4-15-0	3-7-0	2-8-0
„ I	4-1-0	3-2-0	2-3-0
„ II	3-2-0	2-8-0	1-9-0
Barani I	1-9-0	1-4-0	0-15-0
„ II	0-15-0	0-15-0	0-10-0
„ III	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-5-0
Bir I	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-3-0
„ II	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0
Parat I	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-3-0
„ II	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0
Magari	0-1-0	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(m) Rent rates per bigha for 29 villages of Rajsamand tahsil
for the settlement carried out during V.S. 2010

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil Classification	Circle I	Circle II
I	7-0-0	6-0-0
II	5-4-0	4-8-0
III	3-8-0	3-0-0
IV	2-4-0	1-14-0
Khadi I Ta.	3-0-0	2-10-0
„ I	2-10-0	2-4-0
Peat I	2-10-0	2-4-0
„ II	2-4-0	-
Khadi II Ta.	2-4-0	-
„ II	1-12-0	1-8-0
Barani I Ta.	1-4-0	-
„ I	1-2-0	0-15-0
„ II Ta.	0-14-0	-
„ II	0-11-0	0-9-0
„ III Ta.	0-11-0	-
„ III	0-7-0	0-6-0
Bir I	0-7-0	0-4-0
„ II	0-5-0	0-3-0
Parat I	0-5-0	0-4-0
„ II	0-3-0	0-2-0
Ger Must.	0-2-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(n) Rent rates per bigha for 17 villages of Railmagra tahsil for
the settlement carried out during V.S. 2010

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle I
I	6-0-0
II	4-8-0
III	3-0-0
IV	2-4-0
Talabi II	3-0-0
„ III	2-4-0
„ III Ger Must.	2-4-0
Peta I Ger Must.	3-0-0
„ I Must.	3-0-0
„ II Ger Must.	2-4-0
Khadi I	2-4-0
„ II	1-8-0
Barani I	0-15-0
„ II	0-12-0
„ III	0-9-0
Bir I	0-6-0
„ II	0-4-0
Parat I	0-6-0
Parat I Ger Mumkin	0-6-0
„ II	0-4-0
Ger Mumkin (Lagani)	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(o) Rent rates per bigha for 29 villages (plus 1 Revision Village)
of Amet tahsil for the settlement carried out during V.S. 2008

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle I	Circle II
I	7-8-0	6-8-0
II A	6-8-0	5-10-0
II	5-10-0	4-14-0
III	3-12-0	3-4-0
IV	3-4-0	2-14-0
Khadi - I	2-14-0	2-6-0
„ - II	1-14-0	1-10-0
Peta I Must.	2-14-0	2-6-0
„ II „	1-14-0	1-10-0
„ II Ger Must.	2-14-0	2-6-0
Barani I	1-2-0	1-0-0
„ II	0-12-0	0-10-0
„ III	0-8-0	0-6-0
Bir - I	0-8-0	0-6-0
„ II	0-4-0	0-3-0
Parat I	0-6-0	0-4-0
„ II	0-2-0	0-1-0
Ger Mumkin (Lagani)	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(p) Rent rates per bigha for 125 villages (55 first settlement + 70 revision settlement) of Kumbhalgarh tahsil for the settlement carried out during V.S. 2005, 2007 & 2008

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil Classification	Circle Nala and Borat				Circle Sival Pati			
	Circle IA	Circle I	Circle II	Circle III	Circle IV	Circle IA	Circle I	Circle II
Do Sakhi I A	—	9-6-0	8-0-0	7-8-0	6-5-0	7-8-0	—	—
„ „ I	9-6-0	8-7-0	7-8-0	6-9-0	5-10-0	6-9-0	6-4-0	5-10-0
„ „ II A	—	7-13-0	7-0-0	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ II	8-2-0	7-8-0	6-9-0	5-15-0	4-6-0	5-15-0	5-0-0	4-6-0
Ded Sakhi I A	7-8-0	6-14-0	5-15-0	5-5-0	—	5-5-0	—	—
„ „ I	6-14-0	6-5-0	5-10-0	5-0-0	3-7-0	5-0-0	4-1-0	3-7-0
„ „ II	5-15-0	5-5-0	4-11-0	4-1-0	2-13-0	4-1-0	3-7-0	2-13-0
„ „ II B	5-0-0	4-6-0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talabi I A	9-6-0	8-7-0	7-8-0	6-9-0	—	6-9-0	—	—
„ „ I	8-2-0	7-8-0	6-9-0	5-15-0	—	5-11-0	5-0-0	—
„ „ II A	7-8-0	6-14-0	6-4-0	5-5-0	3-7-0	5-5-0	—	—
„ „ II B	6-9-0	5-10-0	5-0-0	4-6-0	—	5-0-0	—	—
„ „ III	5-15-0	5-5-0	4-11-0	4-1-0	2-13-0	4-1-0	3-7-0	—
„ „ IV	5-0-0	4-6-0	7-12-0	3-7-0	—	3-7-0	2-13-0	—
Dipi I A	7-8-0	6-14-0	6-4-0	5-5-0	—	5-5-0	—	—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dipi	I	6-14-0	6-4-0	5-10-0	5-0-0	3-7-0	5-0-0	4-11-0	—
"	II	5-15-0	5-5-0	4-11-0	4-1-0	3-2-0	4-1-0	3-7-2	3-2-0
"	III	4-11-0	4-6-0	3-12-0	3-7-0	2-8-0	2-7-0	2-13-0	2-8-0
"	IV	3-7-0	3-2-0	2-13-0	2-8-0	2-3-0	2-8-0	2-8-0	2-3-0
Auf. Oo Ta Da Ch I		—	—	3-13-0	—	2-8-0	—	—	2-8-0
" " " " II		—	—	2-13-0	—	1-14-6	—	—	1-14-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(q) Rent rates per bigha for 125 villages (55 first settlement+70 revision settlement) of Kumbhalgarh tahsil for the settlement carried out during V. S. 2005, 2007 & 2008

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil classification	Circle Nala and Borat				Circle Sival Pati			
	Circle I A	Circle I	Circle II	Circle III	Circle IV	Circle I A	Circle I	Circle II
Khadi I A	5-10-0	5-0-0	4-6-0	3-12-0	2-13-0	3-12-0	3-2-0	2-13-0
" I	5-0-0	4-6-0	3-12-0	3-7-0	2-8-0	3-7-0	2-13-0	2-8-0
" II	3-12-0	3-2-0	2-13-0	2-8-0	1-14-0	2-8-0	2-3-0	1-14-0
" II B	2-13-0	2-8-0	2-3-0	1-14-0	—	1-14-0	—	—
Peta I A	5-2-0	4-6-0	3-12-0	3-7-0	2-8-0	3-7-0	—	—
" II	—	3-2-0	2-13-0	2-8-0	1-14-0	2-8-0	—	—
" III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakat Barani I A	2-8-0	2-3-0	1-14-0	1-9-0	—	1-4-0	1-4-0	0-15-0
" I	1-14-0	1-9-0	1-4-0	1-4-0	0-15-0	0-15-0	0-15-0	0-15-0
" II	1-9-0	1-4-0	0-15-0	0-15-0	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-8-0
" III	1-4-0	0-15-0	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-8-0	—	—	—
Bir I	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0
" II	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0
" II B	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-9	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0
Parat I	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0
" II	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0
" III	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0	0-2-0
Ger Mumkin (Lagani)	0-1-0	0-1-0	0-1-0	9-1-0	0-1-0	0-1-0	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

(r) Rent rates per bigha for 94 villages of Bhim tahsil for the settlement carried out during V.S. 2004

(Rs. annas pies)

Soil Classification		Circle Bar	Circle Kala Deh	Circle Bhim	Circle Dhapli	Circle Kaluguman
Chahi	I +	16-2-0	13-9-0	15-8-0	16-4-0	13-5-0
„	I	13-0-0	11-7-0	12-6-0	13-1-0	11-4-0
„	II	9-3-0	7-7-0	9-1-0	9-8-0	7-8-0
„	III	4-9-0	3-5-0	4-7-0	4-9-0	3-9-0
Talabi	I Ger Must.	4-0-0	3-6-0	4-3-0	4-1-0	-
„	II „	2-8-0	2-2-0	2-8-0	2-5-0	-
„	I Mustkil	12-1-0	8-8-0	11-1-0	12-3-0	9-9-0
„	II „	8-1-0	5-5-0	7-1-0	8-2-0	7-1-0
„	III „	4-0-0	2-9-0	3-9-0	4-1-0	3-5-0
Asthi	I	6-5-0	5-8-0	6-2-0	6-6 0	5-7-0
„	II	4-9-0	4-4-0	4-7-0	4-9-0	4-3-0
„	III	3-2-0	2-9-0	3-2-0	3-3-0	2-6-0
Barani	1 +	4-0-0	3-6-0	3-9-0	4-1-0	3-9-0
„	I	2-6-0	2-2-0	2-6-0	2-5-0	2-8-0
„	II	2-0-0	1-5-0	2-0-0	1-6-0	1-8-0
„	III	1-2-0	1-7-0	0-6-0	0-8-0	0-11-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

(s) Rent rates per bigha for 42 villages of Deogarh tahsil for the
settlement carried out during V. S. 2008

Soil classification	Circle I	Circle II
Chahi I A	8-0-0	—
„ I	7-0-0	5-0-0
„ II A	6-0-0	—
„ II	5-12-0	4-14-0
„ III	3-8-0	3-4-0
„ IV	2-10-0	2-4-0
Dipi	—	1-4-0
Peta I Must.	3-0-0	2-10-0
„ II „	2-10-0	2-4-0
Khadi I A	3-0-0	2-10-0
„ I	2-10-0	2-4-0
„ II	1-12-0	1-8-0
Barani I A	—	1-2-0
„ I	—	0-15-0
„ II	0-10-0	0-9-0
„ III	0-7-0	0-6-0
Bir I	0-7-0	0-7-0
„ II	0-3-0	0-3-0
Parat I	0-5-0	0-5-0
„ II	0-2-0	0-2-0
Ger Mumkin (Lagani)	0-1-0	0-1-0

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX II

Demand and collection of Land Revenue¹ (Udaipur District)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Demand (arrears and current	Collection during the year	Remission/ Suspension during the year	Balance at the end of the year
1957-58	36.50	23.92	—	12.57
1958-59	47.91	38.78	—	9.13
1959-60	42.12	33.96	—	8.16
1960-61	42.29	35.21	—	7.08
1961-62	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1962-63	40.35	35.16	0.58	4.61
1963-64	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1964-65	48.19	42.51	0.37	5.31
1965-66	42.14	35.81	0.23	6.10
1966-67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1967-68	54.72	30.18	0.22	24.32
1968-69	65.93	56.01	0.91	9.01
1969-70	54.65	27.31	22.96	4.38
1970-71	71.99	39.12	28.49	4.38
1971-72	60.69	44.90	2.87	12.02
1972-73	55.50	6.07	38.11	49.42

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, for various years.

APPENDIX III
Revenue cases instituted and disposed¹ of in recent years
(Udaipur District)

(Number)				
Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year
1958-59	2705	11272	13977	11063
1960-61	3338	14160	17498	13635
1963-64	1,887	25417	37304	23897
1965-66	15202	30969	46171	37438
1967-68	7866	26407	34273	24560
1968-69	9713	46954	56667	37745
1969-70	18922	23922	42844	36180
1971-72	6664	26630	33294	21304

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, for various years. Figures for the year 1967-68 to 1969-70 have been compiled from *Sankhitiya Roop Rekha, Udaipur*, 1973, p. 197.

APPENDIX IV

Central Excise Revenue from various sources of commodities
in Udaipur range

(Rs. in '000)

S.No.	Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1.	Zinc	5361	3819	4885	12716	11161	22611	52456
2.	Fertilisers	1223	1413	1337	2169	2029	4782	2055
3.	Sulphuric Acid	45	127	204	231	148	131	567
4.	Cotton Yarn	729	632	651	690	668	1055	1392
5.	Cosmetics	27	19	210	209	530	1031	3601
6.	Paints & Varnish	32	17	29	44	40	17	17
7.	Sodium Silicate	46	67	51	35	50	81	70
8.	Chinaware	12	19	28	17	4	-	-
9.	Copper & Copper Alloy	10	6	19	30	28	24	36
10.	P. Butter	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
11.	A.C. Pipes	1	2	5	10	24	59	98
12.	M.V. Trailers	1	5	1	4	3	2	1
13.	Kharidsari	3	-	-	-	-	24	195
14.	Cement	-	3791	6228	6969	5585	11817	18612
15.	Matches	9	14	13	16	7	15	13
16.	Metal containers	-	101	145	181	104	-	-
17.	Power looms	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
18.	Cotton fabrics	-	-	-	-	32	20	8
19.	Electric wires & cables	3	-	-	-	9	18	17
20.	Tobacco	116	546	434	529	461	-	-

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

There has been an increase in the total number of offences committed in the district during the last ten years as is apparent from the table below. This has been so, specially in case of murder, riot, burglary, cattle theft, other theft and miscellaneous offences under I.P.C. which have risen at a steady pace during the years. The reason for this partly lies in the establishment of various industries and developmental projects in the district which has increased labour trouble, and takes the shape of rioting, strike, *gherao* etc. Swifter means of transport now available in the area, also, enable the offenders to get away from the actual scene of crime thus making it difficult to catch them. This in a way has encouraged the criminals.¹

The following table shows the general pattern of crime in the district from 1963 to 1972² :

									(Nos.)
Year	Dacoity	Rob- bery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Misce- llaneous IPC	Total
1963	6	55	37	159	445	130	365	781	1,978
1964	5	45	35	178	462	146	394	917	2,182
1965	3	30	28	221	484	168	410	866	2,210
1966	5	42	36	208	562	140	479	860	2,332
1967	3	38	30	256	571	172	470	939	2,479
1968	8	43	36	306	587	163	444	1,007	2,594
1969	7	53	39	203	567	166	422	983	2,440
1970	3	41	40	286	566	170	449	1,069	2,624
1971	1	59	44	361	522	101	431	1,170	2,779
1972	8	55	41	389	607	201	405	1,212	2,918

There is no backward tribe permanently resident in the district which commits crime habitually.³ Members of the backward tribes of

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Udaipur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1964 onwards.

3. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Udaipur.

Meengan, Kanjar, Bhil, Kalbeliya etc. sometimes commit minor thefts here and there¹. There is no gang of notorious dacoits active in the district².

The table below shows the amount of property stolen and recovered by the police from 1963 to 1972³ :

Year	Property stolen during the year (Rs.)	Property recovered during the year (Rs.)	Percentage of recovery to property stolen
1963	310,010	157,473	50.8
1964	336,593	186,756	55.5
1965	356,749	177,447	49.2
1966	1061,487	310,228	29.2
1967	626,166	398,681	63.7
1968	856,455	542,388	63.3
1969	662,677	454,015	68.5
1970	795,258	476,824	58.9
1971	974,165	665,471	68.5
1972	721,626	553,925	76.8

It can be observed from the table above that percentage of recovery of stolen property has increased in recent years.

POLICE ORGANISATION

Historical Background

Before its merger with Rajasthan in 1949, Udaipur district was a part of the erstwhile Mewar State. Around 1878 the police strength of Mewar consisted of 225 *sawars*. It provided protection to an area of 138 miles from Neemuch to Nasirabad (93 miles) and from Udaipur to Neemuch (45 miles) at the cost of Rs. 210 per mile.⁴ This force of all ranks numbered 537 in 1908 and it was located at Udaipur and in the adjoining Girwa district⁵. It included one Superintendent of Police, three Inspectors, one sub-inspector, two chief constables, 12 constables, 35 havildars, 448 constables, 26 police *sawars* (riders) and 9 police *dafadars*⁶. Their cost of pay etc. came to Rs. 43,332 per annum. It was armed with

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1964 onwards.

4. Sahai Jwala, *Wiquaya Rajputana* 1878, p. 440.

5. Erskine, K D.: *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. II-A, *Mewar Residency*, p. 80.

6. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State, 1904-1905*, p. 7.

swords and batons and was under a superintendent who was directly responsible to the *Mahakma Khas*. In the rest of the territory police duties were performed by the irregular cavalry and infantry of the State and the contingents furnished by the jagirdars were neither drilled nor trained in any way, and were indifferently armed with country made matchlocks and bayonets or swords. There was no one central authority; the force located in each district was under the immediate orders of the *Hakim* thereof, and the result was a want of cohesion and of community of interests which made the detection of crime and the protection of the people a very difficult matter.¹ In short, the force was far from efficient.

In 1930 a separate department was created with sufficient force for the prevention and detection of crimes and maintenance of peace and order. In 1940 the police department was reorganised². As a result of this, mounted police was reduced from 374 sowars to 65. The horse and saddlery were to be provided by the State and not by the men themselves as was the practice previously. Pay of the constables and officers was also revised upwards. The strength of foot police was reduced from 1,957 to 1,764. The strength of the Head constables was reduced from 355 to 351 and their pay was revised upwards. The strength of Sub-Inspectors was reduced from 92 to 87. The strength of Inspectors was increased from 18 to 19. The mounted police which was recruited under the *Siladari* system with hereditary and mortgagable rights, being obviously unsuitable, was abolished and compensation paid. Armed police was created with special training and better arms. The total strength of the constabulary force in 1942 was 2,360. There were 54 stations and 119 outposts at the end of 1942 as against 61 stations and 140 outposts in 1939³. The strength of armed police in 1943-44 was one inspector, one sub-inspector, one preventive inspector, 13 officers and 115 constables.

PRESENT SET UP

With the integration of States after the merger, the police force of the entire State was reorganised. This reorganisation sought changes in the organisational structure and strength of police in this district also. This strength of force as on 31.3.1973 was one Superintendent of Police, two additional superintendents of police, five deputy superintendents of police, ten inspectors, two reserve inspectors, 92 sub-inspectors, 20 assistant

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, p. 80.

2. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State*, 1940, 41, 42 p. 55.

3. *ibid.*

sub-inspectors, 234 head constables and 1,667 constables. There are in the district 10 circles, 42 *Thanas* and 80 out posts. Their list is at Appendix I.

Prosecution Branch

This branch looks after the prosecution of police cases where State is the prosecuting party. Its sanctioned strength in 1973 was one prosecuting inspector, 15 prosecuting sub-inspectors, 22 head constables and 29 constables.

Mounted Police

The sanctioned staff of mounted police in the district in 1973 was one head constable and 10 constables. It helps in maintaining law and order.

Special Branch

This branch keeps a watch on the activities of anti-government elements. Its sanctioned strength in 1973 was one inspector, 3 sub-inspectors, 5 head constables and 16 constables.

Traffic Police

The function of this branch of police is to maintain the flow of traffic in an organised and lawful manner. This branch in 1973 consisted of two sub-inspectors, one assistant sub-inspector, four head constables and 45 constables. The range traffic police has a sanctioned strength of one inspector, one sub-inspector and two head constables.

The office of the Superintendent of Police, Udaipur consists of one office assistant, one accounts clerk, one stenographer, five upper division clerks, 16 lower division clerks and one class IV servant. Its executive staff has one inspector, three sub-inspectors, 5 head constables and 14 constables. The total budget for police force of this district was Rs. 35.52 lakhs in 1966-67, Rs. 52.93 lakhs in 1970-71, Rs. 58.92 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 63.45 lakhs in 1972-73.

Udaipur is a range headquarter also for police headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. His office has the staff strength of 13 ministerial, eight executive and three class IV servants.

For the welfare of police personnel a club was started in 1954 at Udaipur. It subscribes to daily news papers and other periodical magazines. It has facilities for several indoor games, a radio set and a record player. For the families of police men a sewing centre was started in 1970. It has eight sewing machines. There is also a flour mill and a co-operative store for the convenience of the staff. A benevolent fund exists

for the benefit of the police personnel. In 1972-73 Rs. 5,428 were released from this fund for the district. The police headquarters, Jaipur utilises this by giving scholarships etc. to deserving candidates.

Railway Police

Prior to merger with Rajasthan, police duties on the Udaipur-Chittaur Railway were performed by thirty two men drafted from the city police, while for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the then government of India maintained a separate force, which belonged to the Bombay establishment and was under the orders of the Inspector General of Police of that presidency¹. After the merger the Railway police, administration was reorganised in 1954. The strength of railway police in Udaipur district as on 31. 3. 1973 was as follows²:

Name	Sub-Inspector	Head Constables	Constables
1. Government Railway Police, Udaipur	1	2	18
2. Government Railway Police, Mavli Jn.	1	2	16
3. Outpost, Government Railway Police, Nathdwara	—	1	3
4. Outpost, Rikhabdeo	—	1	4

This staff works under the supervision of Superintendent of Police (Railways), Ajmer.

The statement below shows the number of crimes committed on the railways in the Udaipur district from 1965-66 to 1972-73³:

(Nos.)

Year	Theft in running train	Theft at station	Theft in goods yard	Miscellaneous	No. of cases/ crimes of ticketless travellers
1965-66	9	5	3	21	1
1966-67	3	4	4	18	1
1967-68	2	3	4	16	1
1968-69	3	6	3	19	—

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 80.

2. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police (Railways), Ajmer.

3. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
1969-70	7	6	3	19	—
1970-71	6	1	—	14	—
1971-72	1	3	—	14	—
1972-73	1	1	1	34	—

Anti-Corruption Department

The organisation of the anti-corruption department has been working in the State since the year 1952 when there was a cell consisting of a couple of officers and staff under the State C.I.D. With the passage of time, the department was reorganised and the present set up came into existence in 1957. A full fledged department was established under a special Inspector General of Police. The designation was changed to Additional Inspector General of Police in 1961. In accordance with the re-organisation scheme of 1957, a central police station was established at Jaipur, and with a view to take the services of the department nearer to the public, outposts were established at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota, Bharatpur, Ganganagar, Tonk, Jhunjhunu and Pali. Since 1957, an outpost of Anti-Corruption Department has been serving the district Udaipur under an Additional Superintendent of Police for making enquiries and investigations on complaints of corruption, bribery, misconduct etc. At present the jurisdiction of the outpost extends to the districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Chittaurgarh. The staff strength of the office is one Additional Superintendent of Police, one sub-inspector, one head constable, four constables, one L.D.C., one driver and one class IV servant.

165 cases and complaints pertaining to district Udaipur were registered from 1968 to 1973 and 118 enquiries were completed. During this period 23 government servants were either convicted by courts or punished departmentally on charges of corruption or mis-conduct. There are 66 departmental enquiries against government servants pending with the disciplinary authorities while 3 cases are pending trial in court (1973).¹

Home Guards

Home Guards are recruited under the Home Guards Act. Superintendent of Police is also the ex-officio commandant of Home Guards in the district. The number of Home Guards volunteers trained

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Anti-Corruption Department, Jaipur.

in Udaipur district were 199 in 1965-66, 221 in 1970-71 and 801 in 1971-72.¹ Home guards are trained in fire fighting, rescue work, physical training, weapon training, crowd control, traffic control etc. Their duties include working in co-operation with the police to maintain law and order, help the public in distress like fire, flood and famine and help in the maintenance of essential services e.g. water, electricity, transport etc. They are paid daily wages when called for such duties.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

In 1908, Mewar State possessed one central jail at the capital and small prisons or lock-ups at the headquarters of each district.² The central jail was opened in 1887. Then it functioned in two small forts outside the city walls which had till then been used as prisons. It was placed under the superintendence of the residency surgeon in 1888. Jail was considerably enlarged in 1899-1900 and had accommodation for 458 prisoners (405 males & 53 females) in 1908. The principal industries carried on in the jail were the manufacture of carpets, rugs, blankets, dusters, rope and a coarse cloth known as *gaji* and the profits of the manufactures were about Rs. 2,000 yearly. The cost of maintenance of the jail in 1905 was Rs. 25,262 or about Rs. 54 per prisoner.³

Present set up

In Udaipur district, at present there is one Central Jail at Udaipur and six sub-jails at Salumber, Rajsamand, Bhim, Kotra, Kanore and Mavli. Undertrial civil prisoners and convicts sentenced upto one month's imprisonment are accommodated in the sub-jails. Convicts whose sentences are longer than a month are sent to the nearest central or district jail. Details about these jails are given below⁴ :

CENTRAL JAIL, UDAIPUR—The present jail building was formerly a Thikana *Haveli* which was constructed in the regime of Maharana Fateh Singh of Mewar. In State times it was a central jail. After merger the set up of the jails in the State was reorganised and it was classified as district jail 'A' class. In the year 1971, this jail was again up-graded as Central Jail. Its staff position on 31.3.1973 was as follows :

EXECUTIVE STAFF—Superintendent Grade-I one, Deputy Superintendent one, jailors two, deputy jailors two, line officer one, chief head warder one, head warders 14 and warders 125.

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Udaipur.
2. Erskine K. D. : *op. cit.*, p. 80.
3. *ibid.*, p. 81.
4. Source : Offices of the concerned jails.

MINISTERIAL STAFF—Office assistant one, upper division clerks three, lower division clerks five, convict teacher one.

FACTORY STAFF—Factory supervisor one, commercial accounts clerk one, dyer one, gardener one.

MEDICAL STAFF—Medical officer (part time) one, compounders two.

CLASS IV STAFF—Peons two, washerman one, barber one and sweepers four.

The jail building is situated near the new city station within an area of 15 acres. It can accommodate a maximum of 600 prisoners. The average strength of prisoners is between 550 to 650. There is a separate ward for keeping female inmates which has a capacity of 15 prisoners. There is also a juvenile reformatory attached to this jail where juvenile convicts below the age of 21 years, from all over Rajasthan are confined. The juvenile prisoners are not allowed to mix with other adult prisoners and are given psychological treatment in order to make them leave their criminal habits.

There is a watch and ward force of the jail which watches the activities of the prisoners round the clock. The building itself is so constructed that no prisoner can escape. Inside the jail there are convict overseers who also watch the activities of the prisoners all the time. They are appointed from amongst the prisoners who have exhibited exemplary conduct.

Welfare of the prisoners is also well looked after in this jail. Those convicts who are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are made to work eight hours daily in the jail factory except on Sundays and holidays. There is a factory supervisor who gives them training in *durrie* weaving, furniture making etc. A paid convict teacher looks after the adult education of prisoners. The illiterate prisoners are taught to read and write. In the Juvenile Reformatory the juveniles are trained in carpentry, blacksmithy and tailoring for which there are three vocational teachers. There is a juvenile school upto 5th class in the Juvenile Reformatory which is run by a paid senior teacher. Regular examinations are conducted.

As regards recreational facilities regular film shows are organised for the prisoners. Sometimes cultural programmes by outside parties are also arranged in the jail. Some selected prisoners are sent outside to see the functions of Republic Day and Independence Day in the stadium.

There is a jail dispensary inside the jail having 10 beds for indoor

patients. One doctor and two compounders give medical aid to the prisoners in the jail. They are daily visited by the compounder on duty.

The daily average of convicts and under trials for the years 1968 to 1973 is as under :

(No.)		
Year	Convicts	Undertrials
1968	206	107
1969	214	119
1970	298	135
1971	390	113
1972	495	137
1973	494	118

The main source of income of the jail is the proceeds of the sale of manufactured articles such as *durries*, handloom cloth, carpets, furniture etc. Expenditure is mainly incurred on pay of establishment, diet of prisoners, clothing and bedding etc. The diet of the prisoners is prescribed according to their category. The income and expenditure of the jail for the last few years is given below :

(Rs.)				
Head	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Income	209,376	218,797	320,311	219,665
Expenditure	484,810	554,741	628,720	783,160

SUB JAIL, RAJSAMAND—The sub-jail is located in a building constructed in 1955 in Rajsamand town. It is a class III judicial lock up attached to the court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Munsif Magistrate and Additional Munsif Magistrate, Rajsamand for confining the undertrial prisoners. Undertrials of Munsif Magistrate's court, Nathdwara are also confined in this lock up. It has capacity for accommodating 15 prisoners. Though there is a separate wing for female prisoners, they are mostly transferred to Central Jail, Udaipur as there was no female warder posted at this jail (1973). Its staff consists of one Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder and six Warders besides one (part time) Medical Officer, one (Part time) compounder and one (part time) sweeper. The Medical Officer and the compounder look after the health of the prisoners. In case of need they provide medical facilities to the inmates. The Medical Officer visits them twice a week and the compounder pay daily visits.

Average daily population of the jail for the years 1968 to 1972 is given below :

(Average)		
Year	Convicts	Undertrials
1968	1	7
1969	1	8
1970	3	9
1971	2	11
1972	2	14

Being a lock up only, there is no regular source of income of the jail as there is no industry being run in the jail. The income and expenditure of the jail for last few years is given below :

(Rs.)				
Head	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Income	17	99	109	126
Expenditure	21,806	21,488	25,946	25,949

SUB JAIL, SALUMBER—The jail is functioning since State times and is now located in a building constructed in 1955. It can accommodate 15 prisoners. There are separate quarters for female prisoners. It is a class III jail. Its staff consists of one Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder and six warders. A doctor visits the jail on alternate days and a compounder attends to the prisoners daily. The daily average population of the jail for last few years is as given below :

(Average)		
Year	Convicts	Undertrials
1968	2	3
1969	1	4
1970	1	9
1971	3	4
1972	3	5

There is no regular source of income of the jail. The following statement shows the income and expenditure incurred by the jail in last few years:

(Rs.)

Head	1970	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Income	9	19	235	600
Expenditure	17,763	24,207	24,218	26,038

SUB JAIL, BHIM—This jail has been functioning since the State times and is now located in the old tahsil building. Its capacity is 15 prisoners. A separate room for female prisoners can accommodate five prisoners. It is a class III jail. Its staff consists of an assistant jailor, a head warder and six warders. A doctor and a compounder look after the health of the prisoners. The daily average of the jail population for the last five years has been 2 for convicts and 5 for undertrials.

The income and expenditure of the jail for past few years is given below :

(Rs.)

Head	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Income	12	12	32	6
Expenditure	22,190	17,826	26,266	24,171

SUB JAIL, KANORE—This jail was established in State times and is now located outside the Kanore town. It can accommodate 15 to 25 prisoners. There is separate accommodation for female prisoners. The jail is categorised as class III. Its staff includes one assistant jailor, one chief guard and six guards.

Average daily jail population for the years 1968 to 1972 is given below :

Year	Convicts	Undertrials
1968	8	1
1969	8	1
1970	5	1
1971	5	2
1972	2	2

Being a class III Jail there is no major source of income. The income and expenditure of the jail for the last few years is as follows :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1969-70	32	21,423
1970-71	6	23,183
1971-72	6	24,161
1972-73	6	25,038

SUB-JAIL, KOTRA—This is 'C' category jail which can accommodate 15 prisoners. Only undertrials and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment upto one month are kept in this jail. The staff of the jail consists of one Assistant Jailor, one Chief Guard and 6 guards.

The daily average jail population from 1968 to 1972 is as follows :

Year	Convicts	Undertrials
1968	—	7
1969	—	3
1970	—	2
1971	2	—
1972	1	5

The income of the jail is nominal, being a 'C' class jail. The expenditure of the jail for last four years is as follows :

Year	Expenditure (Rs.)
1969-70	15,716
1970-71	22,294
1971-72	26,954
1972-73	25,808

SUB JAIL, MAVLI—This jail was established in State times. It is also a 'C' class jail. Its staff includes one assistant jailor, one chief guard and 6 guards. Its capacity is of 15 prisoners and there is a separate barrack for female prisoners.

The daily average population of the jail for last few years is as follows :

Year	Convicts	Undertrials
1968	1	8
1969	1	6
1970	2	5
1971	1	7
1972	2	7

The income of the jail is negligible. Expenditure on it for last few years has been as follows :

Year	Expenditure (Rs.)
1969-70	22,397
1970-71	24,798
1971-72	26,954
1972-73	25,808

Prison Discipline

There are Head warders and warders in the jails who maintain discipline among prisoners. Paid staff and convict overseers are also engaged for the maintenance of discipline among prisoners.

Welfare

Part time service of a doctor and a compounder from State hospitals is provided to each sub jail for looking after the health of the prisoners. Visits of relatives are allowed once in a month. Some books and newspapers are also provided to prisoners by the jails. Special diet is given to prisoners on festivals declared by the Government.

JUDICIARY

Historical Background

Col. Robinson in his report dated 31st January, 1850 about States under Mewar Agency described the judicial set up in Mewar State thus.¹ "There are no regularly established courts of justice throughout the Mewar territories. In Mewar, the administration of justice is usually confided to the Chief local authority of the *Pergunah* or district for area under his management, whether on part of government or as a renter; but in the latter capacity there is commonly an officer on the part of the *Raja*, appointed to reside with each renter, to see that no injustice or oppression is exercised towards the people thus temporarily subjected to his control. These local authorities are vested with cognizance and disposal of civil

1. Brooks, J.C. : *History of Mewar*, 1859, p. 100,

suits in general. They are likewise vested with the cognizance of all criminal cases and for those of inferior and minor character, may inflict fines or imprisonment to a limited extent; but in no case are they allowed to mutilate or inflict capital punishment."

In 1870 Maharana Shambhu Singh took measures to improve the work of the administration of civil and criminal justice.¹ Arrangements were made for the proper functioning of civil and criminal courts headed by Arjun Singh and Samin Ali Khan respectively. The former was empowered to settle cases amounting to Rs. 2,000 and to fine upto Rs. 1,000 while the latter was empowered to fine upto Rs. 500 and inflict punishment upto one year's imprisonment. A new code of law for the State of Mewar was compiled by the Agent to the Governor General, Lt. Col. Keatings, and was introduced. All punishments of physical nature were abolished and those of fines and imprisonment were introduced instead. Hence forward the administration of justice came to be guided by codes of British India, Hindu Law and local customs. In 1872-73, the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes were adopted and promulgated as the law of the land and criminal cases were usually disposed of in accordance therewith, but death sentence was rarely passed. The only local laws in force at this time were a series of regulations dealing with Stamps, Registration and the execution of decrees.² The Stamps Regulation of 1873 laid down that 5 per cent of the total amount claimed by a plaintiff should be affixed in stamps to his petition, whereas the previous custom was to levy in cash a fee of 10 per cent of the value of the suit from the plaintiff and of 5 per cent from the defendant.

As a result of this streamlining of the judiciary the civil and criminal courts of the Mewar State in 1905 were constituted in the following manner³.

(a) *Hakim OF A DISTRICT*—There were 17 *Hakims* in the State. *Hakims* could dispose of civil suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value, and in criminal cases could pass a sentence of imprisonment upto a term of one year and fine upto Rs. 500. Their orders in suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value were final. Appeals of other cases were heard by the criminal and civil courts of the *Fauzdar* and civil judge at Udaipur.

(b) *COURTS OF Naib Hakims*—There were 35 naib *Hakim* courts.

1. Paliwal, D.: *Udaipur under British from 1857 to 1919 A.D.*, pp. 168-69.
2. Erskine, K.D.: *op. cit.*, 1903, p. 65.
3. *Administration Report of the Mewar State 1904-05*, p. 7 and Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, pp. 65-66.

Their judicial powers were not defined or even formally recognised by authority but, as assistants to *Hakims*, they were permitted to relieve the latter of part of their work by trying petty cases both civil and criminal such as were triable in British India by a Magistrate of the Third Class with civil powers upto about Rs. 500.

(c) COURT OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT AT UDAIPUR—The Police Superintendent was ex-officio judge of the small causes (upto Rs. 50 in value) court for Udaipur and its suburbs. In criminal cases he could sentence upto one month's imprisonment Rs. 51 fine and twelve stripes. There was no appeal against his decisions but they could be revised by *Mahendraj Sabha* or the Judicial Council. In more heinous offences he held a preliminary police enquiry and sent cases to the *Sadar* criminal court for trial.

(d) CIVIL COURT AT UDAIPUR (*Hakim Diwani*)—It was presided over by the Civil Judge who could hear original suits varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10,000 and appeals from the courts of the district *Hakims*.

(e) CRIMINAL COURT AT UDAIPUR (*Hakim Faujdari*)—It was presided over by the *Faujdar* with powers upto 3 years imprisonment, Rs. 1,000 fine and 12 stripes. He also heard appeals from the court of the district *Hakims*.

(f) *Mahendraj Sabha* OR JUDICIAL COUNCIL—This was the highest court consisting of (in 1908) eight members with *Maharana* as President. When attended by members only, it was called the *Ijlas mamuli* and besides disposing of appeals against the orders of the two courts last described and of the *Hakim* of the *Magra Zila*, it could itself decide suits not exceeding Rs. 15,000 in value and pass a sentence of seven years imprisonment, Rs. 5,000 fine and 24 stripes, but all its decisions were subject to the confirmation of the *Maharana*. This same tribunal when presided over by the *Maharana* was called *Ijlas Kamil*. It dealt with all serious and important cases and was the final court of appeal.

JAGIR COURTS—Besides the above courts, there were jagir courts at the jagir estates of first class nobles. In accordance with the rules of procedure drawn up in 1872, these nobles could try all cases in which both parties were their subjects and *Maharana* exercised no interference beyond the hearing of appeals. But the occurrence of cases of murder, *Sati*, dacoity, highway robbery attended with homicide or threat of death, traffic in children and uttering of base coins had to be reported and proceedings of *Jagirdar* in this connection had to be submitted to *Maharana* for approval.

suits in general. They are likewise vested with the cognizance of all criminal cases and for those of inferior and minor character, may inflict fines or imprisonment to a limited extent; but in no case are they allowed to mutilate or inflict capital punishment."

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BRITISH COURTS—Numerous British enactments had been extended to the portion of the Mewar State which was occupied by Rajputana-Malwa Railway. All such civil suits were disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad who had the powers of a court of small causes and a District Court. Criminal cases were decided either by an Assistant Superintendent or the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police who had respectively Second and First class Magisterial powers, or by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad. The Commissioner of Ajmer was the Sessions Judge and the Governor General's Agent, the High Court.

In 1940 the judiciary was again reorganised¹. Regular codified laws were introduced in place of circulars, notifications and equity. To administer these laws in a spirit of judicial independence, a High Court with powers of control and superintendence over the subordinate judiciary and of admission to the bar and disciplinary jurisdiction over the members, was established by letters patent. A court of final appeal composed of 3 judges was constituted statutorily in place of the old *Ijlas-i-Khas*. All non-judicial or non-legal elements such as ministers and *Jagirdars* were excluded from the courts which were turned into strictly judicial bodies limited in number.

In 1942 an important re-organisation of the *Thikana* courts of the State was made. The results were embodied in legislation, the chief features of which were as follows:

- (i) The Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes were introduced in the *Thikanas*.
- (ii) The criminal powers of the *Thikanas* which till now were those of a Sessions Judge were reduced to those of a First Class Magistrate.
- (iii) The Civil powers of the *Thikanas* which till now were those of a District Judge were reduced to those of a District Munsif.
- (iv) Hereafter the Second Class *Thikanas* would not personally take part in conducting trials or delivery of judgements. Judicial officers would be appointed and they would be responsible for the administration of justice. The appeals lay to the District & Sessions Judge in the State Courts.
- (v) The minimum qualifications for a Judicial Officer were fixed as the possession of a law degree. A minimum qualification

1. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State* for years 1940-41 and 1942 pp. 13-14.

of two years, experience was also prescribed but this was subject to exemption by the Government.

- (vi) The minimum pay of the judicial officer was fixed at Rs. 100-10-150.
- (vii) Protection was given against arbitrary dismissals of judicial officers.
- (viii) Power was given to *Thikanas* to combine contiguous areas together so as to have a common judicial officer.

Present Set up

Upto 1.9.1962 there was no separation of powers between executive and judiciary in Rajasthan. It meant that the executive courts had powers to hear and decide cases of Indian Penal Code and other Acts, while Judicial courts confined themselves to civil cases only. In 1962 Rajasthan Government decided to separate executive and judiciary so that judiciary could work in an atmosphere of greater freedom and impartiality.

Rajasthan Government also took steps towards decentralisation of judiciary with a view to making justice easily accessible and cheap to general public. In 1960 Rajasthan Panchayat Act was amended to enable Nyaya Panchayats to hear civil and criminal cases. Nyaya Panchayats usually consist of Sarpanch and Panchas who are elected according to the rules laid down in Rajasthan Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat Election Rules, 1960 and they work in honorary capacity. There is also a salaried secretary and a class IV servant attached to a Nyaya Panchayat.

At present (1973) on the top of the judicial hierarchy in the district is District & Sessions Judge's Court headquartered at Udaipur. Its territorial jurisdiction extends over Udaipur and Dungarpur districts. Under its administrative control are the following courts in Udaipur district.¹

COURT OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE, UDAIPUR—
The court of the Additional District & Sessions Judge, Udaipur with the powers of Additional Sessions Judge, was created with effect from 15th June, 1968. Prior to it, this was designated as the court of Senior Civil & Assistant Sessions Judge, Udaipur. The jurisdiction of this court extends over both Udaipur and Dungarpur revenue districts and it is empowered to deal with all kinds of civil and criminal cases, appeals and revisions, which are ordinarily tried and heard by the District & Sessions Judge, when transferred to this court by the District & Sessions Judge, Udaipur.

1. Source : Office of the District & Sessions Judge, Udaipur.

COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE, UDAIPUR—This court has territorial jurisdiction extending over the revenue district of Udaipur excluding Kherwara tahsil. It was empowered to try civil suits upto Rs. 10,000 and it is also invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge. However, since 1972, the jurisdiction of Civil Judge, Udaipur has been extended to all such suits and original proceedings without restriction as regards value, as may be transferred to him by the court of District & Sessions Judge, Udaipur. This court has also the jurisdiction of (1) cases of unlimited valuation under the Displaced Persons and Debt Adjustment Act; (2) cases above Rs. 5,000 under the Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1957, (3) cases of unlimited valuation under the Employees State Insurance Act within the jurisdiction of Udaipur Municipal Area and (4) cases of unlimited valuation under the land acquisition.

COURT OF JUDGE, SMALL CAUSE AND ADDITIONAL CIVIL JUDGE, UDAIPUR—This court has pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs. 5,000. Its territorial jurisdiction extends over Udaipur city and Girwa, Phalasia, Gogunda and Kotra tahsils. This court is also invested with the powers of Additional Civil Judge, in which capacity it hears civil suits upto the valuation of Rs. 10,000 which are transferred to it from other courts. It has also been invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge, with effect from 6th June, 1970 by virtue of office. Prior to it, it was invested with the powers of 1st Class Magistrate only.

COURT OF MUNSIF MAGISTRATE, UDAIPUR—Upto 30. 9. 1969, this court had pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs. 2,000 but with effect from 1.10.1969 its pecuniary jurisdiction has been raised upto Rs. 5,000. Its territorial jurisdiction extends over Udaipur city (municipal limits).

COURT OF ADDITIONAL MUNSIF MAGISTRATE No. 1, UDAIPUR—Upto 30. 9. 1969 this court had pecuniary jurisdiction upto 2,000 but with effect from 1.10.1969 the said jurisdiction has been raised upto Rs. 5,000. Its territorial jurisdiction extends over Girwa tahsil of Udaipur sub-division and Phalasia sub-division i.e. Phalasia, Kotra and Saira tahsils.

COURT OF ADDITIONAL MUNSIF MAGISTRATE No. 2, UDAIPUR—This court was newly created under Section 12 A of the Civil Court Ordinance, by the Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur for clearing off the arrears with effect from 13.5.1970. It has pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs. 5,000 and can try and hear such suits and proceedings upto the valuation of Rs. 5,000 which are transferred to it from other courts by the District Judge.

COURT OF ADDITIONAL MUNSIF MAGISTRATE NO. 3, UDAIPUR—This court was also created under Section 12 A of the Rajasthan Civil Court Ordinance by the Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur for clearing off the arrears with effect from 13.5.1970. It has pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs. 5,000 and can try and hear such suits and proceedings upto the valuation of Rs. 5,000 which are transferred to it from other courts. This court has also been invested with the Magisterial powers.

MUNSIF & JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE COURT, NATHDWARA—Its territorial jurisdiction extends over Khamnor tahsil of Udaipur sub-division.

MUNSIF & JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE COURT, MAVLI—It has jurisdiction over Unthala sub-division excluding Lasadia tahsil (i.e. Mavli, Unthala and Bhopalsagar tahsils).

MUNSIF & JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE COURT, BHIM—The territorial jurisdiction of this court is over Bhim sub-division (Bhim and Deogarh tahsils).

MUNSIF AND JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE COURT, RAJSAMAND—Its territorial jurisdiction extends over Rajsamand sub-division (Rajsamand, Relmagra, Kumbhalgarh and Amet tahsils).

MUNSIF AND JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE COURT, KANORE—It holds jurisdiction over Lasadia tahsil and Khamnor and Bhindar sub-tahsils of Unthala tahsil and Dungla tahsil.

MUNSIF AND JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE COURT, SALUMBER—Its territorial jurisdiction extends over Salumber and Sarada sub-divisions of Salumber.

ADDITIONAL MUNSIF MAGISTRATE COURT, RAJSAMAND—Its territorial jurisdiction extends to police stations Amet, Charbhuja, Kelwara and Relmagra for criminal cases.

A statement showing number of cases pending, instituted and disposed of in each of these courts is given in Appendix II.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS

There is a Bar Association at Udaipur and one each at other Munsif Court headquarters.

BAR ASSOCIATION, UDAIPUR—It was established in the year 1932. The office bearers include a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Joint Secretary, a Treasurer and four members. The membership subscription is Rs. 12/- per annum plus Re. 0.50 per case taken by a member.

It has been provided with a room in the court premises and has a library for the use of members which contains 2,000 books.

BAR ASSOCIATION, MAVLI—It had 10 members in 1972-73. Membership fee is Rs. 11.00 per annum. One room has been provided to it in the court premises where it maintains a small library of 100 books for the use of its members.

BAR ASSOCIATION, BHIM—It was established in 1964 and has 10 members (1972-73). Members pay Re. 0.50 per case taken. A room has been provided to it by the Government.

BAR ASSOCIATION, SALUMBER—It was established in 1957 and has, at present 12 members. Annual membership fee is Rs. 5.00.

BAR ASSOCIATION, RAJSAMAND—This association was founded in 1942 and has 44 members at present. Monthly membership fee is Re. 1.00. Sufficient space has been allotted to the Association in the court premises.

BAR ASSOCIATION, NATHDWARA—It was established sometime in 1950. Its subscription is Rs. 12.00 per annum.

APPENDIX I

List of Police Circles, Police Stations and Out Posts

S.No.	Name of Circles	Name of Police Stations	Police Out post
1.	C.O. City	1. Surajpole	1. Premidwara 2. Rangniwas 3. Jawaharnagar
		2. Dhanmandi	1. Boharwadi 2. Dholi Bawari
		3. Hathipole	1. Hathipole 2. Ambapole
		4. Bhopalpura	1. Bhopalpura 2. Amad 3. Fatehpura
		5. Ghantaghar	1. Ganesh Ghati 2. Jagdish
2.	Girwa	1. Pratapnagar	1. Debari 2. Amarda 3. Hatendu Ghati
		2. Nai	1. Alasigarh 2. Kaya 3. Madar 4. Tidi 5. Bari
		3. Kurawar	1. Bambhora
		4. Gogunda	1. Rawsiya 2. Siwadian 3. Ishwara 4. Nal 5. Surajgarh
		5. Sayra	1. Dhol
3.	Nathdwara	1. Nathdwara	1. Nai Haveli 2. Muthra Gate 3. Jharna 4. Chomukhwa 5. Kothariya
		2. Khamnor	1. Machinda
		3. Delwara	1. Kailashpuri

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
4.	Rajsamand	1. Rajnagar 2. Relmagra 3. Kelwara 4. Charbhujia 5. Amet	1. Kankroli 1. Golund 2. Kuwariyan 1. Ghata 2. Odan 3. Majera 1. Karnora 2. Richer 1. Amet 2. Sardargarh
5.	Bhim	1. Bhim 2. Devgarh 3. Daver	1. Jassakhera 2. Bar 1. Bagad 2. Devgarh 1. Kuwathal
6.	Ballabhnagar	1. Mavli 2. Kheroda 3. Bhindar	1. Fatehnagar 2. Ballabhnagar 1. Adinda 2. Dabok 1. Bhindar
7.	Dhariyavad	1. Dhariyavad 2. Parsola 3. Lasadiya 4. Kanor	— 1. Mungana 2. Lohagarh 1. Kun 1. Kanor
8.	Jhadol	1. Jhadol 2. Phalasiya 3. Ogana	1. Bagpura — —
9.	Kotra	1. Kotra 2. Bekariya 3. Bikarni	1. Mamer 2. Mahadi 1. Malva ka Choraha 1. Khampa 2. Jhuda

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
		4. Panerwa	1. Daya 2. Odan
10.	Rikhabdeo	1. Rikhabdeo	1. Rikhabdeo 2. Kalyanpur
		2. Kherwara	1. Jawas
		3. Pahara	1. Bilicha
		4. Salumber	1. Salumber 2. Ganwada
		5. Sarada	1. Chavand 2. Virpura
		6. Palodra	1. Jawarmines 2. Devpura 3. Methudi
		7. Jalara	1. Bamniya 2. Babrana 3. Bathoda
10		42	80

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Udaipur.

APPENDIX II

Cases in the Courts of Udaipur district as on 31.12.1972

(Nos.)

Type	Pending from the last year	Instituted during the year	Disposed of during the year	Balance
District & Sessions Judge, Udaipur				
Civil Cases	13	56	67	2
Civil Appeals	110	320	279	151
Civil Revisions	20	23	20	23
Sessions Cases	33	147	169	11
Criminal Appeals	235	407	418	224
Criminal Revisions	48	119	118	49
Additional District & Sessions Court, Udaipur				
Civil Cases	153	31	119	65
Civil Appeals	86	12	9	89
Sessions Cases	13	21	26	8
Criminal Appeals	148	205	190	163
Criminal Revisions	24	34	33	25
Civil & Assistant Sessions Court, Udaipur				
Civil Cases	11	196	150	157
Civil Appeals	94	115	78	131
Sessions Cases	18	46	49	15
Additional Civil & Assistant Sessions Court, Udaipur				
Civil Cases	389	544	446	487
Civil Appeals	90	119	74	135
Sessions Cases	8	15	8	15
Munsif Magistrate Court, Udaipur				
Civil Cases	610	789	483	916
Criminal Cases	375	38	413	—
Additional Munsif Magistrate Court No. 1, Udaipur				
Civil Cases	425	145	473	97
Civil Revisions	25	9	22	12

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Criminal Cases	324	828	335	817
Criminal Revisions	35	8	32	11
Additional Munsif Magistrate Court No. 2, Udaipur				
Civil Cases	192	4	113	83
Criminal Cases	550	318	435	443
Criminal Revisions	2	2	3	1
Additional Munsif Magistrate Court No. 3, Udaipur				
Civil Cases	49	203	107	145
Criminal Cases	564	455	315	704
Criminal Revisions	9	2	2	9
Munsif Magistrate Court, Mavli				
Civil Cases	382	357	266	473
Civil Revisions	15	8	19	4
Criminal Cases	480	354	264	570
Criminal Revisions	22	27	17	32
Munsif Magistrate Court, Kanod				
Civil Cases	307	180	190	297
Civil Revisions	7	4	3	8
Criminal Cases	287	263	186	364
Criminal Revisions	2	—	2	—
Munsif Magistrate Court, Nathdwara				
Civil Cases	388	268	294	362
Civil Revisions	2	5	4	3
Criminal Cases	340	237	202	375
Criminal Revisions	6	3	9	—
Munsif Magistrate Court, Rajsamand				
Civil Cases	437	457	242	652
Civil Revisions	72	68	40	100
Criminal Cases	517	372	151	738
Criminal Revisions	69	37	19	87

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Munsif Magistrate Court, Bhim				
Civil Cases	183	244	260	167
Civil Revisions	3	4	4	3
Criminal Cases	263	180	212	231
Munsif Magistrate Court, Salumber				
Civil Cases	112	96	129	79
Civil Revisions	3	5	6	2
Criminal Cases	396	230	358	268
Criminal Revisions	18	12	14	16
Additional Munsif Magistrate Court, Rajsamand				
Civil Cases	247	1	36	212
Civil Revisions	4	—	3	1
Criminal Cases	360	1	21	340
Criminal Revisions	10	—	2	8

Source : Office of the District & Sessions Judge, Udaipur,

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Activities of some of the departments of the State and the Central Government, which have not found mention in other chapters of this volume, are dealt with in this Chapter.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Public Works Department

Functioning since 1954, in Udaipur district, the office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department is divided into two sections from the point of view of public works administration, i.e. Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), City Division, Udaipur, and Public Works Department (National Highway), Division I, Udaipur, each under the control of an Executive Engineer. The former¹ is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and buildings within the city of Udaipur. Valuation and rent assessment of buildings for various purposes and other miscellaneous civil engineering works in Udaipur city are also its responsibilities. Besides these, it also undertakes the works during the natural calamities like famines and floods. The Executive Engineer, who is the head of this city division, is assisted by a staff of five Sub-divisional Officers, twenty-four engineering subordinates, thirty-five ministerial employees and thirteen class IV employees. Assistant Engineers are in charge of the Sub-divisional Offices. The Offices of these Sub-Divisional officers are known as City Sub-Division I, City Sub-Division II, City Sub-Division III, Electric Sub-Division and Mechanical Sub-Division. Each of the Assistant Engineers has been made responsible for execution of works within his jurisdiction. The areas of Udaipur district and Jhameer Kotra Rock Phosphate Mines come under the jurisdiction of the Executive Engineer, City Division, Udaipur. Upto the year 1973-74, construction of quarters under rental housing scheme, construction of Public Administration Buildings, residential buildings at Bhopalpura and Surajpole, works of Mines and Geology Department, construction of road to Jhameer Kotra Rock Phosphate Mines, construction and expansion of educational institutions including that of the State Government, construction and expansion of medical buildings including that of medical college, construction of veterinary hospital, university development works, construction of

1. Source: Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), City Division, Udaipur.

work-shop for Rajasthan State Roadways, Warehouse at Fateh Nagar and other miscellaneous works e.g. construction of information centre etc. were done in Udaipur city by this department. The main importance was given for providing educational and medical facilities to the district by not only constructing but by expanding the existing facilities.

The Public Works Department, National Highway, Division I, Udaipur was first established in 1965.¹ It is mainly concerned with the construction and maintenance of National Highway Number Eight. The staff of the department consists of an Executive Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, twelve Engineering subordinates, one divisional accountant, one stenographer, eight upper division clerks, eleven lower division clerks, one tracer, one junior division draftsman and five class IV employees. The jurisdiction of this office is from Udaipur to Ratan Nagar, at the border of the Gujrat State.

Office of the Superintendent, Government Press, Udaipur

The Government Press, Udaipur was opened during the princely State times in 1881, to meet the printing demands of the State. Since then it is functioning in the district. The staff of the press on the ministerial side includes one Superintendent, one office assistant, one accounts clerk, five upper division and twelve lower division clerks and ten class IV employees. The technical staff consists of thirty-seven compositors, thirty-two printers, twenty-three binders, one general foreman, one composing foreman, one printing foreman, one binding foreman, one head proof-reader, five proof-readers, one head-computor, four computors, one mechanic and one carpenter.² It undertakes printing works allotted to it.

This office works as a divisional printing, composing and binding press and as a stockist and supplier of all sorts of Government forms and stationery to all Government departments and local bodies in Udaipur division.

District Treasury, Udaipur

The administrative head of the treasury is the Treasury Officer and the immediate and over-all control is exercised by the District Collector and the Chief Accounts Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur respectively. The

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (National Highway), Division-I, Udaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Superintendent Government Press, Udaipur.

district treasury was established on 1st October, 1949, at Udaipur. Other staff posted in the Treasury consists of one Assistant Treasury Officer, one office assistant, one accountant, nine accounts clerks, nine upper division clerks, ten lower division clerks and six class IV employees. The Treasury had sixteen sub-treasuries in the district during 1973-74. Its main functions include enforcement of pay order on Government bills, payment of pensions, compilation of accounts of the district and stock and sale of judicial, non-judicial, revenue, service and postage stamps and jagir bonds.

Animal Husbandry Department

The District Animal Husbandry Officer at Udaipur is incharge of the office of this department in the district and he works directly under the Director, Animal Husbandry whose office is headquartered at Jaipur. The District Animal Husbandry Officer is responsible for improvement in the breed of cattle, prevention and treatment of animal and poultry diseases and control of epidemics. He looks after the artificial insemination centres and the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district and organises cattle fairs. His staff includes 3 Veterinary Surgeons, 20 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons or Animal Husbandry Extension Officers, 10 veterinary assistants, 30 compounders and stockmen and 67 class IV employees. Besides 15 veterinary hospitals and 3 dispensaries in the district, there are 3 artificial insemination centres, one Poultry Project, one District A.I. Centre, one Sheep Extension Centre, one *Goshala* and one Mobile Veterinary Unit. In the capacity of an expert in his field and as a district level officer, the Animal Husbandry Officer exercises over-all control over these hospitals and dispensaries regarding technical supervision and administration. He is the co-ordinating officer for all the schemes and activities of animal husbandry in the district. The work entrusted to Animal Husbandry Extension Officer is to select the farmers for the distribution of cattle and to implement the Dry Farming Schemes. The Poultry Project Officer looks after the developmental, disease control, nourishment and marketing side of the Poultry Farming. The Artificial Insemination Centre Incharge deals with the cross breeding programmes of the animals. Through the Mobile Veterinary Unit animals are vaccinated in the district against animal diseases to control their out-break. Stockmen are responsible for the veterinary activities in Panchayat Samitis.

Statistics Department

A district office of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, headed by a District Statistician, was opened at Udaipur in the year 1959. The overall controller of the District office is the Director of

Economics and Statistics whose office is located at Jaipur. Its staff includes one District Statistician, one district statistical assistant, two statistical assistants, two field inspectors, one supervisor, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees. The main functions of this office include collection and compilation of statistics regarding different sectors of the economy. Analysis of statistical data in terms of physical achievements under the Plans and tabulation of statistical data and preparation for the Plan schemes being implemented in the district is also its responsibility. The office is also entrusted with the task of collecting basic statistics relating to the district. It inspects and directs the preparation of different index numbers regarding the district. Besides these normal functions, Socio-Economic surveys and various sample surveys including national sample survey and surveys relating to agricultural statistics are undertaken by the office. Small Scale Industries survey, employment survey, house rent survey, small farmers survey and registered industries survey of the district are also conducted by this office.

Supply Department

The department is functioning in Udaipur town since 1964. It exercises control over all essential commodities as per instructions of the Food Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur. At the district level this department is headed by a District Supply Officer and is controlled by the Collector (Supplies), Udaipur. The staff of the office includes one District Supply Officer, One Assistant District Supply Officer, ten Enforcement Officers, sixteen Enforcement Inspectors, one commercial accountant, two office assistants, four accounts clerks, eleven upper division clerks, two cycle sawars, three class IV employees, one *chowkidar* and one driver. The District Supply Officer exercises control over essential commodities besides looking after the distribution of wheat, sugar, milo, maize, *khandsari*, cement and coal etc.

Archives Department

An Office of the Archives Department was established at the district level in Udaipur in 1956. It works under the control of the Directorate of Rajasthan State Archives located at Bikaner. Before 1956, this was known as Deposited Records Office and was under the control of Commissioner, Udaipur Division. The staff of the District Archives office includes one Assistant Archivist, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees. It contains the old political, economic, historical and revenue records upto the year 1948, of various departments and offices of the erstwhile Mewar State

Secretariat. The important records of the State relating to the years before 1900, have been shifted to the Directorate of Archives, Bikaner. Its main functions are to keep the old records and papers safe from insects and dust; to provide the old information to the various offices of the State Government and to individuals and research scholars. It also helps the courts by providing old judicial records.

Public Relations Department

District Public Relations Office, established in 1955, at Udaipur is headed by a Public Relations Officer and is controlled by the Director of Public Relations, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The staff of the district office consists of one Public Relations Officer, one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks, one operator, one driver and two class IV employees. This office is functioning in Udaipur for the purpose of publicity work of the State Government. An Information Centre was also opened in 1963, at Udaipur by this department. Its staff includes one Assistant Public Relations Officer, one enquiry assistant, one *Rangmanch* assistant, one receptionist, one lower division clerk, two operators, one announcer and four class IV employees. Public Relations Officer is the officer-in-charge of this information centre. The office has a reading room and a library containing 5,200 books for public use and a *rangmanch* for cultural, literary and other activities. The office has been assigned the duty of disseminating information regarding the developmental and other beneficial activities of the Government. This is done by organising film shows, exhibitions and distribution of publicity material. The district office possesses a mobile jeep through which publicity is organised in the interior parts of the district.

Land and Building Tax Department

This office is of very recent origin and was established on 1st April, 1973. It is headed by an Assistant Director. His staff consists of one Valuation Officer, two Junior Engineers, one overseer, six inspectors, two lower division clerks and one class IV employee. Its main function is to assess and collect the land and building taxes of the urban areas in Udaipur district. The jurisdiction of this office extends to the urban areas of Udaipur, Banswara and Dungarpur districts.

Co-operative Department

An office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies was set up at Udaipur in January, 1949 to encourage the co-operative movement in the

district. The Assistant Registrar is incharge of the co-operative department in the district and is thus responsible for registering the co-operative societies under the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act (1965), conducting enquiries and inspections of primary co-operative societies for which he acts as Registrar and liquidating and winding up the inefficient and uneconomic societies. He endeavours to establish a link between credit and non-credit societies, provides credit for seeds, manures, agricultural implements and essential consumer goods, as also marketing facilities. He is assisted by another Assistant Registrar in the district. The staff of both the offices of the Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies includes 2 Assistant Registrars, 1 office assistant, 4 upper division clerks, 1 accounts clerk, 5 lower division clerks, 1 technical assistant, 1 marketing inspector, 1 inspector consumer store, 1 land evaluation officer, 1 inspector handloom, 3 industries inspectors, 8 executive inspectors, 14 Co-operative Extension Officers, 9 assistant inspectors, 4 assistant inspectors (Panchayat Samitis) and 18 assistant inspectors for banking activities. The jurisdiction of their office extends to the entire district of Udaipur. The work of the department in the district has been divided into two divisions; one for southern area and another for northern area of the district, each under the supervision of an Assistant Registrar. The Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies (North) looks after the working of the department in the Panchayat Samitis of Bhim, Railmagra, Khamnore, Deogarh, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur while the Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies (South) is incharge of the departmental activities in the Panchayat Samitis of Mavli, Bhinder, Dhariyawad, Kherwara. Salumber, Sarada, Kotra, Jhadol, Girwa Badgaon, Gogunda and a few co-operative societies at Udaipur.

Rajasthan State Electricity Board

Headed by the Superintending Engineer, the Circle Office of Rajasthan State Electricity Board at Udaipur including the district division of Udaipur, Bhilwara, Banswara and Falna was created in the year 1968, and started functioning in the month of July of the same year. At the time of creation of the office there were four divisions covered by this circle. Later on one construction division I was added at Udaipur from November, 1969 and another construction division II at Bhilwara from January, 1971. The Falna division was transferred to Jodhpur Circle on 15th August, 1971. Now the jurisdiction of this circle is covering the complete revenue districts of Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur which are under the control of a Superintending Engineer. At present this circle is having four Operation and Maintenance Divisions

at Udaipur, Bhilwara, Banswara and Chittorgarh and two construction divisions situated at Udaipur and Bhilwara. Each division is headed by an Executive Engineer whose office is staffed with Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers and other technical and ministerial staff. The staff of the Executive Engineer (District Division), Udaipur includes 7 Assistant Engineers, 20 Junior Engineers, 4 foremen grade I, 11 draftsmen, 5 linemen grade I, 5 station operators, 1 fitter, 6 drivers, 7 surveyor-cum-estimators, 10 electricians, 1 meter inspector, 1 tracer, 1 fitter operator, 1 cable jointer and other regular technical, non-technical and ministerial staff. Function of this office is to exercise control over the entire circle of five revenue administrative districts and six Divisions and their subdivisions. It supervises the work of operation and maintenance of electric supply line and simultaneous construction of new transmission/distribution lines and sub-stations in rural and urban areas. Keeping watch on electrification of localities and wells in each district and realisation of electric revenue also come under its functions.

Industries Department

Work of the Industries Department in the district is being looked after by the Assistant Director, Industries, whose office was set up in 1957 as an office of the District Industries Officer and was upgraded to the office of the Assistant Director in 1967. Besides the Assistant Director, Industries, the office is staffed by three District Industries Officers, one Economic Investigator, one Assistant Industries Promotion Officer, one Industrial Estate Manager, one assistant, one accounts clerk, two upper division clerks, six lower division clerks and seven class IV employees. The Assistant Director is responsible for implementing government policy of industrialisation and development of small scale industries, preparation of project reports on the basis of the availability of the local raw material and products in demand and looking after industrial estates in the district. He renders all kinds of assistance in the setting up of new units by vetting the proposals and suggesting ways and means for their improvement. He also helps in procuring financial assistance from the State Government for setting-up of new units and keeps control over its proper utilisation. The Assistant Director also holds over-all charge of the Industrial Estate but the immediate control vests in the Industrial Estate Manager. The Assistant Director is also responsible for looking after the implementation of metric system of weights and measures. He started looking after this work in the district in October, 1962. Uptil 1957, it was being looked after by the Inspector of weights and measures. He is assisted in this task by the three inspectors who are required to ensure that the weights and measures are properly

stamped, that stamping duties are duly recovered and that the provisions of Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1958 are implemented.

Forest Department

The Forest administration of Udaipur district is headed by a Divisional Forest Officer who is stationed at Udaipur with necessary staff such as one Deputy Conservator of Forests, two Assistant Conservators of Forests, fourteen forest rangers, five deputy rangers, fifty-eight foresters, seventy-eight assistant foresters, two hundred forest guards and other ministerial staff for his assistance. The ministerial staff of the Divisional Forest Officer consists of one office assistant, three upper division clerks, twenty-one lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one accountant, one draughtsman, one *mistry*, two drivers and other class IV and manual workers.

The Udaipur Forest Divisional area is divided into twelve forest ranges for administrative purposes. The Divisional Forest Officer is responsible for the proper management of forests, execution of all development projects and other forestry works. Under his supervision and control the department endeavours to protect and improve the composition and condition of the forests by scientific and systematic management to produce timber of better quality and also to obtain maximum possible forest revenue of the forest resources in the division. It also meets the legitimate requirements of the local population of the fire wood, furniture and building wood, grazing and other forest produce. It promotes industries based on forests and also takes steps to afforest the denuded areas. There are four forest nurseries and one game sanctuary in the district maintained by the forest department. The Forest Rangers are incharge of the work of protection of forests within the ranges under their jurisdiction. The forest ranges are further divided into sections and Foresters are incharge of different sections in the ranges. Each such section consists of several beats and the forest guards are responsible for each beat in the Udaipur District.

Tribal Research Institute and Training Centre

Established in 1964, the Manikya Lal Verma Tribal Research and Training Institute, Udaipur works under the administrative control of the Director, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The Principal is the head of the Institution. The present staff of the Institution includes a Principal, three Lecturers, two research assistants, a computer, a cartographer, a photographer, a librarian, a Cultural Officer, an accounts clerk, a stenographer, three lower division clerks, one driver, one library boy and

seven class IV employees. This is a State level Institute which undertakes researches on tribal life and culture in the State. It also formulates schemes for the development of the Scheduled Tribes and evaluates Government schemes started for the development of these tribes. This Institute simultaneously organises training courses for the personnel of Social Welfare Department and of other departments who are working in the tribal areas. It also publishes a quarterly research bulletin, "TRIBE."

Agriculture Department (Cotton)

An office of the Deputy Director, Agriculture (Cotton), was established at Udaipur in 1951. Its staff consists of two Assistant Directors, six agriculture assistants, fifty area incharges, one ginning operator, other ministerial staff and class IV employees. Among the main functions of this office is the collection of statistics of production of cotton and area under cotton production from all the cotton growing districts of Rajasthan except the Ganganagar district. It advises and helps the farmers in getting the best quality of cotton seeds, plant protection chemicals, equipment and chemical fertilisers. It provides the technical knowledge of soil treatment and plant protection to the cotton growing farmers and carries out various agronomical practices with different varieties of cotton under the various cotton growing schemes. This office issues licenses to all the cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories of Rajasthan. At present it is conducting Cotton Extension Programmes in all the districts of Rajasthan except Ganganagar district where a separate unit of Cotton Agronomist is working.

Local Fund Audit Department

A regional Office of the Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Audit Department at Udaipur was established on 11th March, 1960. It is headed by an Assistant Examiner who is assisted by two Junior Assistant Examiners, one office assistant, four inspecting superintendents, eighteen auditors, one accounts clerk, one upper division clerk, seven lower division clerks, two stenographers and ten class IV employees. The office has been assigned the work of auditing of local panchayat samitis, panchayats, municipalities and municipal councils, district council, Urban Improvement Trust and other local institutions. The districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Chittorgarh come under its jurisdiction.

Public Health Engineering Department

Established in 1955, the office at Udaipur now works under the control of Superintending Engineer for Udaipur circle. His office is staffed by one technical assistant, one office assistant, one accountant,

one stenographer, five upper division clerks, six lower division clerks, one engineering subordinate, one senior draughtsman, one junior draughtsman, one tracer and six class IV employees. Districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh and Bhilwara come under the jurisdiction of the Superintending Engineer for Udaipur Circle. For the proper implementation of the water supply schemes in these divisions he has the Executive Engineers posted at the offices located at Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Dungarpur. The Executive Engineer of Udaipur division is assisted by five Assistant Engineers who are responsible for their respective offices of city, city I, city II, district I, district II at Udaipur and one more at Kankroli. The activities of this office are mainly confined to the preparation and execution of rural water supply schemes, execution of drainage and sewerage schemes, maintenance of State owned and municipal owned water works, maintenance of tube wells for drinking water purposes, installation of wind mills and prevention and control of water pollution. At present the department is engaged in operating and maintaining various rural and urban water supply schemes and supplying safe and protected drinking water to the inhabitants of urban as well as rural areas of the district.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Udaipur Branch

A branch of the corporation was established in June, 1972 at Udaipur. Its office at Udaipur is headed by a Branch Manager and is managed by one assistant, two clerks and two peons. The office scrutinises the loan applications received from different industries and forwards them to the head office located at Jaipur with recommendations. It also recovers the loans already given to the various industries and guides the industrialists about their industrial set-up. The districts of Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur are under the jurisdiction of this branch.

Evaluation Department

Soon after setting-up of the Evaluation Organisation in the year 1960, a field office of the Organisation in the name of Divisional Evaluation Office was established at Udaipur with the erstwhile Udaipur and Kota divisions as its jurisdiction. After the revenue divisions were abolished and the State was divided into regions, in 1961, the office was renamed as Regional Evaluation Office. In accordance with the decision of the Government the Regional office was abolished in 1969. A new office with reorganised jurisdiction was opened in 1970 and since then it has continued to function un-interrupted. Currently this office is located in the collectorate building with Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Banswara

districts under its charge. The strength of the office comprises a Field Evaluation Officer, one investigator, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees who have been posted at Udaipur and one Investigator each at Dungarpur and Banswara. The field office is primarily responsible for eliciting field data for the census/sample/case/rapid studies initiated by the headquarter organisation besides indentifying local problems in implementation of plan schemes and carrying out their evaluation. Progress appraisal and concurrent evaluation of the centrally sponsored employment oriented schemes has also been entrusted to the field unit. The field office discharges functions under both administrative and technical control of the Director, Evaluation Organisation, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Udaipur

Office of the Regional Transport Officer at Udaipur has a staff of three motor vehicle inspectors, three motor vehicle sub-inspectors, one accountant, four upper division clerks, seven lower division clerks and seven class IV employees. The overall controlling officer of the office is the Commissioner, Transport, Rajasthan, whose office is situated at Jaipur. The main functions of this office are to realise road tax from the motor owners and ensure the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act and Rules in the district.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

National Savings Organisation¹

Working under the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, Office of the District Organiser, National Savings was set up at Udaipur in 1956. Prior to this the district was under the control of the District Organiser, National Savings, headquartered at Jodhpur. In 1957, an office of the Assistant National Savings Officer was opened at Udaipur to exercise control in the old Udaipur division. There was a complement of one clerk and two peons posted under him which remained unchanged upto 1973-74. In 1970, designation of the Assistant National Savings Officer was changed to Assistant Regional Director, National Savings and in 1972, the designation of District Organiser was changed to District Savings Officer. The Assistant Regional Director headquartered at Udaipur looks after the working of the Organisation in Udaipur Division which includes Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur districts, while the District Savings Officer is responsible for the Udaipur district

1. Source : Office of the District Savings Officer, National Savings Organisation, Udaipur.

only. Both the offices are headquartered at Udaipur. The District Savings Officer posted in the district is entrusted with the task of popularising and giving wider publicity to the various schemes of small savings. He appoints agents, addresses meetings and arranges camps to acquaint the public with the saving schemes and the benefits accruing from them, contacts official and non-official agencies for promotion of the schemes and receives money for investment in savings certificates.

The gross and net collections made by this office in the district from 1968 to 1974, were the highest in the State and thus the Udaipur district was adjudged best in overall efforts of National Savings and was declared first during the year 1968-69, 1970-71 and 1971-72 in the State of Rajasthan in Small Savings. Details are given elsewhere in this volume.

Field Publicity Office

An office of the Field Publicity Officer controlled by the Directorate of Field Publicity, Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, is functioning at Udaipur since 14th June, 1960. The staff of this office includes a Field Publicity Officer as the incharge, a Field Publicity Assistant, one lower division clerk, one class IV employee, one driver and one cleaner for the vehicle. This office is mainly concerned with informing and educating the general public living in the district about the developmental plans and programmes undertaken by the Government for their up-lift with a view to seeking the people's active participation and co-operation in the implementation of developmental schemes. The activities of this office are also directed towards generating emotional integration of people belonging to different sections of the society. This is done through the aid of audio-visual media like filmshows, talks, symposia, essay competitions, exhibitions, cultural programmes, public meetings and various forms of printed literature. Publicity material is also distributed freely to achieve this end. The field staff collects the desired public reaction directly from person to person in the district. This office works as the "feed back" office regarding the impact of the plans and policies of the Government of India on the public of the district.

Archaeological Survey of India

Udaipur sub-circle office of this Department of Government of India, was established in the district in 1953-54. At the district level it is headed by a Conservation Assistant. The other staff of this office includes one foreman, one attendant, twenty monument attendants and two monument cleaners. The main function of this office is the maintenance and preservation of protected monuments of national importance.

Indian Bureau of Mines

An office of the Indian Bureau of Mines under the control of Ministry of Steel and Mines, Government of India, was established at Udaipur in June, 1974. The office at the district level is headed by a Deputy Controller of Mines and his sanctioned staff includes three officers, five technical and five ministerial staff members, two drivers and six class IV employees. Among the main functions of the Bureau is the enforcement of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958 made there under and inspection of mines to ensure systematic working of mines and conservation of minerals in respect of mines coming under the purview of the M.C.D.R. 1958. The Bureau provides technical consultancy service on payment to the mining industry both in the private and public sectors in connection with appraisal and exploitation of mineral deposits, planning of designs of mines and selection of designs. It also conducts research in special mining problems and analysis of ores and minerals. The Bureau collects and publishes statistics relating to mineral products of India, mineral exports and their local consumption etc. It publishes bulletins and monographs of investigations relating to mining and mineral industry. The Bureau advises the Central and the State Government on any matter connected with the mineral industry particularly on the exploitation and utilisation of the mineral reserves of the country. The jurisdiction of the sub-regional office at Udaipur extends over the whole of Gujarat State and the districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur.

Central Public Works Department, Central Division, Udaipur

An office of the Executive Engineer, Central Public Works Department, Udaipur Division was established at Udaipur on 3rd July, 1972. The department is headed by the Engineer-in-chief, Central Public Works Department, New Delhi, and the Superintending Engineer, D.C.C.V., Central Public Works Department, New Delhi. The Executive Engineer is the controlling authority at the divisional level and the Assistant Engineers have to supervise the various works of Central Government at the sub-divisional levels. The divisional office of the department is headquartered at Udaipur and the sub-divisional offices are at Suratgarh, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Neemuch. The staff attached to the Udaipur Division includes one Executive Engineer, one head clerk, one divisional accountant, four upper division clerks and six lower division clerks, one stenographer, two draftsmen, three peons, one *dastry*, one *barkandas* and one chowkidar. The Executive Engineer supervises, executes and controls

the works of various sub-divisions. He also looks after the works at the aerodrome.

Food Corporation of India, Udaipur

Consequent to the setting up of the Food Corporation of India by an Act of Parliament in January, 1956, the Corporation extended its services to Rajasthan in November, 1965. Soon after a District Office was set-up in Udaipur extending its jurisdiction over the five districts of former Udaipur division namely, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur. This office functioned for about a couple of months and was abolished with the withdrawal of the levy order by the State Government. Again a separate district office at Udaipur was set up in October, 1967, This office is since then functioning in the district. This office is headed by a District Manager who is assisted by an Assistant Manager (Accounts). For taking care of procurement operations in the field and preservation of stocks already procured and stored with the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, there are four quality inspectors posted at Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Banswara. Besides, there is a whole time Quality Inspector, Incharge of the District Laboratory. The Corporation supplies food grains to meet the requirements of the controlled distribution of Udaipur city and to the fair price shops in the drought hit areas of the district.

Telegraphs Department

The administrative control of the Telegraph Engineering Division at Udaipur is vested in the Postmaster General, Rajasthan Circle, Jaipur. The Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs is the controlling officer at the divisional level and the Sub-Divisional Officers (Telephones and Telegraphs) and Assistant Engineer (Trunks) are the controlling authority at the regional level. They are all head-quartered at Udaipur. Sub-divisional Office (Telegraphs) was established in 1966, and Sub-Divisional Office (Phones), was established in 1970. An office of the Divisional Engineer (Telegraphs) was set-up in 1972, and that of Assistant Engineer (Trunks) was established in 1974.

Divisional Engineer (Telegraphs) is in-charge of the Division at Udaipur. He is responsible for the efficient administration of his division. He also examines telegraph and telephone traffic arrangements and makes suggestions or arrangements as may be necessary. He is directly subordinate to the Postmaster General, Rajasthan Circle, Jaipur.

Sub-Divisional Officers are directly subordinate to the Divisional Engineer Telegraphs. Sub-Divisional Officer (Phones) is responsible in all

respects for the maintenance and upkeep of telephone system and the staff employed under his control. Assistant Engineer (Trunks) is responsible for the efficient control of trunk calls and the maintenance of trunk exchange. Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs) is also subordinate to the Divisional Engineer (Telegraphs) and is responsible for the proper maintenance of lines and the execution of work in his Sub-Division and for the expenditure thereon. He is responsible for the technical arrangements in all telegraph offices in his sub-division.

All the above officers are vested with financial powers as prescribed from time to time by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, besides administrative powers. Each Sub-Divisional Officer/Assistant Engineer is assisted by technical and ministerial staff which is as given under for the year 1973-74 :

Designation Offices	Number of staff (Branch office-wise)			
	D.E.T	S.D.O.P.	A.E. Trunks	S.D.O.T.
CLASS I				
D.E.T.	1	—	—	—
CLASS II				
Accounts Officer	1	—	—	—
S.D.O. Phones	—	1	—	—
S.D.O.T.	—	—	—	1
A.E. Trunks	—	—	1	—
CLASS III				
Engineering Supervisors	1	2	7	4
Repeater Stn. Assistants	—	—	4	2
Phone Inspectors	1	6	—	4
Technicians	—	11	5	11
Cable Jointers	—	2	—	1
Line Inspectors	—	1	—	2
Sub-Inspectors	—	7	—	10
Linemen	—	39	—	50
CLASS IV				
Wiremen	—	—	—	2
Wire mazdoors	—	—	—	3
Batteryman	—	—	1	1
Chowkidar	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
CLASS III				
L.S.G., Monitors	—	6	6	1
Telephone Operators	—	72	47	21
H.S.G. Clerks	1	—	—	—
L.S.G. Clerks	3	1	—	1
T/S Clerks	50	6	1	4
Building Overseer	1	—	—	—
Draughtsman	1	—	—	—
Senior Accountants	2	—	—	—
Junior Accountant	1	—	—	—
CLASS IV				
Daftery	2	—	—	—
Peons	5	2	—	2
CLASS III				
Steno to DET	1	—	—	—

Broadly, the installation and technical maintenance of all apparatus in telegraph offices, in telephone exchanges, subscriber's offices and carrier stations rests with the Divisional Engineer Telegraphs and all his Sub-divisional officers.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Historical Background

In old towns of Rajasthan like Nagda in Mewar State, there were local bodies which in some way or the other created a cultural atmosphere. The main local bodies were town committees (called *Goshthi*, *Panchayat* and *Mahajan Samiti*), temple committees and guilds. They prove that there was some sort of local self-government in old towns¹. Besides, local matters the town committee also managed religious affairs such as donations for the maintenance of temples. Elephants, horses and other animals entering the market with goods for sale were charged. The people following different professions had to pay a tax for it.²

Contemporary records show that in villages of medieval Rajasthan also there was an energetic corporate life.³ The villagers of the medieval period showed their enthusiasm towards the corporate life by undertaking activities like digging of wells and reservoirs for public use and constructing or repairing or maintaining of village shrines. The Kumbhalgarh inscription of v.s. 1517 (1460 A.D.) says that charitable persons constructed rest houses for comfort of wayfarers in Mewar, Marwar and other parts of Rajasthan. A voluntary gift from the village council of Aner (near Morwana, Mewar) was given to the deity in v.s. 1570. A tablet discovered by Col. Tod raised by the inhabitants of Rasmi (Mewar) further illustrates the fact that villagers of that period were conscious of their rights and duties. This tablet describes that the panchayats of Rasmi's decision to quit that village as a protest against the oppression of the Collector was effective and as such the Collector was warned and the Panchayats prevailed on to return. For the socio-religious life of the villages there were two different units called *sangha* and *goshthi*⁴. The function of *sangha* was to take vital decisions regarding the organisation of functions of religious nature, inviting the teachers of religion to their villages etc. *Goshthis* on the other hand, were a kind of corporation of professionals meant for looking after the local administration of the areas in which they flourished. Every caste had its own panchayat in a village⁵. All the caste panchayats

1. Jain, K.C.: *Ancient Cities of Rajasthan*, 1960, pp. 476-477.

2. *ibid.*

3. Sharma, G.N.: *Social Life in Mediaeval Rajasthan*, pp. 38-39.

4. Sharma, G.N.: *Rajasthan Studies*, 1970, p. 173.

5. *ibid.*, p. 175.

were more or less similar in their structure in discharging functions. Ordinarily these panchayats decided cases of irregular marriages, adultery, family quarrels and any other behaviour of the members of the caste which was undesirable or against the prestige of the caste. The cases were decided according to the prevailing customs and traditions in the open meetings of the panchayat. The punishment varied according to the position of the guilty and the nature of the crime. The decisions of the panchayat were binding on the individuals or group of offenders. The government also respected the decisions of the panchayat. Besides these, there was also a body called *Panchakula* which, it seems, was a village council-cum-semi-government body¹. It used to be in charge of land records and was authorised to transfer land and ownership according to the instructions received from the rulers of the State. It was also authorised to collect taxes on sale of articles within the area of a particular village and allocate the money for charitable and public use. Maharana Kumbha in v.s. 1494 (1437 A.D.) assigned ten *hala** in the presence of Purohit Bokha and Shah Sahana, the two leading members of the village council. This practice of assigning land and drawing the attention of village elders for the purpose of noting had been observed till the end of the 18th century A.D. Maharaj Kumar Ugar Singh of Udaipur addressed a letter to a body of persons of a village Kasba Havalā for transferring certain taxes to the temple of Varaha in v.s. 1745 (1688 A.D.). Similarly a letter from Maharana of Udaipur was addressed to *Panchas* for the adjustment of the share of Gulabchand of Kapasin out of the duties realised in the year 1785 v.s. (1728 A.D.). These *panchakulas* also registered births, deaths and marriages, arresting the criminals, delivering them to the *Hakim* and discharged many additional administrative functions with the co-operation of the villagers.

These traditional institutions of local self-government continued in rural areas. But an organised effort by the State towards establishing local self-government institutions in urban areas was made in the year 1922². In December, 1922 a Municipal Board was established at Udaipur city. All members of the Board were nominated by the then Government. In 1939 the Udaipur Municipality Board was reconstituted³. Accordingly it consisted of 10 nominated and 10 elected members. In 1940 a few reforms were introduced in the Municipal Board, Udaipur. The number of elected members was raised to 12 and provision for the nomination of a woman and a *Harijan* member was also made. The minimum age qualification

1. Sharma, G. N.: *Rajasthan Studies*, 1970, p. 176.

* *Hala*—Measure of land.

2. *Administration Report of Mewar State*, 1921–22, p. 5.

3. *Ibid.*, 1939–42, p. 95.

for voters was lowered from 25 to 20. The property qualification was also lowered from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500. The rental qualification was reduced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 30. Persons who had passed Mewar Middle School Examination or its equivalent were given the right to vote.

The reforms of 1940 contributed hardly anything worthwhile to the progress of municipal administration in Udaipur. They tended towards the centralisation of administrative powers which goes against the very concept of municipal administration. The Mewar Praja Mandal drew the attention of the Government to its promise to enact a municipal act for the city of Udaipur. In 1945 the Maharana of Udaipur enacted an act called the Udaipur City Municipal Act, 1945. It was brought into force on August 16, 1945. Accordingly the Municipal Board of Udaipur was raised to the status of a city corporation. It was to consist of 33 members, 31 elected and only 2 nominated by the Maharana to represent the interests, not otherwise represented in the corporation. The President and Vice-president were to be elected by the members from amongst themselves. The elections to the corporation were to be held on the basis of restricted franchise and joint electorate. The term of the corporation was to be 3 years. It was to have a large number of obligatory and discretionary functions such as lighting the streets and public places, watering the streets, markets etc., planting and maintaining trees on road sides and other public places, control of infectious diseases etc. The decisions in the meetings of the corporation were to be reached by the majority vote given in favour of or against the proposal. In case of a tie, the President was authorised a casting vote.¹

The Act was a great landmark in the history of municipal legislation not only in the State of Mewar but in Rajasthan too. It was the first of its kind in Rajasthan. Elections to the corporation, under the provisions of the Act of 1945, were held in October, 1945.

At the time of the formation of the Union of Rajasthan, there existed in Udaipur district a city corporation at Udaipur, a Municipal Board at Rajnagar and a notified area committee at Kankroli.

In 1938, the Mewar Government passed the Mewar Raj Gram Panchayat Act. The Act provided for the establishment of a Panchayat consisting of 5 to 9 nominated members for a village having a population of 1,000 or more. The Panchayats were to perform administrative and judicial functions. In the judicial sphere they were empowered to take cognizance of petty criminal cases and try civil suits upto the value of Rs. 25.²

1. *Administration Report of Mewar State, 1939*, p. 96.

2. *Mewar Village Panchayat Act, 1938*, p. 1.

In pursuance of the Act of 1938, fifty village Panchayats were established. These Panchayats could not function owing to the lack of literate workers and money. In 1940, the Mewar Government passed the amended Mewar Gram Panchayat Act with a view to remedying the defects of the Act of 1938 and to associate the people with the administration of villages.¹ Accordingly a Panchayat consisting of 5 to 9 elected *Panchas* was to be established for a village or a group of villages having a population of 1,000 or more.² The *sarpanch* was to be either the *patel* of the village or the *Lambardar* or a person elected by the adult males of the headquarters of the Panchayat.³ The Panchayats were given judicial and administrative functions to perform. In the judicial field the Panchayats were empowered to hear civil cases upto the value of Rs. 50 and criminal cases concerning certain petty offences.⁴ The Panchayats were empowered to impose a fine upto Rs. 11 in some cases and Rs. 5 in others. In the administrative field the Panchayats were entrusted with the task of looking after the village sanitation, lighting, water supply, construction and maintenance of village tracks etc. They were given powers to impose a few taxes with the previous permission of the Government.⁵

The Act was a landmark in the history of Panchayat legislation in the State of Udaipur as it introduced male adult franchise and provided for a group Panchayat system. Soon the separate village Panchayat department, headed by a Registrar was established.⁶ Under the guidance of this department 79 new Panchayats were established, 43 old ones were reorganised and 7 new ones abolished because they were incompetent.⁷ At the end of 1942 there were 123 panchayats⁸. This number rose to 181 in 1947.

Village panchayat movement made satisfactory headway in Udaipur State between 1940 and 1948. Panchayats looked after the sanitation and lighting arrangements. For this purpose they engaged sweepers and oilmen. They took steps to pave roads, construct latrines and urinals. A few panchayats opened night schools in the village. Pedigree bulls were purchased and maintained by a good number of panchayats. Some panchayats opened reading rooms and gave subsidies for the same. The panchayats

1. *Administration Report of Mewar State, 1940-42*, p. 97.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.*

7. *ibid.*

8. *ibid.*

of Khamnor, Khajuri and Gosunda provided medical facilities to the villagers. In short the village panchayat movement gained stability and popularity in the State of Mewar by the time the Union of Rajasthan was formed.

MUNICIPALITIES

At present (1973) there is a municipal council at Udaipur and a municipal board each at Bhinder, Devgarh, Fatehnagar, Nathdwara, Rajsamand and Salumber*. Details of these are given below¹.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, UDAIPUR—The Municipal Board at Udaipur was established on 12th December, 1922. It became a corporation in 1946 according to the provisions of Udaipur city Municipal Act, 1945. In 1959, Rajasthan Municipalities Act was passed and under it the Municipal Corporation of Udaipur was renamed as Municipal Council. From its inception till the passing of Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959, it consisted of 33 members. In 1958 all the 33 members were elected. Number of members was raised to 40 (including two co-opted female members) under the above Act. The first council consisting of 40 members was elected in 1963. The present constitution of the council is 38 members elected from 34 wards of the city and two co-opted female members. From the point of view of administration the council's work is distributed in nine sections namely general administration, accounts, council, revenue, building and construction, health, motor garage, fire and miscellaneous. The name indicates broadly the type of functions performed by each section. Miscellaneous section looks after the light and water arrangements, slaughter houses, ferry service, Nehru children's park, children's train and issues licences for tongas, bullock carts etc. The council's total staff strength is 719.

The council looks after the sanitation, lighting and amusement park etc. of the city.

SANITATION—This work is under the supervision of a health officer who is assisted by a Chief Health Inspector, a compost inspector, a supervisor vehicles and 370 full time sweepers. For collecting garbage from the city the council employs two trucks, one dumper, four tractors, two motors and three scooters. About 30 tons of garbage and 3,000 gallons of dirty water is collected every day from the city.

HEALTH—There are five health-cum-food inspectors working under the Health Officer for enforcement of the provisions of Prevention of Food

* A municipality was constituted at Amet in 1974.

1. Source : Office of the concerned Municipal Committee.

Adulteration Act, 1954 in the city. The council also keeps a record of epidemics in the city and arranges for timely preventive vaccinations.

PUBLIC PARKS—The council is incharge of the maintenance of Nehru children's park, children's train in Gulab Bag and the ferry service in Fatehsagar and Pichola lake. It has also constructed fountains on important cross roads and small parks in every ward.

LIGHTING AND WATER—The council is responsible for the maintenance of 4,750 street lights and 455 public taps. It incurred an expenditure of Rs. 192,241 on street lights in 1971-72.

In 1972-73 it spent Rs. 13.03 lakhs on drainage and sanitation, Rs. 2.55 lakhs on electricity and water works and Rs. 4.17 lakhs on roads, in addition to other expenditure.¹

Income and expenditure of the Council during the last three years is given below :

(Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	2,725,354	2,622,511
1971-72	3,175,920	2,667,273
1972-73	3,505,685	3,036,020

The sources of its income are toll tax, passenger tax, sale of land, licence fee of vehicles, cattle pound etc.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, BHINDER—This municipality came into existence in 1960. It was constituted of 10 elected and 12 nominated members. At present (1973) it has 10 elected members and two co-opted members. It functions through six sections namely Administration, Revenue, Health, electricity, water and lighting. Total staff strength is 28 which consists of 17 sanitation workers, five office workers, five *Nakedars* and one construction staff.

SANITATION—The municipality has 10 sweepers who clean the city every day. There is one tractor which is used for collecting and disposing of the refuse.

LIGHTING—Municipality spends about Rs. 6,000 per annum for street lighting. There are 173 electric points in the town.

1. *Nagar Palika Samank, Rajasthan, 1971-73*, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Jaipur, pp. 356-57.

WATER SUPPLY—Board maintains 32 public taps for the convenience of the public.

Municipality spent in addition to other expenditure, Rs. 8.8 thousands on electricity and water works. Rs. 21.6 thousands on drainage and sanitation and Rs. 38.3 thousands on roads in 1972-73.¹

The total income and expenditure of the Municipality during the last three years was as follows :

(Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	73,879	67,057
1971-72	106,063	106,028
1972-73	127,483	131,480

Main sources of income are toll tax, cattle pound, house tax, vehicle tax etc. .

MUNICIPAL BOARD, DEVGARH—This municipality was established in the year 1952. Then it consisted of six members elected unanimously. Now it consists of 10 members elected from 8 municipal wards and two co-opted members. The work of the municipality is divided into three sections, namely general, taxation and sanitation. Total number of employees in these sections is 40, out of which 26 work in sanitation section, eight in tax section and six in general section. Details of the activities of the municipality are given below :

SANITATION—To keep the town clean is one of the main functions of the municipality. Every day about a ton of garbage is collected from the town and disposed of. For this purpose it employs one tractor, three hand carts and eleven part time and 15 full time sweepers.

LIGHTING—For street lights it spent Rs. 9,267 in 1971-72.

OTHER ACTIVITIES—It maintains a reading room and a public park and organises the cattle fair Shri Karnimata.

In 1972-73, in addition to other expenditure, the Board spent Rs. 32.7 thousands on drainage and sanitation and Rs. 68.3 thousands on roads.²

1. *Nagar Palika Samank, op. cit.*, pp. 356-57.

2. *ibid.*

Its main sources of income are octroi tax, sale of land, fairs etc. The income and expenditure of the Board during last three years is given below :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	223,373	216,227
1971-72	259,003	256,248
1972-73	195,088	192,459

MUNICIPAL BOARD, FATEHNAGAR—This municipality came into being in 1971. At present it is administered by an administrator appointed by the Government. The work is divided into toll tax section and general section both having a total number of 28 employees out of which 22 work in tax section and six in general section. Its main functions are detailed below :

SANITATION—For cleaning the city the municipality has two buffalo carts and 41 sweepers. City has open drains which are cleaned daily.

LIGHTING—Municipality maintains 257 street light points.

OTHER ACTIVITIES—It maintains a public park and a reading room.

Municipal Board spent, in addition to other expenses, Rs. 6.8 thousands on electricity and water works and Rs. 14.4 thousands on drainage and sanitation in 1972-73.¹

The income and expenditure of the Municipality during the last two years is given below :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72		
(from 26.12.1971 to 31.3.1972)	25,518	17,594
1972-73	149,010	74,507

Its main sources of income are toll tax, cattle pound, house tax, vehicle tax etc.

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, op.cit., pp. 356-57.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, NATHDWARA—This municipality was established in 1951. Then it consisted of 10 members elected on the basis of adult franchise. At the time of 1961 municipal elections due to increase in the population of the city, ten wards were constituted. One member was elected from each ward and one additional member belonging to any caste or Scheduled Caste was elected from those wards where a number of voters from such castes existed. In this way ten ordinary members and two special members were elected in 1961 and two female members were co-opted. At present (1973) also there are 12 elected members and two co-opted female members in the municipality. The work of the municipality is carried out by three sections namely taxation, construction and health. There are 86 employees in all, of which 17 work in tax section, one in construction section and 55 in health section. In addition to these there is one Executive Officer, five ministerial staff and seven class IV employees. The activities of the municipality are given below :

SANITATION—The municipality looks after the cleanliness of the town. The refuse of the town is collected by 47 full time sweepers in one truck, one tractor, one scooter and two buffalo carts. The dirty water of the drains gets collected in the main gutter from where it is disposed of.

LIGHTING—Municipality spends Rs. 2,500 per month on an average on street lighting which is supplied by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

OTHER ACTIVITIES—It runs a reading room at night and maintains a public park and Nehru Bal Udyan.

In 1972-73, Municipal Board spent in addition to other expenses Rs. 26.6 thousands on electricity and water works and Rs. 1.15 lakhs on drainage and sanitation.¹

The income and expenditure of the Municipality in last three years is as given below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	601,199	601,199
1971-72	798,282	798,282
1972-73	313,874	335,829

1. *Nagar Palika Samark, op.cit.*, pp. 356-57.

Main sources of income are house tax, toll tax, cattle pound and vehicle tax.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, RAJSAMAND—The town of Rajsamand was declared a notified area in 1949 and a municipal board was established in 1953. It consisted of 10 members of which 8 were elected and two nominated. Now (1973) it has 12 members of which two are co-opted. The administration is divided into six departments namely, General Administration, Health, Taxation, Appointments, Construction and sale of land. A total number of 78 employees are working in the municipality of which 13 are ministerial, 22 *Nakedars* and 43 sweepers. Its main functions are given below :

SANITATION—The garbage of the town is disposed of by a tractor which makes two trips per day. 43 sweepers are employed by the municipality for the collection of refuse and cleaning the open drains. They work under the supervision of Assistant Health Inspector.

LIGHTING—The electricity is supplied by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. For street lights municipality pays to them about Rs. 2,000 per month.

OTHER ACTIVITIES—It runs a library in Rajnagar and maintains a public park, play ground and Nehru Park at Kankroli.

Municipality spent, in addition to other expenditure, Rs. 23.3 thousands on electricity and water works, Rs. 78.8 thousands on drainage and sanitation and Rs. 7.5 thousands on roads in 1972-73.¹

The income and expenditure of the Municipality during the last three years is given below :

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	355,658	304,715
1971-72	350,484	330,989
1972-73	373,680	429,833

Main source of income are house tax, toll tax and vehicle tax.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, SALUMBER—This municipality came into existence in 1955. Then it consisted of 10 members—8 elected and two nominated. Now (1973) there are ten elected and two co-opted members

1. *Nagar Palika Samank*, op.cit., pp. 356-57.

in the Board. There are three departments in the Municipality viz., general administration, taxation and sanitation and a total number of 31 employees work in these departments (five in general administration, 4 in taxation and 22 in sanitation). The activities of the municipality are as follows :

SANITATION—This is the prime duty of the municipality. The refuse of the city is disposed of with the help of two buffalo carts and 21 sweepers. There is a clerk and a *jamadar* who supervise the work of sanitation and see that the drains are cleaned every day.

LIGHTING—The municipality spends about Rs. 7,500 per annum on street lights. It maintains 213 electric points in the town.

The Board spent in 1972-73, in addition to other expenses Rs. 10.6 thousands on electricity and water works. Rs. 37.7 thousands on drainage and sanitation and Rs. 30.7 thousands on roads.¹

The income and expenditure of the municipality during the last three years is as follows :

Year	Income	(Rs.) Expenditure
1970-71	112,334	73,135
1971-72	88,528	95,697
1972-73	111,495	119,547

Main sources of income are house tax, vehicle tax and toll tax.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Present set up

After merger of States into Rajasthan in 1950 attention was paid to organising the local self governing institutions at village level. A three tier system of local self-government was introduced by the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1959, on October 2, 1959. Under the new scheme the panchayat set up was completely re-organised. Every village or a group of villages in the district having a population between 1,500 to 2,000 forms a panchayat. At block level there is panchayat samiti consisting of Panchayats and at district level there exists Zila Parishad which is constituted of all the Panchayat Samitis of the district. During the year 1972-73, there were 552 panchayats in the district. The number of *panchas* varies in each panchayat from eight to fifteen according to its population. The elections are held every fifth year on the basis

1. *Nagar Palika Samank, op. cit.*, pp. 355-57.

of adult franchise and by secret ballot. The area of the panchayat is divided into wards equal in number to the number of *panchas* fixed for the panchayat. Any person recorded as a voter in the electoral rolls of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly residing in the Panchayat area can contest election from any ward, but can vote only in the ward where his name occurs in the voters list.

Village Panchayat Functionaries¹

SARPANCH—Sarpanch is the Chairman, the Chief Executive authority of the Panchayat, and the head of the team of the panchas. He is elected by the entire electorate of the panchayat. He convenes meetings of the Panchayat and presides over them, and is also responsible for the safe custody of cash. He is competent to receive money and make payments as authorised by the panchayat and prepares the budget for the approval of the panchayat and the Panchayat Samiti. He, alongwith other *panchas*, arranges and supervises the execution of works in the panchayat area.

SECRETARY—Every Panchayat appoints a Secretary to attend to the ministerial work and to perform the duties assigned to him by the Sarpanch. The other important functionaries are :

(i) **GRAM SEVAK (VILLAGE LEVEL WORKER)**—His primary function is extension work in agriculture and animal husbandry. He spends 80 per cent of his time on agricultural and allied activities.

(ii) **VILLAGE TEACHER**—He occupies an important position in the life of the village community being the person incharge of education in the village.

(iii) **PATWARI**—He is an official of the Revenue Department at the village level. His services and his help are often required for carrying on developmental activities in the village.

(iv) **FOREST GUARD**—He helps the Panchayat in sowing and planting of forest species in village forests for the purpose of nursery and seeks the help of panchayat in the protection of Government forests.

Functions of the Panchayats

The major functions of the panchayat are developmental, municipal and administrative. They prepare plans for the increased agricultural production of the individual families and organise the community for promotion of its wealth, safety, education, comfort and social and cultural well being. Agriculture, which was a secondary function of the panchayats

1. *Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis & Zila Parishads Act, 1959.*

till 1953, has assumed great significance after introduction of the *Panchayati Raj*

A meeting of *Gram Sabha* (village council) which consists of the entire electorate of the panchayat area, is called at least twice a year to make the people aware of the panchayat plans and post them with the progress made.

Resources and Budget

The panchayats can levy taxes such as vehicle tax, tax on buildings and on commercial crops and octroi. Other sources of income are : fees and fines imposed on the owners of impounded cattle, fines for disregarding administrative orders of the panchayat, grazing charges, irrigation fees for water given from the panchayat tanks, proceeds from sales of *Abadi* lands etc. The panchayats also receive grants from the Government.

The panchayats are free to plan their expenditure within their resources. Budgets are also framed by the panchayats which, however, have to be approved by the panchayat samitis concerned

Last elections of panchayat samitis in Rajasthan were held in 1965.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

There are 18 panchayat samitis in the district namely, Amet, Badgaon, Bhim, Bhinder, Devgarh, Dhariavad, Girwa, Gogunda, Jhadol, Khamnor, Kherwada, Kotra, Kumbhalgarh, Mavli, Rajsamand, Relmagra, Sarada and Salumber.

A panchayat samiti consists of three kinds of members.

A. EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS—(i) All the sarpanchas of the panchayats in the samiti and members of the State Legislative Assembly whose constituency comes in the particular panchayat samiti

B. CO-OPTED MEMBERS—(i) two women, if no woman is a member of panchayat samiti under (A) above or one woman, if only one woman is such a member; (ii) two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes if no such person is a member of panchayat samiti under (A) above or one member if one such person is already a member; (iii) two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes if no such person is a member of panchayat samiti under (A) above, or one member if one such person is already a member; provided the population of such Tribes in the block exceeds five per cent of the total population of that block; (iv) one representative of the *Gramdan* villages.

C. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS—Representatives of co-operative societies of that block are its associate members. These members have a right to attend and take part in the deliberations of the panchayat samiti but do not have a right to vote or to get elected to any of its offices.

The term of office of a panchayat Samiti is three years.

Functions

A panchayat samiti is responsible for the development work in the panchayat samiti area with a special emphasis on the activities related to agriculture, primary education, local communication, sanitation, health and medical relief and local amenities. The panchayat samitis are expected to perform all of these functions according to the needs of the community and its financial resources, keeping in view the priorities assigned to the various programmes by the State.

Standing Committees

The scheme of Panchayati Raj envisages that the panchayat samiti shall not work through individuals but collectively. With this end in view at least three standing committees have been made obligatory by the statute, namely, committee for production programme, committee for social service and social amenities programmes, and committee for finance, taxes and administration. If considered necessary, the panchayat samiti can also have committees for other purposes.

Resources¹

The funds of the panchayat samitis consist of (i) income accruing from taxes such as cess or rent for the use and occupation of agricultural land, taxes on trades, professions and industries, primary education cess, tax on fairs, income arising from leases granted for the collection of bones, and entertainment tax; (2) grants for liabilities transferred by the various departments; (3) annual adhoc grants; (4) regular grant of 25 paise per head of the population of the area in lieu of share of land revenue; (5) matching grants for the schemes transferred; and (6) loans advanced by the State. The Samitis are also empowered to raise loans. Every Panchayat Samiti frames its budget and formulates its annual plans of development and sends them to the District Development Officer who presents it to the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad may pass the budget or send it back with modifications. The Panchayat Samiti has to reconsider the suggestions made by the Zila Parishad but it is not obligatory to accept them.

The major expenditure of the Panchayat Samitis, besides that

1. *Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959.*

incurred on developmental activities, consists of repayment of loans contracted by it, salaries and allowances of its employees, allowances to members and such other necessary items.

Functionaries

PRADHAN—The Pradhan, who is elected by the members from amongst themselves, is the head of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative control over the Vikas Adhikari and other members of the staff for implementing the decisions and resolutions of the Panchayat Samiti and its Standing Committees. He is expected to promote initiative and enthusiasm in the panchayats, and provide guidance in the formulation of their plans and production programmes. He is also expected to endeavour for the growth of the co-operative movement and other voluntary service organisations in the area. He convenes and presides over the meetings of the Samiti.

VIKAS ADHIKARI—The Chief Executive Officer is known as Vikas Adhikari, who is also the head of the office of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative control over the entire staff. The Vikas Adhikari co-ordinates the activities of the various extension workers viz., Extension Officers, *Gram Sevaks*, teachers etc. and also plays the role of their team leader. The Vikas Adhikari is responsible for carrying out the directions of the panchayat samiti and at the same time, to ensure that the Government policy is implemented and rules and regulations are complied with.

Other important functionaries, who assist in the work of the panchayat samitis, are agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation and education extension officers, overseers, forest rangers etc. They implement the policies of the panchayat samitis in their respective fields and also offer technical advice. A brief account of these panchayat samitis is given below :

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, AMET¹—This panchayat samiti was established in 1959. It has under its jurisdiction an area of 53,444 hectares comprising 138 villages, 21 panchayats and 4 nyaya panchayats. Its total population is 56,603. It has 33 members of which one is pradhan, 21 sarpanchas, one associated member (official), two women members, four co-opted members, three representatives of co-operative societies and one member of legislative assembly. It functions through four standing committees namely administration and finance, agriculture and animal husbandry, education and social education and social services.

The staff of the samiti as on 31.3.1973 included one Vikas Adhikari,

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Amet.

one Extension Officer each for agriculture, education and co-operation; one vaccinator, 95 teachers; two upper division clerks; 4 lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and four class IV employees.

Some achievements of the samiti during the year 1972-73 are given below :

AGRICULTURE—For improving the agricultural yield, the samiti distributed among the farmers 105 quintals of hybrid seeds, 1,287 quintals of fertilisers, 201 quintals of pesticides in powder form and 32 litres of pesticides in liquid form. It also organised 16 agricultural exhibitions in its area. Contour lining was done for 196 hectares of land.

IRRIGATION—Twenty new irrigation wells were dug and 262 old ones were repaired. Also 40 wells were fitted with electric motors. 72 wells for drinking water were also dug.

ELECTRIFICATION—Nine villages of its area were electrified.

ROADS—Fair weather roads of 50 km. in length were laid.

The income and expenditure of the samiti in 1972-73 was as follows:

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	664,977	531,026
Loans		
Own	25,284	138,019

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BADGAON—This samiti was established in 1959. Its area is 66,068 hectares and population 78,681. It consists of 136 villages, 30 panchayats and 6 nyaya panchayats. There are a total number of 44 members in the samiti which include 30 sarpanchas, one associated member (official), one associated member (non-official), eight co-opted members and four members of legislative assembly. Its standing committees are five in number, namely administration, social welfare, education, production and food, co-operation and animal husbandry and applied nutrition programme.

The staff of the Samiti as on 31.3.1973 included one Vikas Adhikari, two Extension Officers (agriculture), two Extension Officers (education), one Extension Officer (co-operative), one vaccinator, 143

teachers, two upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, two drivers and four class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in 1972-73 are given below:

AGRICULTURE—For improvement in agriculture, it distributed to the farmers high yielding seeds of wheat 141 quintals, maize 98 quintals and gram 97 quintals. It also gave 174 tonnes of fertilisers and 1,374 kg. pesticides in powder form. It organised 19 agricultural exhibitions to educate the farmers in better methods of farming. Contour bunding was done for 124 acres of land.

IRRIGATION—Eleven new irrigation wells were dug and 97 old wells were repaired. Electric pumps were fitted in 20 wells.

DRINKING WATER—60 drinking water wells were repaired.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti for the year 1972-73 is given below :

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	953,484	940,197
Loans	14,105	6160
Own	27,545	33,463

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BHIM—The Samiti came into being in 1959. Its area is 69,666 hectares and population 73,812. It consists of 27 panchayats and 9 nyaya panchayats. It has 36 members which include 27 sarpanchas, one associated member (official), six co-opted members, one member of legislative assembly and one other member. It functions through five standing committees of administration, agriculture A, agriculture B, education and health.

The staff of the Samiti in 1972-73 consisted of one Vikas Adhikari, one Extension Officer (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), 10 gram sewaks, ten vaccinators, one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks, two accounts clerks, one driver and five class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 are given below :

AGRICULTURE—Samiti distributed among the farmers 69 quintals

of hybrid seeds, 474 quintals of chemical fertilisers, 1,755 kg. of pesticides in powder form and 4 litres of pesticides in liquid form. Contour bunding was done on 26 hectares of land. It also organised 60 agricultural exhibitions in its area.

IRRIGATION—It repaired 390 irrigation wells and fitted pumps in 44 wells, electric motors in 3 wells and diesel motors in three wells for irrigation purposes.

DRINKING WATER—Five new drinking water wells were dug, 36 repaired and 54 deepened.

ROADS—It constructed 125 km. of fair weather roads.

OTHER ACTIVITIES—Under 'Crash' programme it constructed 10 school buildings and it also opened 49 relief works.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 is given below :

(Rs.)		
Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	884,370	816,342
Loans	—	—
Own	74,930	64,919

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BHINDER¹—This samiti was established in 1959. The total area under its jurisdiction is 102,970 hectares and its population is 120,898. It consists of 273 villages, 42 panchayats and 7 nyaya panchayats. It has 51 members which include 42 sarpanchas, one associated member (official), six co-opted members, one member of legislative assembly and one Pradhan. The work of the Samiti is distributed in 5 standing committees namely finance and administration, agriculture, animal husbandry and irrigation, education and social education, co-operation and cottage industries and village water works.

Its staff as on 31.3.1973 consisted of one Vikas Adhikari, two Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), 10 gram sewaks, one vaccinator, 200 teachers, three upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and seven class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in 1972-73 are given below :

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Bhinder.

AGRICULTURE—For improvement of agriculture, samiti distributed 1,272 quintals of hybrid seeds, 7,515 quintals of fertilisers, 2,502 kg. of pesticides in powder form, 25 litres of pesticides in liquid form and 10 agricultural implements. 62 agricultural exhibitions were organised in Gram Sewak circles. 74 hectares of land were contour lined.

IRRIGATION—Samiti dug 796 new irrigation wells, repaired 564 wells and installed 106 electric motors and 3 diesel motors in the irrigation wells.

ELECTRIFICATION—22 villages in the Samiti were electrified.

OTHER ACTIVITIES—It runs an information centre at its headquarters.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in 1972-73 was as follows :

(Rs.)		
Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	10,63,146	905,917
Loan	7,000	10,000
Own	53,875	60,145

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, DEVGARH¹—This samiti was established in 1959. It exercises jurisdiction over 147,854 hectares and a population of 45,667. It consists of 135 villages, 17 panchayats and 3 nyaya panchayats. It had 24 members which included 17 sarpanchas, one associated member (official), four co-opted members, one member of the legislative assembly, and one other member. Its work was distributed in 4 standing committees namely finance and administration, agriculture and co-operation, education and social welfare.

The staff of the Samiti as on 31.3.1973 consisted of one Vikas Adhikari, one Extension Officer (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), ten gram sewaks, one vaccinator, 81 teachers, two upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and 4 class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 are described below :

AGRICULTURE—It distributed among farmers 86 quintals hybrid

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Devgarh.

seeds, 44 quintals of fertilisers, 7.50 tonnes of pesticides in powder form and 20 litres of pesticides in liquid form. It organised 23 agricultural exhibitions. Contour bunding was done of 2,406 acres of land.

IRRIGATION—It constructed 31 new irrigation wells and fitted electric motors in five.

DRINKING WATER—13 new drinking water wells were constructed and 54 old ones repaired.

ROADS—Samiti constructed 20 km. of Kaccha roads.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 was as follows:

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
(Grants-in-aid)	608,518	546,577
Loans	—	3,122
Own	21,767	43,042

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, DHARIAVAD¹—The Samiti was established in 1959. Its area extends over 301,936 hectares and covers a population of 99,584. It consists of 248 villages, 32 panchayats and 5 nyaya panchayats. Number of its members is 38 which include 32 sarpanchas, one associated member (non-official), four co-opted members and one member of legislative assembly. It works through 4 standing committees namely administration, finance and taxation, production, social welfare and education.

Its staff in 31.3.1973 consisted of one Vikas Adhikari, two Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), 15 gram sewaks, one vaccinator, 181 teachers, two upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, two accounts clerks, one driver and 5 class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 are stated below:

AGRICULTURE—Samiti distributed 575 quintals of hybrid seeds, 214 tonnes of fertilisers, 767 quintals of pesticides in powder form and 27 litres of pesticides in liquid form. It also organised 9 agricultural exhibitions and did contour bunding of 1,106 hectares of land.

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Dhariavadi.

Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Dhariavadi.

IRRIGATION—54 new irrigation wells were dug and 354 old wells were repaired.

ROADS—Samiti constructed 36 km. of *Kaccha* road.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 was as follows :

(Rs.)		
Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	616,679	482,853
Loans	—	3,706
Own	36,658	33,797

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, GIRWA¹—The Samiti started functioning in 1959. It has an area of 1307 sq. km. a population of 104,820 and consists of 152 villages, 35 panchayats and 6 nyaya panchayats. Number of its members is 40 which include 35 sarpanchas, 4 co-opted members and one member of the legislative assembly. There are 4 standing committees namely, Administration, Education, Agriculture and Social Welfare.

The staff of the samiti as on 31.3.1973 included one *Vikas Adhikari*, three Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), 15 gram sewaks, one vaccinator, one poultry demonstrator, three upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, two drivers and five class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti during 1972-73 are as follows:

AGRICULTURE—It distributed among the farmers 3,295-quintals of hybrid seeds, 72 quintals of fertilisers and 87 agricultural implements. 15 agricultural exhibitions were organised and 30 hectares of land was contour lined.

IRRIGATION—210 new irrigation wells were dug and 728 old ones repaired. 156 electric motors and 10 diesel motors were fitted in wells for irrigation purposes.

Income and expenditure of the Samiti in 1972-73 was as follows :

(Rs.)		
Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	999,751	970,922
Loans	7,000	2,765
Own	103,611	72,444

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Girwa.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, GOGUNDA¹—The Samiti came into being in 1959. It exercises jurisdiction over 87,756 hectares of land and a population of 8,384. 147 villages, 30 panchayats and six nyaya panchayats come within its purview. The 41 members of this samiti include 30 sarpanchas, one associated member (official), two associated members (non-official), seven co-opted members and one member of the legislative assembly.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 included one Extension Officer (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), ten gram sewaks, one vaccinator, 113 teachers, two upper division clerks, two lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and ten class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in 1972-73 are given below :

AGRICULTURE—It distributed among farmers 132 quintals of hybrid seeds, 1,050 quintals of fertilisers, 1,485 kg. of chemical pesticides powder form and 6 litres in liquid form. Eight agricultural exhibitions were organised.

IRRIGATION—52 new irrigation wells were dug and 285 repaired. Electric motors were fitted in 22 wells and diesel motor in one.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in 1972-73 was as follows :

Head	(Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	1,203,604	1,003,353
Loans	7,000	4,700
Own	30,616	33,152

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, JHADOL²—Samiti was established in 1959. It covers an area of 143,600 hectares and a population of 87,206. It comprises 256 villages, 26 panchayats and 5 nyaya panchayats. Number of its members is 35 which include one pradhan, 26 sarpanchas, one associated member (official), one associated member (non-official), two co-opted members, one member of legislative assembly and three others. It functions through four standing committees which are finance, taxation and administration, agricultural production, education and social welfare.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 was one Vikas Adhikari, three Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Gogunda.

2. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Jhadol.

Extension Officer (Co-operation), 15 gram sewaks, one vaccinator, 120 teachers, two upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, two accounts clerks, one driver and seven class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in 1972-73 are as follows :

AGRICULTURE—It distributed among farmers 31 quintals of hybrid seeds, 180 kg. high yielding seeds, 911 quintals of fertilisers, 100 quintals of pesticides in powder form and 32 litres in liquid form. 30 Agricultural exhibitions were organised in the area under it for the benefit of the agriculturists. Contour bunding was done for 725 acres of land.

IRRIGATION—94 new irrigation wells were dug and 216 repaired. Pumps were fitted in 6 wells.

DRINKING WATER—Ten drinking water wells were dug and 55 repaired.

ROADS—Samiti repaired 30 km. of roads.

The income and expenditure of the samiti in the year 1972-73 was as follows :

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	819,542	649,815
Loans	408,227	363,080
Own	28,247	32,481

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, KHAMNORE¹—This Samiti was established in 1959. It extends over 596 square kms. and its population is 78,287. 123 villages, 29 panchayats and 6 nyaya panchayats come under it. It has 40 members among whom 29 are sarpanchas, one associated member (official), three associated members (non-official), five co-opted members, one member of legislative assembly and one pradhan. It functions through five standing committees which are Finance and administration, Production, Social service, Education and Co-operation and Industry.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 was one Vikas Adhikari, one Extension Officer (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), one vaccinator, 176 teachers, two upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and four class IV servants.

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Khamnore.

Some achievements of the Samiti in 1972-73 are described below:

AGRICULTURE—It distributed among the farmers 714 quintals of hybrid seeds, 2,430 quintals of fertilisers, 10 kg. of chemical pesticides in powder form and 11 litres in liquid form. Six agricultural exhibitions were also organised. Contour bunding was done for 99 hectares of land.

IRRIGATION—It dug 74 new irrigation wells and repaired 431. Electric motors were fitted in 71 wells and diesel motors in 32.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 was as follows :

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	93,952	768,547
Loans	—	8,180
Own	25,828	12,994

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, KHERWADA¹—The Samiti was established in 1959. The area under its jurisdiction is 109,114 hectares and its population is 121,261. It comprises 234 villages, 39 panchayats and 8 nyaya panchayats. There are 47 members in the Samiti of which 39 are sarpanchas, one associated member (official), two associated members (non-official), four co-opted members and one member of the legislative assembly. Its work is carried out with the help of four standing committees namely, Finance and General Administration, Agricultural production, Education and Social education and Social welfare.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 consisted of one Vikas Adhikari, three Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), 15 gram sevakas, two gram sevikas, one vaccinator, 229 teachers, three upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, two accounts clerks, two drivers and eight class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in 1972-73 are given below:

AGRICULTURE—It distributed to the farmers 59 quintals of hybrid seeds, 516 quintals of fertilisers, 507 kg. of pesticides in powder form and 10 litres in liquid form. 32 agricultural exhibitions were organised in the Samiti area. Contour bunding was done for 124 hectares of land.

IRRIGATION—Samiti dug 44 irrigation wells and repaired 161. Electric pumps were fitted in 7 wells and diesel pumps in 16.

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Kherwada.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 is as follows :

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	1,281,859	1,262,889
Loans	7,000	4,900
Own	64,039	64,460

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, KOTRA¹—This Samiti started functioning in the year 1959. It has under its jurisdiction an area of 1,20,566 hectares. It consists of 24 panchayats and 5 nyaya panchayats. There are 31 members of which 24 are *Sarpanchas*, one associated member (official), two associated members (non-official), two co-opted members and two members of legislative assembly. It functions through five standing committees namely, Finance, taxation and administration, Production, Social welfare, Education and Co-operation and cottage industry.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 was one *Vikas Adhikari*, three Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), 15 gram sewaks, one vaccinator, 63 teachers, three upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, two accounts clerks, one driver and six class IV servants.

Various activities performed by the Samiti in 1972-73 are described below :

AGRICULTURE—It distributed 76 quintals of hybrid seeds, 120 quintals of fertilisers and organised 10 agricultural exhibitions for the benefit of the farmers. Contour bunding was done for 51 acres of land.

IRRIGATION—61 irrigation wells were dug and 204 repaired.

ROADS—It constructed 42 km. of *Kaccha* roads in its area.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 is as follows :

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	755,026	894,549
Loans	—	—
Own	31,973	39,267

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Kotra.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, KUMBHALGARH¹—This Samiti came into being in the year 1959. Area under it is 77,617 hectares and its total population is 82,879. It has 161 villages, 34 panchayats and 6 nyaya panchayats under it. There are 42 members of the Samiti which include 34 sarpanchas, one associated member (official), six coopted members and one member of the legislative assembly. The standing committees are five in number, namely Finance and administration, Production, Social welfare, Education and social education and committee for welfare of backward classes.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 was one Vikas Adhikari, one Extension Officer (Agriculture) two Extension Officers (Education) one Extension Officer (Co-operation), ten gram sewaks, one vaccinator, 139 teachers, two upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and four class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 are described below :

AGRICULTURE—It distributed among the farmers 185 quintals of hybrid seeds, 1934 quintals of fertilisers, 43 quintals of pesticides in powder form 63 litres in liquid form and two agricultural implements. It did contour bunding for 415 acres of land.

IRRIGATION—It dug 65 irrigation wells and fitted electric pumps in two wells and diesel pump in one.

DRINKING WATER—73 drinking water wells were dug and 71 repaired.

ELECTRIFICATION—Two villages of the Samiti were supplied electricity.

ROADS—Samiti constructed 10 km. of *kaccha* roads.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 was as given below :

Head	(Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	724,132	754,409
Loans	—	—
Own	42,556	50,412

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Kumbhalgarh.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, MAVLI¹—This samiti was established in 1959. Its area extends over 84,638 hectares and it has a population of 124,000. There are 141 villages, 41 panchayats and 7 nyaya panchayats under its jurisdiction. It has 47 members of which 41 are sarpanchas, one associated member (non official), four co-opted members and one member of the legislative assembly. It has three standing committees namely Finance, administration and taxation agricultural production and Education.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 consisted of one Vikas Adhikari, two Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), 11 gram sevaks, one gram sevika, one vaccinator, 188 teachers, two upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, two drivers and 11 class IV servants.

The activities performed by the Samiti in 1972-73 are given below :

AGRICULTURE—It distributed 52 quintals of hybrid seeds, 76 tonnes of fertilisers, 5,576 kg. of pesticide in powder form, 513 litres in liquid form and 24 agricultural implements. 21 agricultural exhibitions were also organised. Contour bunding was done for 34 hectares of land.

IRRIGATION—Samiti dug 340 new irrigation wells and fitted electric pumps in 20 wells.

DRINKING WATER—20 drinking water wells were repaired.

ELECTRIFICATION—52 villages were supplied with electricity.

ROADS—3 kms. of fair weather road was constructed by the Samiti.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 was as follows :

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	13,15,768	14,08,838
Loans	—	34,115
Own	53,236	34,115

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, RAJSAMAND²—Samiti came into being in the year 1959. Its area spreads over 2,700 square km. and it has a population of 75,581. It is formed of 29 panchayats and 5 nyaya panchayats. Number

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Mavli.
2. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Rajsamand.

of its members is 38 of which 29 are sarpanchas, one associated member (official), one associated member (non-official), six co-opted members and one member of the legislative assembly. It functions through five standing committees namely Administration, Agriculture, Education, Social welfare and Food.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 included one Vikas Adhikari, two Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), 15 gram sewaks, 159 teachers, two upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, two drivers and four class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 are given below :

AGRICULTURE—Samiti distributed to the farmers 6,392 quintals of hybrid seeds, 153,704 quintals of fertilisers, 6,744 kg. of pesticides in powder form, 238 litres in liquid form. Nine agricultural exhibitions were held. Contour bunding was carried out for 493 hectares of land.

IRRIGATION—Samiti dug 86 new irrigation wells, 180 pumps were fitted in 13 wells.

DRINKING WATER—Four new wells for providing drinking water were constructed and 86 repaired.

ELECTRIFICATION—32 villages were supplied with electricity.

ROADS—Samiti constructed 13 km. of Kaccha roads.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 was as follows :

: Rupee (Rs)		
Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	868,714	915,311
Loans		
Own	61,191	72,437

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, RELMAGRAT—This Panchayat Samiti was established in 1959. Its jurisdiction extends over an area of 55,853 hectares and it has a population of 68,125. It consists of 94 villages, 26 panchayats and 5 nyaya panchayats. There are 36 members of the Samiti

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Relmagrat.
2. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Relmagrat.

which include 25 sarpanchas, one associated member (official), one associated member (non-official), seven co-opted members and two members of the legislative assembly. It functions through five standing committees namely Administration, Education and social education, Co-operation and animal husbandry, Production and Social welfare.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 included one Vikas Adhikari, two Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), one Vaccinator, 15 gram sewaks, 138 teachers, two upper division clerks, four lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and five class IV servants.

In 1972-73 the Samiti performed following functions:

AGRICULTURE—Samiti distributed to the farmers 118 quintals of hybrid seeds, 3,835 quintals of fertilisers, 2,741-kg. of pesticides in powder form and 456 litres in liquid form. It organised 5 agricultural exhibitions and did contour bunding of 10 hectares of land.

IRRIGATION—Samiti dug 99 new irrigation wells and repaired 430. Besides 245 wells were fitted with electric motors.

DRINKING WATER—36 wells for drinking water were dug and six tanks were repaired.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73, was as follows:

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	901,208	778,965
Loans	1,6,000	3,985
Own	57,051	47,333

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, SARADA—The Samiti was established in 1959. It covers an area of 108,793 hectares and its population is 108,927. Under it are 157 villages, 37 panchayats and 7 Nyaya panchayats. Total number of its members is 44 of which 37 are sarpanchas, five co-opted members and two members of legislative Assembly. It works through four standing committees namely Administration, Agricultural production, Education and Social education.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 consisted of one Vikas Adhikari, two Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education),

one Extension Officer (Co-operation), one vaccinator, 154 teachers, two upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, one accounts clerk, one driver and five class IV servants.

Some achievements of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 are as follows:

AGRICULTURE—Samiti distributed among the farmers 643 quintals of hybrid seeds, 1,780 quintals of fertilisers, 2,900 kg. pesticides in powder form, 8 litres in liquid form and 14 agricultural implements. It organised 22 agricultural exhibitions in its area and did contour bunding of 297 acres of land.

IRRIGATION—Samiti dug 136 new irrigation wells and repaired 340 others. Another 31 were fitted with electric pumps and 3 with diesel.

DRINKING WATER—32 wells for drinking water were dug and 23 repaired.

ELECTRIFICATION—Electrification was carried out in 6 villages.

ROADS—It constructed 8 km. of *Kaccha* road.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 was as follows :

		(Rs.)
Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	857,162	793,208
Loans	—	—
Own	44,550	64,253

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, SALUMBER¹—This Samiti started functioning in 1959. It covers an area of 92,834 hectares. There are 221 villages under it and 34 panchayats and 7 nyaya panchayats. It has a total number of 44 members which include 34 sarpanchas, one associated member (official), one associated member (non-official), three co-opted members, two members of legislative assembly and three other members. It works through four standing committees namely Finance and administration, Agriculture and production, Education and Social education.

The staff of the Samiti on 31.3.1973 consisted of one Vikas Adhikari, two Extension Officers (Agriculture), two Extension Officers (Education), one Extension Officer (Co-operation), 15 gram sewaks, one vaccinator, 114

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Salumber.

teachers, one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks, two accounts clerks, one driver, two storemen and four class IV servants.

Some of the activities performed by the Samiti in 1972-73 are detailed below :

AGRICULTURE—Samiti distributed to the farmers 574 quintals of hybrid seeds, 357 tonnes of fertilisers and 20 agricultural implements. Agricultural exhibitions were organised in 20 places in its area to educate the farmers in better methods of cultivation. Contour bunding was done for 307 acres of land.

IRRIGATION—Samiti dug 127 wells for irrigation purposes and installed 123 diesel pumps in other wells.

DRINKING WATER—278 drinking water wells were repaired.

ELECTRIFICATION—23 villages were supplied with electricity.

ROADS—12 km. of *Kaccha* road were constructed by the Samiti.

The income and expenditure of the Samiti in the year 1972-73 was as follows :

(Rs.)

Head	Income	Expenditure
Grants-in-aid	706,590	682,315
Loans	—	12,067
Own	47,615	27,551

NYAYA PANCHAYATS

With the enforcement of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953, Nyaya Panchayats were constituted in the district in accordance with Chapter IV of the Act¹. Judicial powers have now been taken away from the Gram Panchayats so that they may concentrate on development work. For each group of five to seven panchayats separate Nyaya Panchayats have been constituted to try certain minor criminal offences (specifically mentioned in schedule attached to the Act) and to impose fines not exceeding Rs. 50. In case of non-payment of fine, the matter is brought to the notice of sub-divisional magistrate who makes recovery as if it were imposed by him. In civil cases, these panchayats have jurisdiction to try certain suits not exceeding Rs. 250 in value. In such cases if there is difficulty in executing the decree, a report is sent to the Munsif or Civil Judge having jurisdiction, who executes them as if it were passed by his own court.

1. Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953.

ZILA PARISHAD

The Zila Parishad at Udaipur was formed on 2nd October, 1959. The membership of the Zila Parishad on 31.3.1973 was as under :

1. All Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis	18
2. Members of Lok Sabha	4
3. Members of Rajya Sabha	3
4. Members of Legislative Assembly	13
5. Co-opted member : Woman	1
Total	39

The *Pramukh* who acts as Chairman is elected from amongst the members by secret ballot and the Secretary of the Parishad is an officer belonging to the State Service. The term of the Zila Parishad, like the Panchayat Samiti, is three years.

Zila Parishad has not been assigned any executive functions. Its main role is to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the various panchayat samitis in the district, to maintain liaison between the State Government on the one hand, and Panchayat Samitis on the other, and to prepare district Plan on basis of the plans of the Panchayat Samitis.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES—Zila Parishad has its own funds which consist of the money received from the State for meeting its establishment charges and allowances of its members. The Parishad may receive donations or contributions from public in any form. It, however, has not been assigned any independent field for taxation.

The income and expenditure of the Parishad for the last five years is as given below¹ :

(Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1968-69	83,860	51,107
1969-70	35,703	65,959
1970-71	81,987	40,073
1971-72	106,075	264,197
1972-73	740,020	153,974

1. Source : Office of the Zila Pramukh, Udaipur.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

During the 18th century, owing to the Mohammadan and Maratha wars, education in Mewar State was at a standstill. When times became more settled, many indigenous schools were opened by private individuals. Those schools were for the most part under the charge of *Jatis* and *Bhattaraks* (Jain priests).¹ The State did not give any significant assistance. Thus upto the middle of the 19th century the State did not feel the necessity of taking any concerted step or making any provision for public education.

It was Major Eden, the Political Agent of Mewar, who for the first time made a proposal in May, 1862 on behalf of the Regency Council to Agent to the Governor General for the opening of a school for vernacular education in the city for the benefit of the people. The Government of India approved the proposal on experimental basis. Major Eden opened a school in Udaipur and the teacher of young Maharana Shambhu Singh devoted his spare time for the school. The response of the public was overwhelming. Then the Government of India, at the request of Major Eden, sanctioned the building of a school at Udaipur at an outlay of Rs. 12,000.²

Thus the first State school was opened in Udaipur in January, 1863 during the minority of Maharaja Shambhu Singh and was called after him the "Shambhuratana Pathshala". For two years reading, writing, arithmetic and geography were the chief subjects regularly and systematically taught and some of the seniors were educated in elementary Algebra and History. Others took Sanskrit. In 1865 English began to be taught and the number of students on rolls that year was 513. A girls school was also established in 1866 at Udaipur under the superintendence of two lady teachers. There were 51 girls in the school.³ In 1869 a Superintendent was appointed to supervise the school in addition to his duties as Deputy Opium Agent. Four years later an Englishman

1. Shore, R.: *Medico-Topographical Account of Meywar* (1909), p. 21.

2. Verma, G.C.: *Growth and Development of Modern Education in Rajasthan* (1819-1949), 1967, p. 244.

3. *Rajputana Administration Report, Meywar Agency Report* (1865-67), part-II, p. 149.

was appointed on Rs. 150/- p.m to teach English. The Hindi Girls' School at Udaipur—a branch of the city school had an average attendance of 20 girls.

In 1876 an English lady, Mrs. Lonorgan, was appointed as Head-mistress of the girls' school which had two other lady teachers. In 1877 a Nobles' school was opened. In 1880 two branch schools were opened to relieve the congestion in the Central school building. There were 420 pupils in that school in 1881 and the State spent Rs. 9,011 on education¹.

On the death of Maharana Sajjan Singh in 1884, a sum of rupees two lakhs in Udaipur currency (equal to one lakh fifty seven thousand four hundred and eight rupees in British Indian currency) was set aside for the purpose of establishing schools, dispensaries and hospitals in the districts. It was also decided to levy a cess of 1/2 anna in a rupee on land revenue for the first seven years of settlement, of 3/4 of an anna for the next seven years and of one anna for the remaining six years for covering all other expenses on schools and dispensaries constructed in districts with the sum of Rs. 2,00,000².

Five of the seven schools sanctioned out of the amount of the educational cess were opened in districts in 1886³.

In 1891 there were five schools at the capital supported by the State.

In 1894, the school and dispensary committee which was formed in 1884 for the advancement of educational and medical facilities was abolished and its duties were taken over by the Mahakma Khas. During the ten years of its existence, the committee took considerable interest in its work and did a lot for encouraging education.

By 1901 there were five schools (including one girls' school) in Udaipur city and 36 in the districts financed by the State. The total number of pupils on the rolls in the city schools was 955 and 2,185 in the district schools. Total expenditure on education was Rs. 26,476 Udaipuri, of which a sum of Rs. 10,810 was incurred on the schools at the capital, and the rest on the district school⁴. Two private schools—the Harish Chandra Arya Vidyalaya for boys and the Taiyabia Bohra school were

1. *Rajputana Administration Report, Meywar Agency Report, 1880-81*, p. 71.

2. *ibid.*

3. Verma, G.C.: *Growth and Development of Modern Education in Rajasthan (1819-1949)*, 1967.

4. *ibid.*

started at Udaipur in 1907-08. In the former, English, Sanskrit and Hindi were taught and in the latter Urdu, Persian, Arabic and Hindi were taught. Religious instructions were also imparted. There were about 200 boys and 150 girls, all Bohra. Both the institutions were run on private charity and donations.

In 1911, there were 3 secondary schools and 41 primary district schools in Udaipur State. The number of pupils on the rolls in all the State Schools in this year was 2,722 boys and 115 girls. Total expenditure on education was Rs. 25,476.

There were 6 classes in the girls schools at Udaipur. The girls learnt Hindi, Arithmetic and needle work. Attached to the High school for boys was a department in which boys were taught Sanskrit upto the Prathma and Madhyama standard of the Government Sanskrit College, Banaras. The average cost of education for the whole State per student was Rs. 8.98 per annum. The United Free Church of Scotland Mission financed two boys' schools at Udaipur and Arh, one Bhil Home at Udaipur and 5 girls' schools at Udaipur (2), Arh, Bhilwara and Mavli¹. The average number on the rolls was 306 and average attendance 201.

During the next decade little progress was made by the State except that the Maharana High School was made an Intermediate college in 1922. It was located in Nawlakha Palace, Udaipur. Degree and Post Graduate Classes were opened in the college in '945 when its name was changed to Maharana Bhupal College.

In addition to the efforts by the State, there were those by certain private agencies which came into being in the thirties of the present century. Through their efforts, number of educational institutions were brought into existence. These agencies were the Vidya Bhawan Society (established in July, 1931), The Rajasthan Vidyapeeth (established in August, 1937) and the Mahila Mandal. All these began in a small way but in course of time became important centres of learning.

After the merger of the former princely States into Rajasthan, it was found that there was no uniformity in the type of instructions imparted in the convenanting States. The task during the first Five Year Plan, therefore, consisted principally in bringing about a unified system of education in the entire State. Teachers training institutes were organised and the system of basic education was adopted. During the second Five Year Plan long term objectives for the development of educational facilities in the State, both in regard to quantitative expansion and qualitative

1. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State, 1910-11*, p. 8.

improvement were spelt out¹. The aim was to bring the entire age group of 6-11 to schools, to raise the coverage of the age group 11-14 to 50 per cent in 15 years, to convert all existing primary schools into basic schools and middle schools into junior basic schools within 10 years. The enrolment from the age group 14-17 was to be increased to 30 per cent and high schools were to be converted into Higher Secondary Schools within 15 years. Technical and vocational education in the State was to be developed and cultural and physical and recreational education was to be provided on a larger scale².

An expenditure of Rs. 77.91 lakhs was incurred during the Second Plan period on general education in Udaipur district³. During the Third Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 125.66 lakhs was incurred on general education and cultural programme in the district⁴. During 1966-69 expenditure on this item came to Rs. 50.05 lakhs⁵, and in 1969-71 it amounted to Rs. 7.27 lakhs⁶.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

In the census of 1901, 40,854 persons or four per cent of the population (7.5 per cent males and 0.2 per cent females) were returned as able to read and write in the erstwhile Mewar State⁷. Thus in literacy Mewar stood sixth among the twenty States and chiefdoms of Rajasthan in 1901. The number of persons found literate in Mewar State in successive censuses is given in table below⁸.

Year	Persons	Literate		Percentage of literates in total population
		Male	Female	
1901	40,854	39,748	1,106	4.00
1911	41,197	39,999	1,198	3.18
1921	35,107	33,563	1,544	2.54
1931	46,491	44,759	1,732	2.96
1941	94,936	87,893	7,043	4.92
1951*	97,790	81,514	16,276	8.19
1961*	199,080	162,302	36,778	13.59
1971*	314,038	244,674	69,364	17.41

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan*, p. 180.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 180-81.

3. *ibid.*, p. lxxxiv.

4. *Tritiya Panch Varshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, p. 238.

5. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1966-69*, p. 171.

6. *ibid.*, 1969-71, p. 124.

7. Erskine, K.D.: *op. cit.*, p. 82.

8. *Census of India, 1961*, volumes of the concerned years

* Figures for Udaipur district.

Educational Standards

At the time of 1961 Census, out of a total number of 14,64,276 persons in Udaipur district, 12,65,196 were found to be illiterate of which 5,93,049 were males and 6,72,147 were females. There were 1,33,206 males and 32,564 females who were literate without any educational level. 15,635 males and 2,581 females had education upto primary or junior basic level. 13,461 males and 1,633 females were matriculates and above¹. Detailed break up of educational level for urban and rural areas is given in the statement below²:

	Male	Female
Educational standard in Urban areas Literate (without educational level)	40,793	20,379
Primary or Junior basic	2,107	752
Matriculate or Higher Secondary	7,029	1,133
Technical Diploma not equal to a degree	47	—
Non-technical diploma not equal to a degree	134	73
University degree or post graduate degree other than a technical degree	2,264	260
Technical degree or diploma equal to a degree or post graduate degree	158	17
Educational standard in Rural areas Literate (without educational level)	92,413	12,185
Primary or junior basic	13,528	1,829
Matriculate and above	3,829	150

At the time of the 1971 Census, literate and educated persons in Udaipur district were 17.41 per cent³.

GENERAL EDUCATION

The administrative set up of the Education Department before the merger consisted of a Directorate of Public Instruction for the five districts namely Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bhilwara, Banswara and Dungarpur⁴. The office of Inspector of Schools established in 1955, has jurisdiction over the entire Udaipur district. In 1972-73 there were 7 gazetted and 42 non-gazetted officers in the inspectorate.

1. *Census of India 1961, op. cit.*, p. 304.

2. *ibid.*, p. 305.

3. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur district*, p. 3.

4. Source : Office of the Inspector of Schools, Udaipur.

The girls' schools in Udaipur district fall under the jurisdiction of Deputy Director of Education (Women), Udaipur-Kota Range, Udaipur. This office was established in the year 1964. Prior to this, girls' institutions were controlled by the then Dy. Director of Education (males), Udaipur at the range headquarter. The Dy. Director of Education (Women) is assisted by a Deputy Inspectress of Girls Schools. There is an Inspectress of Girls' Schools headquartered at Kota and a Deputy Inspectress of Girls School each at Chittaurgarh and Udaipur. The non-gazetted staff of the office of Dy. Director (females) in 1972-73 consisted of one accountant, one office assistant, one stenographer, four upper division clerks, one accounts clerk, eight lower division clerks and five peons.

There were in the district several government and privately run pre-primary schools also in 1972-73. These included 12 Govt. and 25 private schools having 534 and 2,290 students respectively. Students were taught Hindi, arithmetic, social science & general science¹.

Primary Schools

Before the introduction of democratic decentralisation in 1959 primary schools in rural areas were working under the administrative control of the Education Department. As a result of democratic decentralisation all such schools have been transferred to Panchayat Samitis. The total number of primary schools in the district in 1956-57 were 529. They increased to 805 in 1960-61 with 41,430 students and 1,516 teachers, to 1,333 in 1965-66 with 76,905 students and 2,371 teachers. They were 1,491 in 1969-70 with 90,603 students and 3,408 teachers. In 1972-73 the number of primary schools stood at 1,495 with 90,942 students, 3,026 teachers².

Middle Schools

In 1956-57 there were 154 middle schools in Udaipur district. Their number increased to 256 in 1960-61, fell to 239 in 1965-66 and went up marginally to 241 in 1972-73³.

Secondary Schools

In 1956-57 there were 27 secondary schools in the district. In 1960-61 the number decreased by one and there were 26 such schools. Their number, however, increased to 35 in 1965-66 and to 49 in 1972-73⁴.

1. Source : Office of the District Education Officer, Udaipur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for concerned years.

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

Higher Secondary Schools

In 1956-57, Udaipur district had only four Higher Secondary Schools. They increased to 24 in 1960-61, 28 in 1965-66 and 37 in 1972-73¹. Out of the 37 Higher Secondary Schools in 1972-73, 32 were for boys and five for girls. Details are given below². Library statistics relate to the year 1972-73.

Boys' Higher Secondary Schools

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, AMET—The school was started in pre-Independence days as primary school. It became a middle school in 1951 and a Higher Secondary school in 1956. It had 252 students and 15 teachers in 1960-61, 400 students and 22 teachers in 1965-66 and 547 students and 31 teachers in 1972-73. Both arts and science subjects are taught here. The school has three laboratories. It has a library of 7,500 books and subscribes to 38 journals. There are play grounds for football, volleyball, badminton, hockey and *kabaddi*. Students participate in district level tournaments and other extra-curricular activities like essay writing, music and recitation competitions and debates. *Shramdan* is a special feature of this institution.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BAMBORA—The school was established in 1959 as a Higher Secondary School. There were 229 students and 14 teachers in the school in 1960-61, 239 students and 14 teachers in 1965-66 and 254 students and 17 teachers in 1972-73. Both arts and science subjects are taught. There are two laboratories—one each for physics and chemistry. The library of the school has 3,872 books and it subscribes to 10 journals. Facilities for outdoor games include playgrounds for football, volleyball and badminton. Students participate in State level tournaments.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHIM—It was started as a primary school in 1836 and was raised to middle school level in 1890, to High School level in 1950 and to its present status in 1970. The number of students and teachers respectively in the school in 1972-73 was 578 and 34. Both arts and science subjects are taught. The school library has 5,567 books and subscribes to 17 magazines. There are two volleyball grounds, two badminton courts and a ground each for football and *kabaddi*. The school magazine *Prabha* is printed once a year.

GOVERNMENT BHAIRAV HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHINDER—The school was started by the Bhinder *Thikana* in 1935 as a primary

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*.

2. Source : Office of the Headmaster of the school concerned.

school. It was made a middle school in 1943, a high school in 1950 and a Higher Secondary School in 1970. Teaching is imparted in Arts, Commerce and Science subjects. There is a laboratory each for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The school had 375 students and 12 teachers in 1960-61, 590 students and 20 teachers in 1965-66 and 503 students and 37 teachers in 1972-73. The school library has 6,409 books and subscribes to 37 periodicals. There are playgrounds for football, volleyball, badminton and *kabaddi*. The students of the school participated in State level tournaments in 1973-74.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHARBHUJA—It was opened as a primary school by the erstwhile Mewar State and was raised to middle school level in 1950 and to its present status in 1959. The number of students and teachers respectively in 1960-61 was 158 and 12 in 1965-66, 188 and 12 and in 1972-73, 170 and 12. Arts subjects are taught. There is a library in the school having 3,872 books and it subscribes to 20 journals. There is a play ground each for football, volleyball, badminton and *kabaddi*. Students participate in State level tournaments and other extra curricular activities, like debates, recitation, creative writing etc.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHAWAND—It was started in 1933 as a Primary School. In 1945 it was raised to middle school standard and in 1958 to its present status. There were 256 students and 13 teachers in the school in 1960-61, 193 students and 14 teachers in the school in 1965-66 and 234 students and 17 teachers in 1972-73. Both Arts and Science subjects are taught. There is a laboratory each for Physics and Chemistry for students who offer these subjects. The school library has 4,749 books and subscribes to 25 journals. There is a football ground, 3 volleyball, one badminton and four *kabaddi* courts. Students participate in district level tournaments.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DELWARA—The school was started by the erstwhile *Thikana* of Delwara as Primary School. It was raised to its present status in 1959. Only Arts subjects are taught. In 1960-61 there were 186 students and 14 teachers in the school, in 1965-66, 196 students and 12 teachers and in 1972-73, 220 students and 12 teachers. The school library has 3,620 books and subscribes to 35 magazines. Students participate in the district level, zonal level and State level sports. There are two volleyball courts, one basket-ball court, one badminton court and two *kabaddi* grounds.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DEVGARH—The school was started by the Devgarh *Thikana* as a primary school. It became a

middle school in 1947, high school in 1951 and Higher Secondary School in 1970. The number of students and teachers respectively was 404 and 33 in 1972-73. Both Arts and Science subjects are taught. There are three Science laboratories. A private hostel is attached to the school and this provides accommodation to 35 students. There is a library and reading room. The library has 7,052 books and subscribes to 30 magazines. Students participate in district level and State level sports. For daily practice there are three volleyball, one football, two badminton, a tennis and a *kabaddi* court. Debates, dramas, music competition etc. are organised regularly. The school magazine *Prabhat* is printed once a year. Scouting and N.C.C. are encouraged.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DHARIAWAD—The school opened as a primary school in 1943. It was raised to middle school level in 1953 and to its present status in 1960. It has 115 students and 16 teachers in 1960-61, 191 students and 13 teachers in 1965-66 and 203 students and 10 teachers in 1972-73. It imparts teaching in Arts subjects only. The school library contains 4,352 books and subscribes to 20 journals. Students participate in district level sports and organise debates, mock sessions, music and drama competitions. School magazine *Van Jyotsana* is brought out every alternate year. There is a playground each for volleyball, badminton and *kabaddi*.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, FATEHNAGAR—It was started in 1935 as a primary school and was raised to middle school standard in 1945, High School standard in 1954 and to its present status in 1970. Teaching is imparted in Art, Science and Commerce subjects. The school library has 5,157 books. Extra curricular activities of the students include group-dancing. The school magazine *Nav Prabhat* is printed once a year. The number of students and teachers in 1965-66 was 356 and 18 and in 1972-73, 480 and 34. School has one playground each for football, *kabaddi* and two courts each for volleyball and badminton.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GOGUNDA—The school was opened as a primary school in 1931 by the *Thikana*. It was raised to middle school level in 1950 and Higher Secondary level in 1957. Number of students and teachers respectively was 255 and 14 in 1965-66 and 422 and 23 in 1972-73. Both arts and science subjects are taught. There are two science laboratories, a library and a reading room. The library is of 3,300 books and subscribes to 28 magazines. There are two courts each for playing volleyball and badminton and a *kabaddi* ground. Students participate in district and State level sports.

GOVERNMENT SHRI BAL KRISHAN VIDYA BHAWAN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KANKROLI—This school was established in 1911 as a primary school. It was raised to middle school level in 1933, to high school level in 1958 and to its present status in 1970. There were 473 students and 30 teachers in 1965-66 and 360 students and 40 teachers in 1972-73. Arts, Commerce and Science subjects are being taught. Two laboratories are under construction. There is a library of 8,206 books in the school and it subscribes to 27 magazines. There are facilities for outdoor sports such as football, volleyball, cricket, *kabaddi* and hockey. The school magazine *Vagishwari* is printed once in several years.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KELWARA—The school was started as a primary school by the erstwhile Mewar Government in 1935. It became a middle school in 1946 and a higher secondary school in 1958. The number of students and teachers respectively in the school in 1960-61 was 101 and 9, in 1965-66 153 and 11 and in 1972-73 184 and 14. Both Science and arts subjects are taught. There is a reading room and library of 4,407 books. It subscribes to 15 journals. There is a football field and it has a court each for volleyball, badminton and *kabaddi* in the school premises. Students take part in games and other extra curricular activities.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KHERWADA—The school was started as a Higher Secondary School in 1960. It had 320 students and 17 teachers in 1965-66 and 497 students and 24 teachers in 1972-73. Only Arts subjects are taught. A hostel is attached to the school with a capacity of 40 seats. The school library has 4,228 books and subscribes to 25 magazines. Students participate in dramas, debates and music competitions. There is a football ground and it has a court each for volleyball, badminton and *kabaddi*.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KURABAD—It acquired its present status in 1960. There were 182 students and 12 teachers in 1960-61, 213 students and 15 teachers in 1965-66 and 236 students and 14 teachers in 1972-73. Only Arts subjects are being taught. The school library has 3,996 books, a reading room and gets 39 periodicals. Students participate in district, State and National level tournaments and have won several certificates. Extra curricular activities like debate and music, fancy dress etc. are regularly organised.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, MAVLI—It was opened in 1959 as a Higher Secondary School. It had 280 students and 15 teachers in 1960-61, 287 students and 17 teachers in 1965-66, 643 students

and 30 teachers in 1972-73. Both Arts and Science subjects are taught. There are three laboratories, a library of 5,143 books and a reading room. Students take part in music, debates, hikes and various tournaments. The school has a football ground, 2 courts each for volleyball and badminton and a *kabaddi* court.

GOVERNMENT GOVARDHAN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, NATH-DWARA—The school was started as a primary school by the local *Thikana* in 1928. It became a High School in 1934 and a Higher Secondary School in 1955. The number of students and teachers respectively was 829 and 45 in 1960-61, 599 and 45 in 1965-66 and 865 and 55 in 1972-73. Art, Science and Commerce subjects are taught. School library has 13,598 books and subscribes to 38 magazines. Extra curricular activities include debate, music, dramas etc. There are grounds and courts for outdoor games like football, volleyball and *kabaddi*.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, PHALASIA—It came into being during the Princely regime. It was made a middle school in 1952 and Higher Secondary School in 1960. There were 142 students and 9 teachers in 1965-66 and 179 students and 11 teachers in 1972-73. The school has a library of 3,641 books and subscribes to 8 periodicals. Grounds for outdoor games are available.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAJSAMAND—The school was started by the erstwhile Mewar State in 1906 as a primary school. It became a middle school in 1940, a High School in 1950 and a Higher Secondary School in 1970. Both Arts and Science subjects are taught. The number of students and teachers in 1965-66 was 424 and 26 and in 1972-73 472 and 39. A hostel with a capacity of ten seats is attached to the school. The school library has 7,531 volumes and subscribes to 33 journals. One act plays, recitation, essay writing, debates are organised. Facilities for playing football, volleyball, badminton and *kabaddi* are available.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RELMAGRA—This institution was opened as a primary school in 1903. It was raised to middle school level in 1943 and to its present status in 1957. It had 224 students and 10 teachers in 1960-61, 228 students and 14 teachers in 1965-66 and 348 students and 25 teachers in 1972-73. It teaches arts, science and agriculture. There are four laboratories—one each for Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Agriculture. A hostel is attached to the school and it has 25 seats. The school library has 4,551 books and subscribes to 30 journals. There are two volleyball courts, one football ground, one badminton and one *kabaddi* court for the students. The school magazine *Prerna* is published once a year.

SHRI KESARIYAJI GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RISHABHDEV—The school came into being in the year 1939 as a primary school. It was successively upgraded as middle school in 1942, as High School in 1954 and as Higher Secondary School in 1970. There were 334 students and 13 teachers in the school in 1960-61, 308 students and 14 teachers in 1965-66 and 468 students and 31 teachers in 1972-73. Both Arts and Science subjects are taught. There are three laboratories, a library of 5,995 books and a reading room in the school. One court each for volleyball, badminton, tennis and *kabaddi* and a football field are available.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SALUMBER—It was started by Salumber *Thikana* in 1928 as primary school. It became a middle school in 1944, a High School in 1951 and a Higher Secondary School in 1970. The number of students and teachers respectively in 1960-61 was 452 and 18, in 1965-66 312 and 17 and in 1972-73 357 and 28. Teaching is imparted in both Arts and Science subjects. There are three laboratories and a library of 5,939 books. Play grounds and courts for football, volleyball, badminton and *kabaddi* are available. Extra curricular activities include scouting, hiking, debates etc. The school magazine *Kiran* is published every year.

GOVERNMENT GURU GOVIND SINGH HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—This school was started as a middle school in 1936. Arts, Science and Commerce subjects are taught. There is a laboratory each for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The number of students and teachers respectively in 1970-71 was 1,401 and 70 and in 1972-73 1,584 and 70. There is a library of 10,438 books and it subscribes to 40 magazines. Students take part in hiking, social work, scouting, N.C.C. and State level tournaments. There are play grounds and courts in the school for football, volleyball, badminton and *Kabaddi*. The school magazine is published once in two or three years.

GOVERNMENT KUNWARPADA HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—This school was started by the erstwhile Mewar Government in 1921 as a primary school. It was successively raised to the levels of a middle school in 1935, a High School in 1951 and to its present status in 1958. There were 906 students and 62 teachers in 1960-61, 990 students and 67 teachers in 1965-66 and 1,055 students and 66 teachers in 1972-73. Both arts and science subjects are being taught. For science students there are three laboratories. There is a library of 11,600 books and it subscribes to 34 journals. There are courts for volleyball, badminton, basketball and *kabaddi*. Students take part in scouting, N.C.C., tournaments, debates and music competitions.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, VALLABHNAGAR—The school was started in 1910 as a primary school. It was upgraded to middle school level in 1944 and to Higher Secondary School level in 1957. There were 222 students and 14 teachers in the school in 1960-61, 296 students and 15 teachers in 1965-66 and 336 students and 22 teachers in 1972-73. Teaching is imparted in both Arts and Science subjects. The school library has 5,066 books and subscribes to 44 journals. Students participate in scouting, debates, music, folk-dance, mono acting, fancy dress etc.

Privately run schools for boys are the following :

DABOK HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DABOK—The school had 194 students and 16 teachers in 1972-73. Subjects in the Arts, Science and Agriculture groups are taught.

POST BASIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JHADOL—It was opened in 1957. Instructions are imparted in both Arts and Science subjects. There were 160 students and 7 teachers in 1965-66 and 141 students and 10 teachers in 1972-73. Subjects taught are from both Arts and Science group. There are three laboratories, a library of 3,573 books and a reading room. Students participate in debates, library activities and scouting. Once a year a camp is organised in which social work and cultural programmes are carried out. Handicrafts, wood work etc. are also taught to the students. School has facilities for football, volleyball, *kabaddi* and badminton.

JAWAHAR VIDYAPEETH HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KANORE—It was started as a primary school in 1940 and was successively upgraded as a middle school in 1948, as a High school in 1954 and to its present status in 1958. The number of students and teachers respectively in 1960-61 was 384 and 15, in 1965-66 411 and 18 and in 1972-73 577 and 24. Instructions are given in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. A hostel is attached to the school and it has accommodation for 200 students. The school library has 7,859 books and subscribes to 68 journals. Extra-curricular activities include games, debates, recitation, social service, essay writing, drama etc. There are two grounds for football, six courts for volleyball, one for badminton and three for *kabaddi*.

BHOPAL NOBLES' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—It is one of the oldest privately managed schools in Udaipur district. Established in 1923 as a primary school it became a middle school in 1927, a High School in 1929 and a Higher Secondary School in 1970. Instructions are imparted in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. It had 196 students and 15 teachers in 1960-61, 254 students and 17 teachers in 1965-66 and

283 students and 18 teachers in 1972-73. For Science students there are three laboratories. A hostel is attached to the school and it provides accommodation for 100 students. The school library has 6,478 books and subscribes to 46 journals. Students participate in scouting, N.C.C. and district and State level tournaments, and have held sports championship from 1970 to 72 in the district. There are two grounds for football, four for volleyball, one each for badminton and cricket and two for *kabaddi*. Debates, recitation, music, dramas etc. are regularly organised. The school magazine *Shaurya* is published once a year. The institution lays stress on discipline and physical training.

NAV BHARAT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—This school was started in 1947 as a middle school and was raised to High school level in 1950 and to its present status in 1965. The number of students and teachers respectively in 1960-61 was 629 and 29 in 1965-66 1,326 and 47 and in 1972-73 1,860 and 60. It provides instructions in all the three faculties. The school library has 5,972 books. Activities like debates, dance and music are regularly arranged. The school has two badminton courts and two *Kabaddi* grounds.

VIDYA BHAWAN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—The school was founded as a middle school in 1931. It was raised to High school level in 1932 and to its present status in 1955. It gives instruction in both Arts and Science courses. There were 705 students and 47 teachers in the school in 1972-73. Four hostels are attached to the school with a total capacity for 130 students. The school library has 14,340 books and subscribes to 57 journals. Extra-curricular activities of the school include sports, N.C.C., debates, discussions, dramas, hiking, and camping etc. There is a gymnasium hall and the school has facilities also for football, basket ball, hockey, volley ball, badminton and tennis. The school magazine *Vidya Bhawan Times* and *Gunjan* are published annually.

ST. PAUL'S HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—It is a private English medium school started in 1953. It is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi. In the beginning it was a middle school and became a High School in 1958 and a Higher Secondary School in 1962. Both Arts and Science subjects are taught. There is a hostel attached to the school with accommodation for 70 students. Students take part in debates and sports. Their number in 1972-73 was 1,020. The school library has 11,000 books. It has an open air auditorium with fully equipped stage. Students participate in scouting, athletics, dramatics, science projects, educational tours etc. There are playgrounds for football, volley ball, cricket, badminton and *kabaddi*.

There are the following Girls' Higher Secondary Schools in the district :

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JAGDISH CHOWK, UDAIPUR—This institution was started in 1866 as a primary school and was successively raised to a middle school in 1940, to High school in 1945 and to its present status in 1971. There were 502 students and 15 teachers in the school in 1960-61, 473 students and 27 teachers in 1965-66, and 546 students and 40 teachers in 1972-73. Both Arts and Science subjects are taught and there are three laboratories for Science students. The school library has 4,058 books and subscribes for 30 Journals. Students participate in games, dance and group-singing and bring out once a year a magazine called *Jagdish Jyoti*.

MAHILA MANDAL HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—This institution was established in 1935 as a middle school and was raised to its present status in 1958. The number of students and teachers respectively in 1960-61 was 98 and 15, in 1965-66 225 and 16 and in 1972-73 341 and 20. It imparts teachings in both arts and science subjects. A hostel is attached to the school which has a capacity for 85 students. The school library has 4,305 books on various subjects and gets 33 journals. Its students participated in the National School Meet 1965 and won prizes in sports. There is a volley ball court and a badminton court. Debates, music and dance competitions are regularly organised.

RAJASTHAN MAHILA VIDYALAYA, UDAIPUR—The school was opened as a primary school in 1916. It was successively upgraded as a middle school in 1939, a High school in 1948 and a Higher Secondary School in 1955. It became an Inter Arts College in 1950. Inter Science College in 1952, a Degree College in 1954 and a Home Science College in 1959. The college wing ceased to function from June 1968. It had 738 students and 37 teachers in 1972-73. Its curriculum includes Arts, Science subjects, Home Science and Handicrafts. The school library has 12,821 books and gets 17 Journals. A hostel is situated on the campus of the school and it can accommodate 81 students. The institution has extensive playgrounds, a recreation hall-cum-auditorium and facilities for indoor games. Besides organising occasional educational hikes, recreational picnics etc., the institution holds project based camps in the rural areas every year with a view to interesting students in social work.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RESIDENCY, UDAIPUR—The school started functioning in 1956 as an Inter College with high school classes. In 1959 Inter Classes were merged with a separate Girls' degree college and only High school classes remained in the school. It was raised to its present status in 1960. There were 359 students and 24

teachers in the school in 1960-61, 916 students and 42 teachers in 1965-66 and 940 students and 56 teachers in 1972-73. Both arts and science subjects are being taught. The school library has 7,794 books and a reading room and gets 30 magazines. Students take part in guiding, debates, drama, dancing etc. There is a court each for playing volleyball and badminton. The school magazine *Prabodhini* is published once in two years.

ST. MARY'S HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—The school was started in 1950 as a primary school. It was successively made a middle school in 1957, a High School in 1960 and a Higher Secondary school in 1963. It had 629 students and 25 teachers in 1965-66 and 1,017 students and 33 teachers in 1972-73. Instructions are being imparted in arts subjects only. The school has a library of 2,656 books. It subscribes to 34 magazines. Students actively participate in social service activities like collecting clothes, money, food etc. in times of natural calamities for the poor. Dramatics, singing, elocution and essay writing are organised regularly. There are facilities for volley ball and basket ball in the school.

Other Schools

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA (CENTRAL SCHOOL), UDAIPUR—A central school functions in the city under the management of the Ministry of Education, Government of India since 1965. There were 71 students and 9 teachers in 1965-66 & 492 students & 39 teachers in 1972-73. It prepares students for the Higher Secondary course of Central Board of Secondary Education Delhi. Curriculum includes both arts and science courses. The school has a library of 3,787 books. N.C.C. was started in the school in 1966 and students participate in zonal tournaments. A school magazine called *Vidyalaya Patrika* is published once a year. Other extra curricular activities like music, debates, dramas etc. are encouraged.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

University of Udaipur, Udaipur

This University was inaugurated in 1962 as Rajasthan Agricultural University and assumed its present name in 1963. It has been established on the pattern of the Land Grant Colleges of U. S. A. and adopts the semester and internal grading systems. The University is mainly residential and is engaged in teaching, research and extension.

FACULTY FRAME WORK—The University has nine faculties; Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Science, Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Science, Science, Commerce, Law,

Education and Home Science. Total number of students on roll of each faculty and the staff strength of each faculty are given below¹:

(No.)

Faculty	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Students	Staff	Students	Staff	Students-	Staff
Agriculture	914	158	853	113	817	126
Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	212	40	150	38	159	30
Agricultural Engineering and Technology	156	21	138	19	125	22
Humanities and Social Science	3,104	67	3,185	73	2,536	73
Science	2,424	81	2,322	87	1,970	84
Commerce	538	15	1,133	16	816	15
Law	285	7	410	14	452	17
Education	481	N.A.	475	N.A.	509	N.A.
Home Science	108	9	84	8	112	11

Apart from these faculties, the University has two Directorates under it. The Directorate of Agricultural Experiment Station and the Directorate of Extension Education. The Directorate of Agricultural Experiment Station of the University is responsible for the administration and implementation of research projects in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry. Problem-oriented research projects are carried out both discipline-wise and crop-wise. Investigations are carried on at the subsidiary campuses of the University of Udaipur at Jobner and Bikaner and also at the Regional Research Stations at Vallabhnagar, Banswara and Sumerpur which represent different Agroclimatic conditions of the State. The total staff strength of the Directorate in 1972-73 was 192.

The Directorate of Extension Education is entrusted with the responsibility of extension programme which includes training programmes for both farmers and officers, farm advisory services, horticultural demonstrations, plant protection, animal husbandry etc. A communication centre is working under this Directorate since 1968 and publishes a Hindi monthly *Apna Patra*, a paper for the whole farm family. It also brings out other farm publications, runs a farmers' correspondence service, broadcasts on All India Radio programmes for farmers and organises exhibitions.

1. Annual Reports of the relevant years of the University of Udaipur, Udaipur.

The university manages several instructional farms like the Agronomy farm in Rajasthan College of Agriculture campus, Udaipur, Agronomy main campus farm in S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner; Asalpur Village farm; the Botanical garden in Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur; the Horticultural farm in the Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur; Horticultural instructional research farm, S. K. N. College of Agriculture Udaipur; Beechwal farm situated near Beechwal village in Bikaner district and Kodamdesar farm situated near Kodamdesar village in Bikaner district.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY—The Udaipur University Library has one central library and seven college based libraries.

Particulars are given below¹ :

Libraries	Total No. of books in 1972-73	Total journals on active list of subscription in 1972-73
University campus		
1. Central Library	55,780	326
2. Rajasthan College of Agriculture Library	30,663	374
3. College of Technology & Agricultural Engineering Library	7,386	79
4. College of Home Science Library	4,708	78
5. School of Basic Science & Humanities Library	59,051	370
6. College of Law Library	5,000	103
7. S.K.N. College of Agriculture Library, Jobner	14,166	139
Bikaner Campus		
8. College of Veterinary & Animal Science Library, Bikaner	14,552	100

Besides, there is a small collection of books at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Vallabh Nagar, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur and the Central Library possesses 121 and 190 references and micro-films respectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET up—The main statutory bodies of the University are the Board of Control, the Executive Committee, Academic

1. *Annual Report, 1972-73 of University of Udaipur, Udaipur.*

Council, the Council of Deans, the Staff Council for each college or school, Faculties, committee of courses and the council of post-graduate studies. The Board of control is the supreme body of the University and consists of 109 members. Executive committee performs such duties of the Board as laid down in the Act and the statutes. Academic council is in overall charge of the academic affairs of the University. The council of Deans is incharge of all administrative matters including students discipline. The Faculties are required to recommend to the academic council the syllabi for integrated and balanced courses of study. There is a committee of Courses for each subject or group of subjects and this recommends courses of studies and curricula in its respective subjects and advises on all related matters referred to it by the Executive Committee or Academic Council or the Faculty concerned. The Council of Post-Graduate studies is responsible for post-graduate programmes and for the improvement of standards of post-graduate teaching and research.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE BUREAU—The Bureau started functioning in 1972 with the following main objectives:

(a) to provide occupational and educational information and (b) to provide psychological counselling on educational, vocational and personnel problems using suitable tests and techniques.

STUDENT SERVICES—The University appoints an Assistant Dean for student welfare in each college. A students union is elected every year. Inter collegiate tournaments are held.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—The income and expenditure of the University in the last few years are given in the statement below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	222.81	219.11
1971-72	235.12	237.08
1972-73	280.22	241.16

Constituent Colleges

RAJASTHAN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UDAIPUR—Started in 1955, this college functioned under the control of the Government of Rajasthan. With the formation of the Udaipur University in 1962 its administrative control passed to the University. There were 408 students and 66 teachers in 1960-61, 668 students and 84 teachers in 1965-66 and 522 students and 77 teachers in 1972-73. Teaching is imparted upto M.Sc. level in Agronomy, Agro-economics, Dairy Science, Animal Husbandry,

Horticulture and allied subjects. There are three hostels with a capacity for 326 students. The College library has 30,663 books and subscribes to 374 journals. N.C.C. was started in 1955. Facilities are available for outdoor and indoor games. The College organises musical competitions, cultural nights and debate competitions. Flower shows and vegetable competitions are also held.

THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES—The school for Basic Sciences and Humanities was established in Udaipur in 1922-23. It became a faculty of the university when the university was formed. The curriculum includes subjects of Arts, Science and Commerce groups and teaching is upto master's standard. There were 1,672 students and 11 lecturers in the college in 1960-61, 1,639 students and 105 lecturers in 1965-66 and 1,965 students and 167 teachers in 1972-73. There are laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Geology, Geography and Psychology in the College. The College has a hostel with accommodation for 85 students. The college library has 59,051 books and subscribes to 370 journals. There is a gymnasium and a number of playgrounds for outdoor games, a running track of 400 metres and other facilities for indoor games. Students participate in Rameshwar Essay Competition and various music and debate competitions.

COLLEGE OF HOME SCIENCE, UDAIPUR—This College was opened in 1966, to provide education in Home Science upto B.Sc. standard. The intake capacity of the college is 40 students. It had 24 students (all girls) and 7 teachers in 1970-71 and 45 students (all girls) and 10 teachers in 1972-73. There are seven laboratories in the college. A hostel is attached to the college and it can accommodate 50 students. The college library has 4,708 books and subscribes to 78 journals. The College has a volley ball court and a table tennis table. Students run a club which organises cultural activities.

COLLEGE OF LAW, UDAIPUR—It was formed in 1945 and prepares students for LL.B. and LL.M. degrees and a diploma in Labour Laws. It had 447 students and 17 staff members in 1972-73. The college library has 5,000 books and subscribes to 103 magazines. It arranges extension lectures by eminent professors from other universities. Symposiums and informal discussions are also arranged on current topics. Students participate in inter-college tournaments.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, UDAIPUR—It was founded in 1964. Instructions are provided here for the B.E. (Agr.) degree course. There are five departments, viz, Farm mechanics, Processing and Food Engineering, Civil Engineering and structure, Soil &

Water Structure Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. It had 138 students and 25 teachers in 1972-73. The College library had 7,386 books and subscribes to 79 magazines.

Besides these colleges in Udaipur there are two other constituent colleges, S.K.N. College of Agriculture located at Jobner and college of Veterinary and Animal Science located at Bikaner.

Associated Colleges

BHUPAL NOBELS' COLLEGE, UDAIPUR—It was opened in 1923 as a middle school and was made a High School in 1931. It became an intermediate college in 1954 and a Degree College in 1960. Its school wing functions separately and has already been described under 'schools'. The number of students and teachers respectively in the college in 1960-61 was 63 and 12, in 1965-66, 350 and 28 and in 1972-73, 1,570 and 55. It prepares students for degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce. The hostel attached to the college has accommodation for 50 students. The college library has 13,700 books (in 1972-73) and subscribes to 91 journals. N.C.C. was started in 1961-62. Besides the college union, the college has subjects associations which hold debates, seminars etc. There are playgrounds and courts for football, volleyball, badminton, cricket and *kabaddi*. Students take part in State level sports meets.

GOVERNMENT MEERA GIRLS COLLEGE, UDAIPUR—This institution was an Intermediate College in 1956 and became a Degree College in 1959. Students are prepared for degree courses in both Arts and Science subjects. It had 359 students and 28 teachers in 1965-66 and 905 students and 50 teachers in 1972-73. A hostel attached to the college provides accommodation for 75 students. The college library had 16,670 books (in 1972-73) and subscribes to 69 journals. Students participate in inter-college university tournaments, all Rajasthan inter college debates and music competitions. Dramatic performances are held every year. Play fields for volleyball, badminton and throw ball are available.

RAJASTHAN VIDYAPEETH M. V. SHRAMJEEVI COLLEGE, UDAIPUR—This is an Evening Degree College for working people founded by the Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur in 1956. The College is affiliated to the University of Udaipur for the Pre-University course and the Three-Year Degree Course under the faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities. There were 237 students and 12 teachers in 1960-61, 373 students and 14 teachers in 1965-66 and 729 students and 19 teachers in 1972-73. The college library has 17,094 books (in 1972-73) and gets 113 journals. There are playgrounds for playing volleyball, badminton and *kabaddi*.

UDAIPUR SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, UDAIPUR—This institute founded by the Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur in the year 1959, offers a two year post-graduate training course in social work leading to a Master's degree. The school offers specialisation in labour welfare and personnel management, correctional administration, medical and psychiatric social work, rural welfare and community organisation and family and child welfare. There were 62 students and 7 teachers in the school in 1960-61, 16 students and 10 teachers in 1965-66 and 51 students and 10 teachers in 1972-73. The school library has 5,460 books and subscribes to 90 journals. As a partial requirement of the course, students are placed in welfare agencies, factories and recognised rural agencies, for field work. After the M.A. final examination, students are placed in recognised agencies of their choice for two months practical training. The school organises camps and other social activities under N.S.S. programme.

VIDYA BHAWAN RURAL INSTITUTE, UDAIPUR—This institute was established on 15th August, 1956 as a project of the Vidya Bhawan Society under the scheme for Rural Higher Education of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. It began with two courses leading to Rural Service Diploma (equivalent to the B.A. degree) and a Diploma in Civil and Rural Engineering. In 1962 the institute was raised to Post-Graduate level and a two year course in Rural Sociology and Community Development was started. In 1965-66, its department of rural studies was affiliated to the University of Udaipur and the Department of civil and rural engineering was affiliated to the Board of Technical Education, Rajasthan. The intake capacity of students is 45 students for diploma in Engineering, 50 students for B.A. and 100 students for B.Sc. There were in all 150 students and 26 teachers in the institute in 1960-61, 186 students and 28 teachers in 1965-66 and 348 students and 41 teachers in 1972-73. The institute has six hostels with accommodation for 250 students. A students' mess is run on the campus. The library has 20,000 volumes and a reading room. It subscribes to 83 journals. The institute has a separate department of research which has completed a number of studies on leadership, moral developmental problems and socio-economic surveys. It serves its neighbouring communities through the activities of its Extension department.

RAJASTHAN VIDYAPEETH LOKMANYA TILAK TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE, DABOK—The College was established in 1966 to train and prepare teachers for rural areas. It prepares students for the B.Ed. examination of the Udaipur University and there are 250 seats available for B.Ed. course. The number of students in 1966-67 was 205, in 1970-71

199 and in 1972-73 189. There are two hostels in the institute—one for boys having 45 rooms and another for girls with 12 rooms. The library of the college has 8,000 books and subscribes to 70 periodicals. The special feature of the institute is a publication bureau which publishes articles by students and awards certificates for meritorious work. The Rajasthan Vidyapeeth Panchayatan Unit, Dabok is another important unit under the institute. It manages a co-operative society of its own which serves this college. Games and sports form an integral part of the total educational experience. Another special feature of the college is its programme of educational social work. In this programme every scholar teacher has to go to the community around, in order to study its educational problems and to seek solutions for them. The college awards a Diploma in educational social work for those who undergo this training. The institute has instituted a Tilak chair by which educationists of national and international fame are invited to address the scholar teachers of the college.

VIDYA BHAWAN GOVINDRAM SEKSARIA TEACHERS' COLLEGE, UDAIPUR—This college is part of Vidya Bhawan Society and was started in 1942. It prepares students for B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses and has 250 seats in B.Ed. and 30 seats in M.Ed. Facilities for higher research are also available. It had 149 students and 16 teachers in 1965-66 and 268 students and 25 teachers in 1972-73. A hostel with accommodation for 300 students is attached to the college. Residence in the college hostel is compulsory for all B.Ed. students. The college library has 15,000 books. It is equipped with three laboratories, a department of Extension Service and a museum etc. The college brings out a monthly magazine *Jan Shikshan*.

Other Colleges

Apart from the above colleges associated with the University of Udaipur, there is the following other college in the district:

SETH MATHURADAS BINNANI COLLEGE, NATHDWARA—The college was started in 1962 to prepare students for degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce. A hostel attached to the college can accommodate 37 students. The college had 225 students in 1965-66 and 300 in 1972-73. The number of teachers in 1973-74 was 25. A college magazine *Vaichariki* is published by the students. There is a library in the college which has 12,207 books (in 1972-73) and subscribes to 65 periodicals. An all Rajasthan English debate is held every year in memory of Shri Kalooji Bohra. The college annual week is an occasion of concentrated cultural activity. There are two volleyball courts, two badminton courts, a cricket and a *kabaddi* ground in the college.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Besides the professional colleges already described under the University of Udaipur, there are the following colleges, schools of professional, technical and special education in the district.

RAVINDRA NATH TAGORE MEDICAL COLLEGE, UDAIPUR—This college was established in 1961 by the Government of Rajasthan. It prepares students for the M. B. B. S. degree and for post-graduation in Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Gynaecology, Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology, Pharmacology and P&S medicine. Laboratories are available in all departments. The intake capacity of students in the college is 100. It had 513 students and 51 teachers in 1965-66 and 821 students and 102 teachers in 1972-73. There are four hostels with accommodation for 673 students. The college library had 14,435 books in 1972-73 and subscribes to 305 journals. Extra-curricular activities like games, debates, music etc. are encouraged.

GOVERNMENT MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA AYURVEDIC COLLEGE, UDAIPUR—This college was started in 1944. It prepares students for a six-year course leading to the degree of Ayurvedacharya, 2½ year condensed course and a three year course of Ayurved Brihaspati. The intake capacity in 1972-73 was 60 students. There are three laboratories in the college. A hostel attached to the college has accommodation for 50 students. The college library has 4,178 books and subscribes to 32 periodicals. Students bring out once a year a magazine called *Piyush*. There were 194 students and 25 teachers in the college in 1965-66 and 248 students and 36 teachers in 1972-73.

AUXILLIARY NURSE MIDWIFE TRAINING CENTRE, UDAIPUR—This school was started in 1955 to give training in nursing and midwifery. Its intake capacity is 30 students. There were eight students and two teachers in the centre in 1960-61, 22 students and two teachers in 1965-66 and 65 students and two teachers in 1972-73. Subjects taught include Anatomy, Physiology, Nursing, first aid and midwifery. The hostel attached to the centre can accommodate 20 students. The duration of the course is two years.

GENERAL NURSING SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—This school was started in 1958 by the Government of Rajasthan and trains nurses according to the standards laid down by Indian Nursing Council. Its intake capacity is 25 students. There were 74 students and two teachers in 1965-66, and 110 students and two teachers in 1972-73. It has a hostel for male nurses with accommodation for 48.

GOVERNMENT SCIENCE SENIOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE SCHOOL, GOVERDHAN VILAS, UDAIPUR—This school was started in 1956 to train teachers. Its intake capacity is 130 students. There were 129 students and nine teachers in 1972-73. A hostel is attached to the school. Residence in the hostel is compulsory for all students. The school library had 10,571 books in 1972-73 and subscribes to 16 journals. It is equipped with laboratories for work experience and science subjects.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS SENIOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—It was started by the Government of Rajasthan in 1962 to provide training in primary school teaching after completion of the Higher Secondary course. It had 98 students and 11 teachers in 1965-66 and 111 students and nine teachers in 1972-73. It provides a two year course—one year as regular student and the second year as a correspondence course. There are three laboratories in the school. The library had 3,272 books in 1972-73. Students participate in cultural, literary and social activities.

GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, UDAIPUR—Udaipur Polytechnic is one of the first three Polytechnics started in Rajasthan during the second Five Year Plan period. It started functioning in July, 1957 at Jodhpur where 35 students of its quota were admitted in M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur. However, in July, 1958 this Polytechnic started functioning at Udaipur. It provides teaching for Diploma courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Seats available in these two courses are 30 each. There were 125 students and 30 teachers in 1960-61, 365 students and 34 teachers in 1965-66 and 136 students and 27 teachers in 1972-73. A hostel attached to the college can accommodate 200 students. Student amenities like canteen, dispensary, library are available. The library has 8,992 books and a reading room. Facilities for outdoor games are available. A part time doctor is attached to the college to look after the health of the students. A students' club also functions under the guidance of an advisor who is a teacher.

WESTERN RAILWAY ZONAL TRAINING SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—This was started in 1956 for providing training to candidates selected by the Railway Service Commission, Bombay, to serving staff of the Western Railway empanelled for promotion to higher grades and to staff for refresher training after every five years. The school has capacity for 750 trainees. Various subjects pertaining to the railways' working are taught. There were 1,064 initial, 600 promotion and 1,422 refresher trainees in the school in 1960-61, 1,077 initial, 1,025 promotion, 3,812 refresher and 136 special trainees in 1965-66 and 166 initial 570 promotion, 4,377 refresher and 746 special trainees in 1972-73. There are six hostels attached to the school

with a total number of 225 rooms. The school runs a sports, recreation and cine club. Membership of this club is compulsory for all trainees.

FISHERIES TRAINING SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—This school was started in 1964 for imparting field training to inservice personnel working in the Fisheries Department of the State Government. It has three training courses—a six-month course for Fisheries Inspectors, a four-month course for fisheries fieldmen and a three-month course for fisheries fishermen. It had 17 students in 1965-66 and 20 students in 1972-73. The staff consists of a Principal and a teacher. A hostel having 20 seats is attached to the school. Its library has about 30 books.

OTHER ALLIED EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

STATE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION, RAJASTHAN, UDAIPUR—This institution was established in 1965 as part of a wider education improvement programme sponsored by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi in collaboration with the State Government. The total liability of the State Government in running the institution is Rs. 3,83,000. The main objective of this institute is to improve standards of science and mathematics education at elementary, secondary and Higher Secondary levels in the State. Its other important task is to improve the teaching ability of the teachers especially at the elementary school level by orienting them towards new trends and techniques of teaching science and mathematics. To realise these goals the institute has taken up a variety of programmes, projects and activities such as science talent search scheme, science fairs, demonstration lesson programme, sport guidance, mobile library, mobile audio visual and science community centre. In 1972-73 the staff of the institute consisted of a Joint Director, a Field Officer, a Senior lecturer, two technical lecturers, three lecturers, six research assistants, a technician, a Grade II teacher, a librarian and other clerical and technical staff. It conducts orientation programmes for teachers of Science and Mathematics. Their number in 1972-73 was 14. The institute had a library of 7,607 books in 1972-73.

STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, UDAIPUR—This institute was established in 1963 on the recommendation of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Need was felt for a State level academic body for qualitative improvement in education. The main functions of this institution are research, training, publication and extension work. The institute is in direct contact with the Directorate of Education, Rajasthan, the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi and other academic institutes at the State and National level on the one side whereas on the other side, it has close contacts with the field workers of

all the categories e.g. teachers and supervisory officers of Education Department of the State. It provides facilities to officers of different levels to meet and solve common problems, renders consultative service, provides resource persons to them for their seminars and workshops, provides training and orientation, provides guidance in planning and implementing research projects, organises Seminar Reading Programmes for encouraging teachers writing papers etc. In-service teachers and officers of different cadres of the Education department are also given training. The institute has a good library of nearly 14,500 books. In 1972-73 mainly two types of workshop and seminars were organised, namely long term course (summer institute) and short term course for the inservice teachers. Six summer institutes, 38 short term workshops and 14 extension lectures were organised during the year.

THE STATE EDUCATION EVALUATION UNIT, RAJASTHAN, UDAIPUR—The Unit was established in 1963 as a unit in the Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Bikaner. In 1965 its headquarters were shifted to Ajmer and in 1970 it was again shifted to Udaipur. It started with examination reform and oriented teachers in the technique and procedure of objective based teaching and writing 'good' test items. It emphasises the need for wide coverage of content and objectives in the test papers and explains the principles of difficulty level, scheme of options and various types of questions and their potency and discrimination value. It also orients teachers, teacher-educators and teacher-supervisors in the technique of educational diagnosis, programme evaluation, internal assessment and evaluation in up graded units. By organising a number of workshops and training programmes and bringing out literature the unit imparts inservice education to the teachers. Besides studies, investigation and research are regular features of the unit.

EDUCATION IN FINE ARTS

SANGEET NATYA NIKETAN, UDAIPUR—This institution was started in 1953 as a music school. But now it teaches classical music and dance and instrumental music. There were 63 students in the school in 1960-61, 57 students in 1965-66 and 47 students in 1972-73. The number of teachers has been seven since 1960-61. It prepares students for B. Music course. This institution is recognised by Rajasthan Education Department and is affiliated to Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy.

MAHARANA KUMBHA KALA KENDRA, UDAIPUR—This music school was started in 1947 by the Rajasthan Vidyapeeth. Besides regular teaching in music, it organises musical concerts, seminars, conferences and demonstration lectures. Teaching is imparted in classical music, dance,

classical and light vocal music, instrumental music like violin, *Sitar*, flute, guitar and *Tabla*. It is affiliated to the Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapeeth, Lucknow for examination upto B. Music (*Vishard*). It also prepares students for the departmental music examination conducted by Education Department of Rajasthan and *Bhusan* examination.

VIDYA BHAWAN KALA SANSTHAN, UDAIPUR—It is an institute for training teachers in arts and crafts and was started by Vidya Bhawan Society in 1944. It teaches spinning, weaving and dyeing, Leather, card board and Batik work, Papier mache and sculpture, wood carving, wood work and tailoring and embroidery. It prepares students for one year certificate course and a two year diploma course. It had 67 students and 14 teachers in 1961-62, 42 students and 13 teachers in 1965-66 and 106 students and 13 teachers in 1972-73. There is a hostel having 100 seats and residence in the hostel is compulsory for all students. The school library had 1,320 books in 1972-73.

EDUCATION FOR HANDICAPPED

PRAGYA CHAKSHU SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN, UDAIPUR—This institution was started in 1965 to teach the blind reading and writing upto VIII class. In addition to this students are also taught canning, knitting, and instrumental music. Number of students in 1972-73 was 20. A hostel is attached to the school. Its library has 700 books.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT MAHARANA ACHARYA SANSKRIT COLLEGE UDAIPUR—The college was established in 1965 by Maharana Sambhu Singh. It prepares students for the degree of *Acharya*. There were 155 students and 16 teachers in 1965-66 and 119 students and 23 teachers in 1972-73. Subjects taught include literature, grammer, *Vedas*, law etc. There is a hostel attached to the college with a capacity to accommodate 40 students. The college library had 6,806 books in 1972-73 and subscribes to 15 journals. Students bring out an annual magazine called *Ratnodaya* devoted to Sanskrit literature.

MADHAV UPADHYAY SANSKRIT SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—It was established in 1920 as a vernacular primary school. Now it prepares students for the examination of *Praveshika* and *Upadhyaya* of the Secondary Education Board, Ajmer. There were 248 students and 11 teachers in the school in 1972-73. A hostel having 50 seats is attached to the school. The school library has 5,000 books and subscribes to 32 journals. Extra-curricular activities include debates, music competition and sports.

SUR BHARATI PRAVESHKA SANSKRIT VIDYALAYA, UDAIPUR—This school was started in 1940. It provides education upto *Praveshika* (10th) in Science and Arts. Astrology and *Vedanta* are also taught. The medium of instruction is Sanskrit and education is given free. The number of students and teachers respectively in the school in 1966-67 were 192 and 13 and in 1972-73, 190 and 9. It had a library of 859 books in 1972-73 and gets ten journals. Students participate in extra curricular activities like debates, dramas and games.

GOVERNMENT UPADHYAYA SANSKRIT SCHOOL, NATHDWARA—The school was started in 1905 by Maharaj Tilkayat ji. Subjects taught include Sanskrit, Hindi, Arithmetic, English, Social Science, Civics and Commerce. There were 90 students and 9 teachers in the school in 1960-61, 110 students and 11 teachers in 1965-66 and 99 students and 13 teachers in 1972-73. The school library had 2,297 books in 1972-73 and subscribes to 10 magazines. Students participate in music and debates.

Adult and Social Education

Attention was paid to social education at the State level for the first time during the first Five Year Plan period. A Chief Social Education Officer in the community project areas and an Adult Education Officer for promotion of literacy among adults were appointed. Adult education was started in educational institutions under the Panchayat Samitis. Total expenditure of the district on this item was Rs. 22.1 thousands. In 1972-73 the position of adult education in Udaipur district Panchayat Samiti-wise was as follows¹:

Panchayat Samiti	No. of adults educated
Amet	83
Badgaon	1,464
Girwa	630
Khamnor	281
Kherwarda	107
Rajsamand	220
Relmagra	103
Salumber	160
Sarada	200

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Social Education, Bikaner.

At present Cultural Programmes in the villages are carried out through youth clubs. There were 257 such youth clubs in the district in 1972-73. Panchayat Samitis Khamnor, Kumbhalgarh, Mavli, Rajsamand, Amet, Bhim and Girwa own film projectors.

National Cadet Corps

The N.C.C. was started in the district in 1949 and a Naval unit was raised in 1957. In 1972-73 there were four N.C.C. battalions in Udaipur district. The Cadet strength in each battalion in 1972-73 is given below¹:

Name of the battalion	No. of Cadets	
	Senior division	Junior division
1. Rajasthan Bn. N.C.C.	1,049	300
2. Rajasthan Air Sqn. N.C.C.	200	800
3. Rajasthan Naval Unit N.C.C.	200	1,800
4. Rajasthan Girls Bn. N.C.C.	550	200

Scouts and Guides

A scouts and guides Association was set up in Udaipur district in 1922. The aim of this association was to create good citizens for the service of the nation. It has nine local associations in the district at Bhim-Deogarh, Bhinder, Girwa, Jaisamand, Mavli, Nathdwara, Rishabdeo, Rajsamand and Udaipur. Details about each local Association as on 31. 3. 1975 are given in the table²:

(Nos.)

Local Associations	Scout Section			Guide Section		
	No. of groups	No. of cubs scouts/rovers	No. of scouters	No. of groups	No. of bulbul/guides rangers	No. of guiders
Bhim-Deogarh	28	650	30	3	90	4
Bhinder	17	458	27	4	106	6
Girwa	21	504	24	1	25	1
Jaisamand	14	284	15	3	72	3
Mavli	13	354	20	3	68	3
Nathdwara	12	595	12	3	60	3
Rishabhdeo	20	526	24	9	180	10
Rajsamand	24	528	24	3	88	4
Udaipur	24	950	30	25	914	33

1. Source : N.C.C. Directorate, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides, Udaipur.

Literary and Cultural Societies

VIDYA BHAWAN SOCIETY, UDAIPUR—It was founded in 1931 by Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta for an experiment in education as a way of life. To begin with, it opened a middle school called Vidya Bhawan, which has now become a Higher Secondary School. At present the Society runs a Basic School, a Teachers' College, a Rural Institute, a *Kala Sansthan*, an experimental farm and *Goshalas*. It receives regular grants from the Central and State Government. Total grant received by the Society from State Govt. in 1972-73 was Rs. 8.69 lakhs. Its executive committee consists of a President, a Vice President, two honorary treasurers, Principal Vidya Bhawan, an organising secretary, heads of institutions and members of Vidya Bhawan Old Boys' Association.

RAJASTHAN VIDYAPEETH, UDAIPUR—It was founded in 1937 with two objectives in view. First, to strengthen the independence movement and second, to awaken national consciousness among the masses. Education was adopted as the means of achieving both these objectives. Now the organisation runs a school of social work, two shramjeevi colleges, two teachers training colleges, a *Sahitya Sansthan*, Maharana Kumbha Kala Kendra Hadoti research institute, one Janta College, two Higher Secondary Schools, two secondary schools, four middle schools, six primary schools, nine institutes of social and adult education, two ayurvedic dispensaries and nine other institutes. The office bearers of the organisation are a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, a treasurer, an organising secretary and an administrative secretary etc.

RAJASTHAN SAHITYA ACADEMY (SANGAM), UDAIPUR—It was established in 1958 as the independent literary organisation of Rajasthan State. It aims at bringing about a literary and cultural renaissance in the State by providing assistance and prizes to artists, organising conferences, seminars and camps for artists, establishing research centres and libraries, publishing the works of renowned writers and their translations in Hindi, Rajasthani, Urdu & Sanskrit. In 1973-74, Academy published 12 books and 10 manuscripts. It also celebrated *Rajasthan Devas* and Prithvi Raj Jayanti. Its executive committee consists of a chairman, a treasurer, an education secretary, nine members and a director.

GYAN MANDIR, UDAIPUR—This organisation was established in the year 1967. Its chief aim is to educate the students of backward classes. Now it is running a primary school, a middle school, a *Balvadi* and a *Nari shala* in which about 300 students are receiving education. Both income and expenditure of the institution in 1972-73 was Rs. 34,537. The executive council of this organisation consists of a Chairman, a vice

Chairman, a Secretary, a Finance Secretary, a Cultural Secretary, a publication secretary, five advisors and representatives of various departments.

SEWA MANDIR, UDAIPUR—It was founded in 1965. It aims at providing opportunity for discussion and study of the activities, problems and values of the nation and humanity in general. It devotes itself to the social, educational and intellectual development of both villages and towns and helping institutions working for the social amelioration of the country. For this purpose it has a publication division, an adult education advisory service, a students union, a drama club, a study circle, a library division, a youth club and a *harijan* youth centre. Broadly, it has four major areas of activity namely adult education, rural development, urban programme and other programmes. Its office bearers are a Chairman, a Secretary, a Joint Secretary, three secretaries and a treasurer.

MEERA KALA MANDIR, UDAIPUR—It was founded in 1955. Its objective is to study the life and works of Meera Bai and encourage research and produce musical and dance dramas based on Meera Bai's works and to prepare a documentary film on Meera. For this purpose it engages itself in research, exhibitions and teaching of music, folk dance and dance dramas. So far 60 compilations of Meera literature have been edited. A programme based on the life of Meera has been shown in various States of India. It runs three music schools in Udaipur. Its executive committee consists of a President, a vice President, an Executive President, Organiser, Finance Secretary, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Advisor and seven members. The expenditure incurred by the institution in 1972-73 came to Rs. 1.03 lakhs.

BHARATIYA LOK KALA MANDAL, UDAIPUR—This cultural organisation came into being in 1952. It provides instructions in the art of puppeteering, publishes books on folk art, does survey of aborigine culture and records and categorises folk music. Till now (1973) it has published 30 books on folk art, recorded about 2,000 folk songs, and held numerous puppet exhibitions within the country and abroad. It has also staged several programmes of folk dances, folk songs and folk dramas and is involved in creating a literature of folk art. Its executive consists of a Chairman, an organiser, a deputy director (research), an organising secretary and a Chief trainer.

LIBRARIES

SARASWATI BHAWAN, GOVERNMENT DIVISIONAL LIBRARY, UDAIPUR—It is located inside the Sajjan Niwas garden in Udaipur. It has (1973) 36,758 books on different subjects and subscribes to 117 journals. It has

4,210 rare and out of print books on history and other subjects. It is open from 8.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. daily. It also runs a mobile library service in the city and in rural areas. It has 1,687 members and the average daily attendance is 400. There is no membership fee. Its staff includes a librarian, three assistant librarians, four cataloguer-cum-classifiers, two book lifters, five library attendants, a driver, a book binder and a *Chowkidar*.

DISTRICT LIBRARY, NATHDWARA—The library was started in 1956 by Government. It has 8,586 books and subscribed to 65 journals in 1972-73. Its staff consists of a librarian, a lower division clerk and a class IV servant. It is kept open twice a day in the morning and in the evening. Members are provided with the facility of a reading room.

DR. B.N. SHARMA LIBRARY, UDAIPUR—This library was started in 1962 and is attached to R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur. It is owned by the State Government. It has 14,000 books and subscribes to 300 medical and 35 non-medical journals. It has 1,000 members and the average attendance is 500. There are 13 members on its staff. The reading room has a seating capacity for 200 readers. There is no membership fee.

SHREE MEWAR SHIV SHAKTI PEETH LIBRARY, UDAIPUR—It was established in 1967 and has 4,461 books. Membership is free. The daily average attendance is 35. The staff consists of three persons (a librarian, an assistant and a book lifter). It opens twice a day in the morning and in the evening. The owner of the library is Shree Ekling ji Trust, Udaipur.

INFORMATION CENTRE LIBRARY, UDAIPUR—It was established by the State Government in 1963. It has a reference library of 5,000 books (1972-73). The membership is free. Any person can come and utilise the books in the reading room free of charge. It gets 50 magazines and the reading room can accommodate 100 readers. It remains open from 1 P.M. to 8 P.M. every day except on Sundays and gazetted holidays. Its staff includes an Assistant Public Relations Officer, an information assistant, a receptionist, a lower division clerk, an operator and two class IV servants.

LATE GOWARDHANDAS PARAKH LIBRARY, JANPAD VIBHAG, UDAIPUR—It is commonly known as Janpad library and was established in 1944 by Rajasthan Vidyapeeth. It had 11,164 books and subscribed to 70 magazines in 1972-73. Its membership is 320 and the daily average attendance 160. It is open to the public from 5.00 P.M. to 9.30 P.M.

The staff of the library includes a librarian and a Regional Manager. Membership fee is Rs. 4.00 per year.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, UDAIPUR—It was established in 1955. Its membership is 850 and the daily attendance is 250 to 300. There is no membership fee but every member has to deposit Rs. 5.00 as caution money which is refundable. It had 11,500 books and subscribed to 273 magazines in 1972-73. Its staff comprises a librarian and a class IV servant. It opens in the morning and in the evening daily except on Mondays.

MUSEUMS

Pratap Museum, Udaipur¹

This museum was known originally as Victoria Hall. Museum was set up between the years 1870 and 1880. It was given its present name after independence. It was situated in Sajjan Niwas Bag, Udaipur but has now been shifted to old Hisab-e-daftar building. It has a large and rare collection of regional archaeology, history, costumes and handicrafts. Details are as below :

Category	No. (approx.)	Category	No. (approx.)
Paintings	8,665	Arms and armoury	146
Coins	1,400	Ivory objects	24
Sculptures	159	Musical instruments	8
Inscriptions	53	Copper Plates	5
Ornaments	119	Metal utensils	61
Costumes	214		

Iconography, Epigraphy and Miniatures are the main attractions of this museum. Important epigraphical collections include the 2nd century B. C. Ghosundi inscription from Nagari, the Nandsa Yupa inscription of V. S. 282, the Bhanwarmata inscription of V.S. 547, the Kunda inscription of king Aparajita of the solar dynasty of Mewar dated V. S. 718 and four slabs of Maharana Kumbhakaran inscription from Kumbhalgarh.

The staff strength of the museum is one curator, one upper division clerk, one assistant librarian and 3 class IV employees. A total expenditure of Rs. 16.7 thousands was incurred in 1972-73.

Archaeological Museum, Ahar

It is located about 3 furlongs away from the old Railway Station, Udaipur. It was established in 1960-61 to store and display the excavated materials of the site of Dhulkot. The museum contains the excavated pot

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Archaeology and Museum Deptt., Udaipur.

sherds, Terracotta objects, copper coins, copper and iron arms and similar other household objects belonging roughly to 2000 B. C. and the beginning of Christian era used by the ancient Aharians. Besides some beautiful sculptures of about 10 th. century A.D. collected from various ruined temples of Ahar are displayed in this museum. Prize possessions of this museum include the painted buff colour and the painted black and red wares of the first phase of Aharian culture, a copper axe, a colossal Jain bronze image of 8th, 9th century A. D., the mediaeval panels depicting the fish and tortoise incarnation of Vishnu and a colossal torso of a goddess of shaivite sect.

The staff strength of this museum is one custodian, a lower division clerk and three class IV employees. The expenditure in 1972-73 came to Rs. 17,920.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Early History

In the past, disease was often attributed to a variety of supernatural forces; wrath of the gods, mischief by demons and evil spirits and the consequences of sins in the preceding birth by one or one's parents were among the causes believed by people. In Udaipur as in other parts of Rajasthan, superstitions and quackery have often stood in the way of acceptance of modern medicine. Indigenous medicine was widely practised by *Baids*, *Jatis* (Jain priests), *Babas* and *Hakims*.¹

The two major indigenous systems were *Ayurved* and *Unani* with Hindu and Muslim antecedents respectively. Both were quite popular from olden times. The *Vaidyas*, mostly hereditary Hindu physicians practised the *Ayurvedic* system. The remedies used by them were mostly herbal. The *Unani* system came a little later and had been the monopoly of *Hakims*. Prescribing chemists also existed along with *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* and were called *Attars*. They used to prescribe medicine along traditional lines.²

Generally speaking, surgery was formerly practised by *Jarrahs* or barber-surgeons. Amputations were also performed by Rajput swordsmen, who could cut off a limb with one sweep. The stump of a limb so amputated was put into boiling oil to stop haemorrhage.³

The results of such crude surgical practices were most apparent in such cases as badly united fractures, unset dislocations, mismanaged cases of eye diseases and cauterization of tumors. Mortality amongst infants was high since obstetrics was entirely in the hands of untrained *dais*.

Even after the introduction of allopathic medicine in the erstwhile Mewar State advantage of treatment in hospitals was not generally taken because the people were conservative, full of caste prejudices and were unwilling to accept modern methods of treatment. This was most marked

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1. Shore R. Colonel I.M.S.: *Medico-Topographical Account of Mewar* (Superintendent Government Printing, Calcutta, India, 1909), p. 11.
 2. Hendley, T. H.: *General Medical History of Rajputana*. Calcutta Government Press, 1900, p. 11.
 3. *ibid.*

in surgery. Only minor surgical operations were possible in hospitals. Doctors were sent for only when the case was hopeless, after the *Hakims* and *Dais* had their opportunity.¹

The oldest medical institutions in Mewar State were the regimental hospitals of the Mewar Bhil Corps at Kherwara and Kotra, opened in 1818. The first State dispensary is believed to have been opened at Udaipur in 1862 and in-patient accommodation was provided in it from 1864. The same year a branch dispensary was also established at the same place. In 1869-70, a small hospital was opened at Kherwara for the civil population and was maintained partly from a monthly grant of Rs. 40 from the *Darbar* and partly from subscriptions. In 1877, the United Free Church of Scotland Mission established a dispensary in Udaipur city. Thus in 1881, there were seven medical institutions in the State including the hospital attached to the Jail for the treatment of sick prisoners and jail servants.²

In the course of the next ten years³ the main and branch dispensaries and the Mission dispensary at the capital were closed. In their places the Sajjan Hospital, the Walter Hospital for females, and the Shepherd Mission Hospital came into being. In 1818, a dispensary was opened at the Residency for persons living near the Residency and for the sepoys of the Resident's escort. Thereafter several medical institutions were opened in the districts of the erstwhile State of Mewar and by the end of 1891, there were eighteen hospitals and dispensaries including two regimental hospitals and the dispensary attached to the Residency which were managed by the Government of India. In 1894, the Sajjan Hospital was replaced by the Lansdowne hospital. A new dispensary was established in the same year at Mandalgarh. The establishment of another dispensary for railway employees at Udaipur in 1900, raised the number of medical institutions in Mewar State to twenty during 1901. Of these twenty institutions, thirteen were maintained solely by the *Darbar*, three by the Government of India, two partly by the Government and partly by private subscription, one by a Christian Mission and one by Maharaja Gosain of Nathdwara. The institutions maintained by the Mewar State, both at Udaipur and in its districts, as well as the dispensary at Nathdwara and the small hospital attached to the Residency had for many years been under the charge of the Residency surgeon and the hospitals at Kherwara

1. Shore, R.: Lt. Colonel I. M. S., *op.cit.*, pp. 12-13.

2. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, The Mewar Residency, Vol. II. A*, 1908, p. 85.

3. Erskine, K. D.: *Udaipur Gazetteer, A Gazetteer of the Udaipur State with a Chapter on the Bhils and some Statistical Tables*, Ajmer, Scottish Mission Industries Ltd., 1908, pp. 85-86.

and Kotra were managed by the Medical Officer of the Mewar Bhil Corps.¹

During the year 1942, there were 5 hospitals, 26 dispensaries, 2 anti-rabic centres and 1 lunatic asylum in Mewar State. The Asylum which was in existence for 65 years was later on transferred to Jodhpur.²

After the integration of the Mewar State into Greater Rajasthan in 1949, great stress was laid on providing medical facilities. The First Five Year Plan³ of the Rajasthan State saw the opening of new hospitals and dispensaries in Udaipur district. The General Hospital at Udaipur was provided with 150 beds and an additional building was constructed. A new maternity home, with a strength of 100 beds was established during this plan. In addition five villages of this district were for the first time provided with hospital and dispensary facilities. To meet the dearth of trained personnel like *dais* etc. training course for Auxiliary-nurses and midwives of two years duration was opened at Udaipur with a provision of 20 seats. The National Malaria Control Programme was initiated on all India basis during the First Plan period.

The Second Five Year Plan aimed at expanding the scope and coverage of medical facilities through increasing the number of hospitals, dispensaries and the facilities such as X-ray, laboratory services etc. carried forward the diseases control programme. The National Malaria Control Programme was renamed the National Malaria Eradication Programme and continued. The B.C.G. vaccination programme against Tuberculosis was launched in the district. A programme for the spray of D.D.T. powder as preventive action against Malaria was also initiated in the district⁴. It also encouraged the indigenous system of medicine. During the Second Plan period, under the building, construction and extension programmes of the hospitals, Rs. 0.55* lakhs were spent on the extension and repairs of the General Hospital and for that of the Zenana Hospital Rs. 3.68 lakhs were spent⁵.

A T.B. Clinic in 1956, and a public health laboratory in 1957,

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Udaipur Gazetteer*, *op.cit.*
2. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State for 1940-41 and 1942.* (The Madras Law Journal Press, Mylapore, Madras, 1944), Chapter V, pp. 60-64.
3. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Social Services*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, pp. 14-15.
4. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 187-188.
5. *Ibid.*, p. XXXIX.

* This figure includes expenditure for Kota hospital also.

were established at Udaipur. In the year 1960, a 200 bed T.B. Sanatorium (S.R.B. Bhuwarka Yakshma Arogya Sadan) at a cost of Rs. 4.72 lakhs was established at Bari¹. During the same plan period two training centres were opened for the training of compounders, auxiliary nurses and midwives.

Under the rural public health planning in the district primary health centres were provided at Kotra, Dhariyavad, Badagaon, Sanwad, Rajsamand, Railmagra, Amet and Kumbhalgarh in the years 1962, 1959, 1960, 1958, 1954, 1958, 1956 and in 1962 respectively. The total expenditure incurred on medical facilities in the district amounted to Rs. 24.44 lakhs during the Second Plan period².

At the commencement of the First Five Year Plan there were in Udaipur district only 26 allopathic hospitals and dispensaries; and 29 *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* hospitals with a total bed strength of 365 inbeds. In 1960, their number rose to 33 allopathic institutions (18 hospitals, 13 dispensaries and 2 maternity and child welfare centres) and 75 *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* hospitals; and that of inpatient beds to 786 beds³. The main achievement of the Third Five Year Plan in the district was the establishment of Ravindra Nath Tagore Medical College in July 1961. It was provided with 40 seats in the first year of its establishment. During this year training was arranged at the S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur and in 1962 the college started functioning in its own building at Udaipur. During 1974, there were 550 students on the rolls of this college and its annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,00,000 per year. This college has now the General Hospital and the Zenana hospital as its adjunct. The total in-bed capacity of both the hospitals is for 1,000 patients. Nearly Rs. 83.99 lakhs were spent on the establishment of this college.⁴ Besides, 20 additional beds were provided in the T.B. Sanatorium at Bari.

During the Fourth Plan importance was given to medical and public health programmes and malaria - eradication programme. A hostel was constructed in the premises of the General Hospital and the number of hospitals, dispensaries and beds rose considerably. Details as at the end of 1972, are given in appendix I and II respectively. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in various hospitals and dispensaries has also been given in Appendix III.

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. XL.
2. *ibid.*, p. LXXXIV.
3. *ibid.*, p. LLXLI.
4. *ibid.*, p. XXIX.

The medical history of Udaipur State reveals that the Bhils resorted to inoculation from time immemorial under the name of *Kanai*, the operation being done with a needle and a grain of dust dipped into the pock of smallpox case. The practice however, disappeared with the spread of vaccination¹.

An attempt to introduce vaccination in the erstwhile Udaipur State was made in 1860-61, but failed because the vaccinators absconded. A start was made again in 1866, when 487 persons were vaccinated, 308 of them successfully. Upto 1873, the operations were confined to the capital and its suburbs. These were then extended to Kherwara and in 1881, a staff of 3 men successfully vaccinated 3,163 persons.

In 1886,² a doctor obtained the sanction of the Mewar *Darbar* for the establishment of a proper vaccination department. The work begun by him was carried on by another doctor.

In 1886-87,³ four Bhils were instructed on vaccination. Additional vaccinators were appointed for work in the districts of Mewar State. A Native Superintendent⁴ and eight vaccinators were appointed and the work was carried on methodically. In 1890-91, the staff under the Superintendent successfully vaccinated 13,663 persons⁵. The number of *Khalsa* vaccinators was gradually increased from 8 to 20. Each *Jagirdar* also maintained a vaccinator for his estate⁶.

Two vaccinators carried on their work in Udaipur city during the year 1894. Vaccination in Mewar State used to be done from the month of September to the end of April under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon. Majority of the population had been vaccinated in 1894, but re-vaccination occurred seldom. The following statement shows details of vaccination performed during some years from 1881 to 1942.⁷

Year	Number of Vaccinations successfully performed
1881	3,163
1890-91	13,663
1900-01	1,128
1905-06	20,318

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Udaipur Gazetteer*, op. cit., p. 87.

2. Shore, R.Lt. Colonel, I.M.S., op. cit., p. 17..

3. Erskine, K.D.: *Udaipur Gazetteer*, op. cit., p. 87.

4. Shore, R.Lt. Colonel, I.M.S., op. cit., pp. 17-18.

5. Erskine, K.D.: *Udaipur Gazetteer*, op. cit., p. 85.

6. Shore, R. Lt. Colonel, op. cit., p. 18.

7. Volumes for various years of *Reports on the Administration of Mewar State*.

1	2
1906-07	19,634
1907-08	19,273
1908-09	17,503
1909-10	16,155
1910-11	16,036
1911-12	13,401
1912-13	20,781
1913-14	21,110
1940	53,020
1941	49,461
1942	47,444

The decrease in vaccinations in 1909-10 was attributed to the two vaccinators having resigned from their posts and suitable substitutes not being found for the season¹.

The fall in the number of vaccinations in 1910-11 was due to the prevalence of plague.²

In 1942 Mewar State got divided into 4 circles with one inspector each.³ During 1960-51, there were 27 small pox vaccination centres in the district, 8 were under Government control and the rest were controlled by the Panchayat Samitis.⁴

VITAL STATISTICS

General Standard of Health

Registration of births and deaths was started at Udaipur for the first time in 1882. In 1891, when the four major towns of Mewar State viz. Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaur and Jahazpur had a population of 72,428. The ratio of registered births per 1,000 of the population was 26.6 while that of registered deaths was about 19. In 1901, while the birth rate fell to 10.6, the death rate rose to 47.5. More than 70 per cent of the deaths in both years were ascribed to malarial fever.⁵

After the merger of the State the recording system improved. At

1. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State for 1940-41 and 1942*, pp. 60-64 (*The Madras Law Journal Press*, Mylapore, Madras).
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, p.viii.
3. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, p. 33.
4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1955, onwards.
5. *Administration Report of Mewar State, 1933-10*, pp. 7-8.

present the recording of births and deaths is done in towns by the municipalities who are under an obligation to make proper arrangements for the purpose under a special order of the Government issued in 1954. According to this order the registration of births and deaths is done by the sanitation staff of the municipalities. The table below gives the birth and death rate in Udaipur town from 1955 to 1971 :¹

(per 1,000 of population)

Year	Birth and Death Rate of Udaipur Town	
	Birth Rate (a)	Death Rate (b)
1955	5.5	5.0
1956	7.8	4.8
1957	3.6	4.1
1958	3.3	3.7
1959	6.6	3.5
1960	8.1	3.5
1961	12.6	5.4
1962	11.51	5.51
1963	11.85	6.11
1964	11.55	5.55
1965	12.9	6.8
1966	15.9	6.9
1967	17.5	6.1
1968	18.2	7.6
1969	21.5	8.6
1970	18.3	7.7
1971	11.5	8.3
1972	23.5	7.3
1973	16.4	6.0

A comparative study of birth and death rate of Udaipur town reveals a steady variation in the death rate and a rapid variation in the birth rate. For example in 1955 the death rate was 5.0 and it was 6.0 in 1973 while the birth rate in 1955 was 5.5 and in 1973 it was 16.4.²

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958, onwards.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1960, onwards.

(a) Birth Rate : Births per 1,000 of population.

(b) Death Rate : Deaths per 1,000 of population.

Some data about the diseases common in the district can be had from the table given below:¹

(Number)

Year	Registered Deaths by Causes						
	Municipalities	Small Pox	Fever (Malaria & others)	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Injuries and Suicides	Other Causes
1959	3	1	119	16	54	17	438
1960	4	33	204	56	64	33	464
1961	5	10	168	32	82	51	685
1962	6	14	117	57	107	62	593
1963	6	18	168	27	79	32	796
1964	6	25	170	30	53	33	824
1965	6	30	145	53	111	57	896
1966	6	15	94	51	67	98	894
1967	6	11	132	59	102	73	759
1968	6	5	118	52	136	73	980
1969	6	14	176	84	199	92	923
1970	6	4	186	56	164	141	963
1971	6	7	148	41	104	128	774
1972	7	4	203	99	103	163	1,078
1973	7	2	183	132	141	127	929

This statement shows that the main causes of death were malaria and other fevers and respiratory diseases.

Longevity .

The total population classified according to age groups in the district as per census of 1961 was as follows :²

(Number)

Age Group	Total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
All Ages	1,464,276	755,351	708,925
0-4	228,083	114,096	113,987

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1960 onwards.

2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (1), Social and Cultural Tables, C-III, Part-A*, p. 93.

1	2	3	4
5-9	225,689	116,862	108,827
10-14	164,234	88,577	75,657
15-19	127,810	66,290	61,520
20-24	127,138	61,845	65,293
25-29	121,371	61,790	59,581
30-34	106,433	54,964	51,469
35-44	159,535	82,472	77,063
45-59	137,707	75,760	61,947
60 +	64,824	31,948	32,876
Age not stated	1,452	747	705

In a population which is growing fast it is natural that the percentage of those under 15 years of age should be large. The big drop after 34 years however, suggests that the expectation of life after 34 years of age is low as is evident from the following table giving percentage distribution of population by broad age groups :¹

Age Group	(Percentage)	
	Male	Female
Infants (0-4)	7.8	7.8
Boys and girls (5-14)	14.1	12.6
Young men and women (15-34)	16.7	16.3
Middle aged (35-59)	10.8	9.5
Old men and women (60+)	2.2	2.2

For the low expectation of life after the 34 years of age the obvious reasons would be the extreme climatic conditions and lack of sanitation and nutrition. With the extension of medical facilities and improvement in sanitary conditions, it is expected that the health of the people would improve, thereby increasing life expectancy.

Epidemics

Outbreak of epidemics and dangerous diseases has not been infrequent in the area. Epidemics of cholera were comparatively rare with only three out-breaks. That of 1900, was of a severe type and the

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part IX-B; Census Atlas*, p. 60.

mortality at the capital and in the hilly tracts, notably at Kherwara, was very high.¹

Bubonic plague² first visited the erstwhile State of Mewar towards the end of 1836, attacking some villages in south of Gangapur such as Lakhora and Lakhminiwas as well as Kankroli further to the south-west. The disease is said to have been introduced by an astrologer from Pali where it had been raging for some months and to have claimed a few hundred victims, but it died out by the beginning of the hot weather of 1837. The next epidemic started in Bombay in 1896, and spread to the various parts of the country and did not reach Mewar State till seven years later. In August 1903, the disease spread from Indore to Rajiawas, whence it moved to the neighbouring villages and two months later appeared in Chhoti Sadri of erstwhile Mewar State. Since then, plague continued almost uninterruptedly up to the April, 1906. All parts of the State were affected at one period or the other. These included Jahazpur, Bhilwara, Kumbhalgarh, Nathdwara, Udaipur, Rajnagar, Salumber, Chittaur, Chhoti Sadri and Bari Sadri. Including cases among railway passengers, there were altogether 12,587 seizures and 11,205 deaths upto March 1906. Measures taken by the *Darbar* to deal with the disease were evacuation and disinfection of houses and segregation of victims. Inoculation was not attempted.³

Infirmities

The Census Report of 1951, showed 3,356 persons who had been afflicted by different infirmities in 1951.⁴ Blindness was the most prominent, the number of persons afflicted by it being 2,355. The number of persons afflicted by other infirmities, i.e. insanity, deaf muteness and leprosy were 1,001.

Government has launched various programmes for the control of diseases like malaria, smallpox and tuberculosis. Their details have been given at the end of the chapter.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

There were 6 hospitals (5 in urban areas and 1 in the rural area), one T.B. Clinic, 34 dispensaries including 5 aidposts (13 in urban areas and 21 in rural areas), and 18 Primary Health Centres in the Udaipur district during 1972, under the administrative control of Chief

1. Erskine, D. K.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, p. 33.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, 18-Udaipur, Part I, General Description and Census Tables*, p. 3.

Medical & Health Officer, Udaipur. Besides these there were 4 hospitals and dispensaries under the control of Railways and one hospital under private control¹. Medical institutions with upto nine beds are defined as dispensaries and those with more than nine beds are called hospitals².

The detailed description of the medical institutions in Udaipur district is given below :

Hospitals

GENERAL HOSPITAL, UDAIPUR—During princely rule, the Lansdowne Hospital set up in 1894, was the main hospital of the city. This was located inside Hathipole with a provision of 60 beds. Later on in 1945, a new hospital named Willingdon Hospital was constructed and the old hospital was shifted to the new building on 14th May, 1945, and was provided with accommodation for 150 beds initially. Later on owing to increasing demand new wards were added to the hospital. Now the hospital is known as the General Hospital and is under the administrative control of the Principal, Ravindra Nath Tagore Medical College. He is also the controller of the associated group of hospitals, Udaipur. Now (1972-73) the hospital has been provided with 650 general beds, 6 beds of Employees State Insurance Scheme and four operation theatres. Three operation theatres are air-conditioned. Besides these, one minor operation theatre is also available for emergency services in outdoor patients department. There are 8 private rooms also for which rent is charged at Rs. 10 per day per single room and Rs. 15 per double room per day. The hospital is fully equipped with all the diagnostic, therapeutic and X-ray facilities. It has also a pathological laboratory and a blood bank. It has its own dental clinic, T.B. clinic, Eye ward, E.N.T. ward, Isolation ward, Mental ward, Paediatric ward and a ward for venereal diseases. It provides special facilities for sterilisation also. A Rehabilitation Centre for the physically handicapped was started in December, 1972 in the General Hospital by the Social Welfare Department further details about which are given elsewhere in this volume.

The hospital also runs a training centre to provide training to the male nursing staff and auxiliary nurse midwife trainees. The pharmaceutical laboratory of the hospital prepares saline bottles for the use of hospital and supplies blood bottles to the needy and poor patients from the Hospital Charity fund.

ZENANA HOSPITAL—The Walter Zenana Hospital was constructed

1. Source : Directorate of Medical & Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*

near the Samor Bagh in 1888, with an initial strength of 40 beds. Subsequently, it was felt necessary to have a separate Zenana Hospital adjacent to the General Hospital for smoother and more efficient service. The new Zenana Hospital established in 1959, provides an accommodation of 170 beds and has a very spacious out patients' department. It has adequate equipment for all major and minor obstetrical and gynaecological operations. There are in all 8 wards including 3 operation theatres and 2 labour rooms. Besides these, the hospital has five rooms and the rent charged is Rs. 10 per day per single room. The hospital has been provided with X-ray and pathological laboratory facilities.

S.R.B. YAKSHMA AROGYA SADAN, BARI—The Government of Mewar decided to start a separate T.B. Hospital in 1942-43, and the old military barracks were converted into a hospital of 25 beds. As the beds provided were inadequate a public-spirited citizen offered a donation of Rs. 7 lakhs for the construction of a modern T.B. Hospital at Bari. This hospital was inaugurated by the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad the then President of India on 2.5.1960. At present it has 242 beds with all essential equipment and surgical facilities. It provides teaching facilities for diseases of the chest to under graduate and post graduate students. It is attached to the Ravindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur.

There are 8 general wards and 3 operation theatres. There are 6 cottage wards for private patients whose charges are Rs. 3.25 per cottage per day. The teaching staff of the sanatorium consists of 1 Professor of T.B. and chest diseases, 1 Reader Tuberculosis, 1 Lecturer (Thoracic Surgery), 1 Lecturer T.B. and chest diseases, 1 Tutor, 1 Registrar and 2 House-Physicians. The working staff of the sanatorium consists of 5 Civil Assistant Surgeons, 10 staff nurses, 1 matron, 2 technicians, 2 electricians, 1 boiler attendant, 1 driver, 35 ward-boys, 8 *ayas*, 12 sweepers, 2 compounders grade I, 9 compounders grade II and other clerical staff. The Sanatorium provides X-ray and pathological laboratory facilities to its patients. The Chest Clinic located in the city provides facilities for out-patients treatment.

CHITTRANJAN MOBILE HOSPITAL, UDAIPUR—22 Mobile Training-cum-Service Hospitals have been sanctioned for all the States by the Government of India. One such mobile hospital under the name of Chittaranjan Mobile Hospital, Udaipur was attached to the Ravindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur during the year 1971. It had its first camp at Rikhabdeo in 1972. The aim of this venture was to perform the dual function of taking specialised services to rural areas as well as to impart training to medical graduates in a realistic background of rural

environment. In this camp, out patient service along with specialist service was fully utilised by the rural population. Both the out-patient and in-patient departments benefitted a large number of patients.

The second camp was organised at Salumbar on 18.2.1973 in which the number of outdoor and indoor patients treated was 19,563 and 510 respectively. A third camp was organised at Amet on 14th November, 1973. A large group of about 23,356 patients received treatment in the outdoor department. A total of 505 patients received indoor treatment on about 80 beds and were provided with free medicines and food. In all a staff of 62 specialists in various subjects, 70 interns, 48 compounders and nurses, and a number of medical students attended the camp. The camp provided immunisation services and family planning services too.

CENTRAL JAIL HOSPITAL, UDAIPUR—It was functioning in Udaipur even during the princely regime. In the beginning it was a small dispensary in a detached part of the Central Jail for the treatment of the sick prisoners and the jail staff. Now the hospital has been provided space for one ward and one verandah in the main Jail building. The hospital is equipped with first aid equipment and 10 beds in the ward. Besides one Civil Assistant Surgeon, the staff of the hospital consists of two male nurses.

GOVERDHAN HOSPITAL, NATHDWARA—This hospital was established in the year 1915, as a smaller unit working under the control of the Temple of the erstwhile *Thikdna* Nathdwara. In 1950, after the formation of Rajasthan it was taken over by the State Government. Now it has 2 wards (one male and one female), 12 rooms and 1 operation theatre. The staff consists of 1 Civil Assistant Surgeon, 5 male nurses grade II, 1 X-ray technician, 1 auxiliary nurse-midwife and 11 class IV employees. The hospital has 12 beds. Only screening facility is available in the hospital.

T.B. CLINIC, UDAIPUR—Established on 3.8.1956, this institution is known as District Tuberculosis Centre, Udaipur. Upto January 1967, the clinic was providing treatment only to outdoor patients and was not participating in any control programme. But from this date the district tuberculosis control programme has been implemented and both curative and preventive work has been started.

Dispensaries (Urban)

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY PRATAPNAGAR, UDAIPUR—This dispensary was initially started as a maternity home in 1947, but a few years back, it was converted into a dispensary. Now it is running in a rented building having 7 quarters. The staff of the hospital consists of 1 Civil Assistant Surgeon, 2 Compounders, one auxiliary nurse midwife and 6 class IV employees. There were 6 beds during 1973-74.

ZENANA HOSPITAL DISPENSARY, NATHDWARA—The dispensary started functioning around 1930 and was expanded on 6th May, 1972. It is one of the oldest medical institutions in the district. Its old building with 1 hall, 4 small rooms, 1 store room, 1 dressing room and 1 injection room, was donated in the name of '*Shri Nath Ji*' by a citizen. Now the dispensary has its own new building to which it shifted on 6th May, 1972. The new dispensary building has one ward, one labour room, one operation theatre and one consulting room. The dispensary has been provided with 4 beds only. The staff consists of 1 Civil Assistant Surgeon, 2 auxiliary nurse midwives, 2 male nurses grade II, 1 staff nurse and 9 class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BHINDER—The dispensary was opened in 1928 by the Mewar Government in an old building of Bhinder *Thikana*. It was taken over by the Government of Rajasthan in 1949. It has two wards, one general and one private for which the charges are Rs. 8.00 per month. The staff of the dispensary consists of a Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and five class IV employees. It has four inpatient beds.

CHANDPOLE DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—It has been functioning since 1952, in a building having 8 rooms and one living quarter for the Medical Officer. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two compounders, one auxiliary nurse-midwife and three class IV employees. The dispensary provides the facility of pathological laboratory also.

JAGDISH CHOWK DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—Before the integration of the erstwhile princely State, the dispensary was running inside the palace. This was taken over by the Government of Rajasthan in 1949, and since then it is running in a rented building, and has facilities for minor operations. Its staff includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary midwife and three class IV employees.

SURAJPOLE DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—It was established on 28th October, 1954. It has only 8 rooms, and the staff consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, one compounder grade III, two male nurses grade II and three class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BHUPALPURA, UDAIPUR—It is functioning in a rented building with 8 rooms since 24th April, 1962 with a staff of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and four class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, AYAD (UDAIPUR)—This dispensary was specially established in 1966 on the persistent demand of *Lohars, Chipas,*

and other residents of Ayad to cater to their needs. It is housed in a building having three general rooms and one store room. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one compounder grade II, one compounder grade III, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees.

POLICE LINES DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—The dispensary was established at Udaipur during the erstwhile princely regime. Upto the year 1962, it continued to work under the control of the Police Department and after that was taken over by the medical department. It has one ward and one store room. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II and two constables from the police department.

FATEHPURA DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—The dispensary was established on 3rd November, 1947. Its building belongs to the Vidyā Bhawan Society. The staff of the dispensary consists of one male nurse grade I, two auxiliary nurse midwives, one *Dai* and four class IV employees.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—The dispensary was opened in 1960 by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation of India to provide medical aid to the increasing number of Industrial employees. It started the mobile services also in February, 1969 to meet the needs of the emergency cases on the spot. Its staff consists of three Civil Assistant Surgeons, one male nurse grade I, two male nurses grade II, one male nurse grade III, one staff nurse, one midwife, one auxiliary nurse midwife, one technician, two lower division clerks and five class IV employees. It provides facilities of pathological laboratory also.

MOBILE DISPENSARY, EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE, UDAIPUR—One mobile dispensary is also being run under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme at Udaipur since February, 1969.

DHANMANDI DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—The dispensary has a staff consisting of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees.

Dispensaries (Rural)

KAMLA NEHRU DISPENSARY, KANKROLI—This dispensary was opened on November 1st, 1954, and was expanded with the same working staff in 1965. The dispensary has only one ward with 6 beds. The staff of the dispensary consists of 1 Civil Assistant Surgeon, 1 male nurse grade II, 1 *Dai* and 3 class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, VALLABHNAGAR—The dispensary was started about sixty years back and has its own building with sufficient

equipment. It has 3 wards (2 male and 1 female). The number of beds was 8 in 1973-74. The staff of the dispensary consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one *Dai* and 4 class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KHERWARA—It is an old Dispensary opened in 1903. The dispensary building has accommodation for one ward, nine rooms and one operation theatre. The staff of the hospital consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon and two male nurses grade II, one midwife and four class IV employees. It now has 6 beds.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KUMBHALGARH—The dispensary was established about 40 years back and since then it is functioning in the district. It has 2 wards and 5 rooms and a staff of 1 male nurse grade II, 1 midwife, 1 *dai* and 4 class IV employees. The dispensary provides six beds for indoor patients.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, CHHANI—The dispensary was established in the year 1964. Its staff includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and five class IV employees including sweepers. There are only four rooms having six beds for indoor patients.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KHIROD—Established in 1964, it is a four roomed dispensary having one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one male nurse, one midwife, one *dai* and five class IV employees. The dispensary has two beds.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BEDLA—It is an old dispensary running in a building having five rooms. Its staff consists of one Medical Officer, one compounder, one nurse *dai*, two class IV employees, one sweeper, one vaccinator and a few persons deputed from Malaria Eradication Unit. It has six beds.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BHIM—The dispensary at Bhim is functioning since 1936, in a well constructed building having attached staff quarters, one ward and 8 rooms for indoor treatment. It has a small operation theatre also. The staff includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and five class IV employees inclusive of sweepers. Its bed strength was eight.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, GOGUNDA—Established on 6th March, 1951, the dispensary is being run in a rented building having 8 rooms. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one male nurse grade II, one *dai* and three class IV employees. The number of beds is only two. Pathological laboratory facilities are also available.

and other residents of Ayad to cater to their needs. It is housed in a building having three general rooms and one store room. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one compounder grade II, one compounder grade III, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees.

POLICE LINES DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—The dispensary was established at Udaipur during the erstwhile princely regime. Upto the year 1962, it continued to work under the control of the Police Department and after that was taken over by the medical department. It has one ward and one store room. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II and two constables from the police department.

FATEHPURA DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—The dispensary was established on 3rd November, 1947. Its building belongs to the Vidya Bhawan Society. The staff of the dispensary consists of one male nurse grade I, two auxiliary nurse midwives, one *Dai* and four class IV employees.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—The dispensary was opened in 1960 by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation of India to provide medical aid to the increasing number of Industrial employees. It started the mobile services also in February, 1969 to meet the needs of the emergency cases on the spot. Its staff consists of three Civil Assistant Surgeons, one male nurse grade I, two male nurses grade II, one male nurse grade III, one staff nurse, one midwife, one auxiliary nurse midwife, one technician, two lower division clerks and five class IV employees. It provides facilities of pathological laboratory also.

MOBILE DISPENSARY, EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE, UDAIPUR—One mobile dispensary is also being run under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme at Udaipur since February, 1969.

DHANMANDI DISPENSARY, UDAIPUR—The dispensary has a staff consisting of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees.

Dispensaries (Rural)

KAMLA NEHRU DISPENSARY, KANKROLI—This dispensary was opened on November 1st, 1954, and was expanded with the same working staff in 1965. The dispensary has only one ward with 6 beds. The staff of the dispensary consists of 1 Civil Assistant Surgeon, 1 male nurse grade II, 1 *Dai* and 3 class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, VALLABHNAGAR—The dispensary was started about sixty years back and has its own building with sufficient

equipment. It has 3 wards (2 male and 1 female). The number of beds was 8 in 1973-74. The staff of the dispensary consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one *Dai* and 4 class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KHERWARA—It is an old Dispensary opened in 1903. The dispensary building has accommodation for one ward, nine rooms and one operation theatre. The staff of the hospital consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon and two male nurses grade II, one midwife and four class IV employees. It now has 6 beds.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KUMBHALGARH—The dispensary was established about 40 years back and since then it is functioning in the district. It has 2 wards and 5 rooms and a staff of 1 male nurse grade II, 1 midwife, 1 *dai* and 4 class IV employees. The dispensary provides six beds for indoor patients.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, CHHANI—The dispensary was established in the year 1964. Its staff includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and five class IV employees including sweepers. There are only four rooms having six beds for indoor patients.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KHIROD—Established in 1964, it is a four roomed dispensary having one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one male nurse, one midwife, one *dai* and five class IV employees. The dispensary has two beds.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BEDLA—It is an old dispensary running in a building having five rooms. Its staff consists of one Medical Officer, one compounder, one nurse *dai*, two class IV employees, one sweeper, one vaccinator and a few persons deputed from Malaria Eradication Unit. It has six beds.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BHIM—The dispensary at Bhim is functioning since 1936, in a well constructed building having attached staff quarters, one ward and 8 rooms for indoor treatment. It has a small operation theatre also. The staff includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and five class IV employees inclusive of sweepers. Its bed strength was eight.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, GOGUNDA—Established on 6th March, 1951, the dispensary is being run in a rented building having 8 rooms. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one male nurse grade II, one *dai* and three class IV employees. The number of beds is only two. Pathological laboratory facilities are also available.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, TAL—This newly built dispensary is functioning since 1st September, 1967, having one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two nurses, one auxiliary nurse midwife and five class IV employees. During 1973-74 it had two beds.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, LASADIA—The dispensary was opened by the Gram Panchayat of Lasadia in the year 1954, and is housed in a four roomed building. Its staff consists of one Medical Officer, one male nurse grade II, one *dai* and three class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KHEMLI—The dispensary is functioning since 22.1.1962 in a rented building having three rooms. The staff consists of one Medical Officer, two compounders, one midwife and four class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MAVLI—The dispensary was started on 9.12.1966, in the Panchayat Bhawan and is still housed there. Its staff includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SARADA—It is an old dispensary and has two wards and eight rooms. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one male nurse and four class IV employees. The dispensary has six beds for indoor patients and a residential quarter for the Medical Officer incharge.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MUNGHANA—The dispensary was started in a donated building on 1.1.1966 for providing medical facilities to the isolated community of the *Meenas* in the village. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one male nurse grade II, one nurse *dai* and two class IV employees.

M.B.C. DISPENSARY (POLICE), KHERWARA—The dispensary was opened in 1948, in the building provided by Mewar Bhil Corps. It has one ward and four rooms. During 1973-74 there was one part-time Medical Officer and one constable working as compounder on its staff. The dispensary has ten beds.

Aid Posts

AID POST, BIKARNI—It was opened in February, 1949. Its staff consists of one male nurse grade I and two class IV employees.

AID POST, KELWA—It was opened on 4th March, 1972 in a building having eight rooms. It has five beds for observation purposes. Its staff consists of one Medical Officer, one staff nurse, three male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife, one lower division clerk and eight class IV employees.

AID POST, BATHERA KALAN—This aid post is functioning since 1.3.1956, in an old building having two rooms. The staff includes one male nurse grade I, one *dai* and one class IV employee.

AID POST, JAWAS—This aid post was opened in 1920 in a three roomed house. Its staff consists of one male nurse grade I and two class IV employees.

AID POST, BARI—It was opened on 4th August, 1970 in a building having two rooms. Its staff consists of one compounder grade I, one *dai* and two class IV employees.

Primary Health Centres

There are 18 Primary Health Centres in the district for providing curative as well as preventive public health measures. Their administrative control rests with the District Medical and Health Officer, Udaipur. Each primary health centre has a rural family planning centre attached to it. A list of such centres is given in appendix IV. Further details are given below :

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KANORE—The centre was established on 16th September, 1962, in its own new building and it has adequate equipment. There are two wards, seven rooms and one operation theatre for minor surgery. In 1966, a Rural Family Planning Centre was also attached to it. Its staff consists of two Medical Officers, four male nurses, nine midwives, one sanitary inspector, one computer, one upper division clerk, one vaccination supervisor, five vaccinators, four family planning health assistants, one family planning extension educator, one driver and seven class IV employees. It has six beds.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DEOGARH MADARIA—It started functioning in June, 1954 in a government building and has all the necessary equipment. It has two wards and eight beds. On its working staff are one doctor, one male nurse grade I, two male nurses, grade II, one male nurse grade III, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, three auxiliary health workers, three auxiliary nurse midwives and seven class IV employees. The centre has T. B. diagnostic centre also. A rural family planning centre is also attached to this centre. Its staff consists of one doctor, one lady health visitor, five auxiliary nurse midwives, one computer, one upper division clerk and two family planning health assistants.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, RAJSAMAND—Established on 29th November, 1954, the centre is housed in a government building having two wards, ten rooms and one operation theatre. To begin with it was only a dispensary. Later it was converted into a primary health centre and

has 20 (12 male, 8 female), beds. It is equipped with an operation theatre, an X-ray plant, a pathological laboratory and an anti-rabic centre. A rural family planning centre is also attached to it and is working since 1967 with its own staff. The staff of the primary health centre consists of two doctors, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one X-ray technician, one sanitary inspector, one vaccination supervisor, four vaccinators, one driver and eight class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KOTRA—A primary health centre with a rural family planning centre is running in Kotra from 28th June, 1962. Earlier it was functioning as a government hospital. At present it has a well constructed building having residential accommodation for the Medical Officer, Primary Health Centre; Medical Officer, Family Planning; lady health visitors and the staff of the Family Planning Centre. The centre has a male and a female ward. The number of beds is six and the strength of the working staff is one doctor, nine midwives, seven auxiliary nurse midwives, two lady health visitors, one sanitary inspector, one auxiliary health worker, one lower division clerk, one driver and seven class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KHAMNORB—This centre was opened on 14th November, 1960, in a well equipped building having one female and one male ward. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, three male nurses grade II, five auxiliary nurse midwives, seven class IV employees, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector and one vaccination supervisor. It had six beds in 1973.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SANWAD—This institution was started in 1956 as a dispensary. In July 1958 it was converted into a primary health centre. The centre has received UNICEF aid in the form of medical equipment, a refrigerator etc. It has two wards and eighteen rooms including one operation theatre. Its staff consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, two lady health visitors, three male nurses grade II, nine auxiliary nurse midwives, one sanitary inspector, one auxiliary health worker, four vaccinators, one vaccination supervisor, one computer, one upper division clerk, one driver and eight class IV employees. The number of beds was six in 1973-74. The centre has laboratory facilities for pathological tests also.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, RINCHED—This centre started functioning on 27.10.1962. In 1967, a family planning centre was also attached to it. Its staff was increased and the building extended under the Family Planning Programme and some new family planning sub-centres started functioning in the year 1959. Three medical sub-centres also started

functioning in the year 1971. This institution was provided with a vehicle in 1970 under the family planning programme. In 1973-74, it received aid from the UNICEF in the form of medical instruments, Maternity and Child Health Kits, refrigerator, microscope etc. Seven family planning centres and medical centres are running under it at Janavad, Seventry, Koyal, Kuncholi, Jhilwara, Majera and Oda. The centre has two wards, eleven rooms, one minor operation theatre and one garage. Family Planning Centres have been provided with Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device and recovery rooms. There are quarters one for Medical Officer and four for other members. Its staff includes two Medical Officers, one computer, one block extension educator, two lady health visitors, nine auxiliary nurse midwives, four male nurses grade II, one sanitary inspector, one vaccination supervisor, four family planning health assistants, four vaccinators, one driver and seven class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, RAILMAGRA—The centre was established on 11th March, 1958 in a building having one ward, seven rooms and 5 residential quarters. Its staff consists of one doctor, two male nurses, two lady health visitors, one sanitary inspector, one auxiliary health worker, one vaccination supervisor, one computer, four auxiliary nurse midwives, three family planning health assistants, five auxiliary nurse midwives (family planning), one upper division clerk, one driver and seven class IV employees. This centre has been provided with a vehicle also. The number of beds during 1972-73 was six.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DELWARA—The centre is functioning from 28th October, 1960. It has two wards, five rooms and one operation theatre. Its staff consists of one doctor, two male nurses grade II, six auxiliary nurse midwives, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector and eight class IV employees. During 1973-74 it had six beds.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, JHADOL (PHALASIA)—This has been functioning even during the erstwhile princely regime in the form of an aid post and was converted into a primary health centre in 1966. It has two wards, eight rooms and one operation theatre with a working staff of two doctors, one male nurse, twelve auxiliary nurse midwives, one sanitary inspector, one vaccination supervisor, one computer, one lady health visitor, three vaccinators, one family planning extension educator, two family planning health assistants, one driver, one upper division clerk and seven class IV employees, one on both the sides, medical as well as family planning. There are six beds in the dispensary.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, RIKHABDEOJI—It started functioning as a dispensary in 1940 and was converted into a primary health centre on

1st January, 1964. It has two wards with six beds. Its staff including the staff of the rural family planning centre consists of two doctors, one male nurse grade I, three male nurses grade II, three auxiliary health workers, nine auxiliary nurse midwives, one sanitary inspector, one vaccination supervisor, two lady health visitors, one block extension educator, one computer, two family planning health assistants, two vaccinators and other ministerial staff.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SALUMBAR—Converted from an earlier dispensary, this centre started functioning in 1966 and had a rural family planning centre attached to it in 1967. Both the centres are running in a building of their own and have two wards and nine rooms. The staff for both consists of two doctors, two lady health visitors, one sanitary inspector, nine auxiliary nurse midwives, one driver, one upper division clerk, and seven class IV employees. There were six beds in the dispensary.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DHARIAWAD—The dispensary was established in 1953 and was converted into the primary health centre in 1956. It has a rural family planning centre also. The primary health centre has one ward with six beds and six other rooms. Its staff consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, three male nurses, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, one vaccination supervisor, four vaccinators, ten auxiliary nurse midwives, one clerk, one driver and seven class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SAIRA—This centre was established on 14th June, 1965. An indoor ward was constructed with public donations in the year 1972-73. The centre now has two indoor wards (one male and one female), nine rooms and one operation theatre and is adequately equipped. The Centre has two living quarters for doctors, four for the family planning staff, one for the lady health visitor and two for class IV employees. The staff of the Centre consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, three male nurses grade II, one lady health visitor, one computer, one vaccination supervisor, one sanitary inspector, nine auxiliary nurse midwives, one driver and seven class IV employees. The Centre has 17 beds for indoor patients out of which 11 beds were donated by the public and 6 were provided by the government.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, AMET—The centre was started in the year 1956 with adequate medical equipment and received UNICEF aid also. It has two wards, one dispensing room, one dressing room, one minor operations theatre, one doctor's room, one store and one office. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four male nurses, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one lady health visitor and one sanitary

inspector, one vaccination supervisor, three vaccinators and seven class IV employees. The centre has pathological laboratory and microscope facilities. During 1973-74 the number of beds was six. A rural family planning centre was attached to it in 1967. It has a sub-centre also which is running in a rented building. The staff of the rural family planning centre consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one Block Extension Educator, one computer, two family planning health assistants, five auxiliary nurse midwives, one upper division clerk, one driver and five class IV employees. It has performed 49 tubectomy and 22 vasectomy operations during 1973-74.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BARAR—Established on 18th April, 1966 this centre is provided with minor medical equipment. It has six rooms and two beds. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two lady health visitors, nine auxiliary nurse midwives, three auxiliary health workers, one sanitary inspector, one vaccination supervisor, four vaccinators, one computer, one upper division clerk, three compounders and twelve other class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, JHADOL (SARADA)—The centre was started at Jhadol in 1965 and was expanded in 1973. It provides the facility of six beds in two wards, one labour room and 9 rooms and four living quarters. Its staff consists of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, nine auxiliary nurse midwives, one sanitary inspector, three auxiliary health workers, one driver and seven class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KURABAR—The centre was established with the facility of six beds. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one sanitary inspector, three auxiliary health workers, one driver and seven class IV employees.

Family Planning Centres

With a view to protecting the health of mothers and checking the alarming rate of population growth a State-wide family planning scheme has been launched. In 1973-74 there were seven centres in urban areas and eighteen in rural areas. The family planning and health sub-centres are functioning in each of the Primary Health Centre areas. There are two mobile units at Udaipur working under the direct supervision of the Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Family Planning, who looks after the work of District Family Planning Officer, Udaipur. These two units have been provided with automobile vans, necessary medical equipment and a staff to popularise family planning. 1,75,651 packets of

contraceptives were distributed free. In the year 1973-74, 3,326 sterilisation operations were performed and 2,219 Intra-uterine Contraceptive Device Insertions were carried out.

Anti-Rabic Centres

There were four Anti Rabic Centres at the following places in the district in 1973-74:

Name	Date of opening
1. General Hospital, Udaipur	—
2. Government Hospital, Nathdwara	20. 2. 1964
3. Primary Health Centre, Rajsamand	28. 9. 1961
4. Primary Health Centre, Sanwad	—

Hospitals under other Departments

Western Railway is running four medical institutions for the treatment of its employees in the district. Two of these are located at Udaipur, one at Mavli Junction and one at Kamlighat.

WESTERN RAILWAY HOSPITAL, RANA PRATAP NAGAR, UDAIPUR—The hospital at Udaipur is housed in a well constructed two storied building with X-ray, pathological laboratory facilities, a labour room and an operation theatre. Originally it was a State run hospital but it was taken over by the Western Railway in 1950. Its staff consists of four Assistant Medical Officers, one health inspector, four nurses, five pharmacists, one midwife, four Ayas, one laboratory technician, one X-ray technician, two clerks and other class IV staff. It has eighteen beds out of which twelve are for males, five for females and one for maternity cases.

WESTERN RAILWAY (HEALTH UNIT GRADE II), ZONAL TRAINING SCHOOL, UDAIPUR—This Health Unit was established at Udaipur in 1958, under the control of the Divisional Medical Officer, Western Railway, Ajmer. Its staff consists of one Assistant Medical Officer, one compounder, one dresser, one dispensary peon and one class IV employee. The hospital has two examination rooms, one waiting hall, one dispensary, one dressing room and one store. It has only one emergency bed.

WESTERN RAILWAY HEALTH UNIT, KAMLIGHAT—This Health Unit of the Western Railway was opened with the establishment of a Ghat section of the Mewar State Railway in the year 1934, to provide medical facilities for the Mewar Railway staff. It was upgraded in 1950, when the section was taken over by the Western Railway. It has one ward, one

doctor's room, one dispensing room, one dressing room and one store. Its staff consists of one doctor, one pharmacist, one dispensary peon and one class IV employee. The hospital has only one bed for observation purposes. It has clinical facilities.

WESTERN RAILWAY HEALTH UNIT, MAVLI JUNCTION—This health unit was functioning even prior to independence as a Unit of the Mewar State Railway. Its staff consists of one Assistant Medical Officer, one pharmacist, one dresser, one dispensary peon, and two other class IV employees. The hospital has one room for Medical Officers, one dispensary room, one dressing room, one store and one bed for emergency.

Private Hospital

ZAWAR MINES HOSPITAL, UDAIPUR—The hospital was established in October 1945 by the Mining Organisation of Metal Corporation of India. It has three wards, seven rooms and one operation theatre. The hospital is well equipped and has an X-ray plant also. It has twenty beds. Its staff consists of four doctors, four male nurses (one of grade I and three of grade II), one midwife, three nurses, one *Dai*, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, two dressers, two upper division clerks, three drivers and five class IV employees.

Besides State owned and private medical institutions, there are twenty four qualified private doctors also in the district treating patients either at their own residences or clinics.

Homeopathic Treatment

The first homeopathic dispensary was opened in October, 1926 by a homeopath under the name, The Mewar Uttam Homeopathic Dispensary. After 1947, the number of homeopathic dispensaries increased and at present about ten dispensaries are active in Udaipur¹.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Ayurvedic

The *Ayurvedic* system of medicine was being practised in the State for a long time and still continues to be popular with the masses in the district. Even after the establishment of a large number of allopathic institutions in the district, it is still widely resorted to.² During the princely regime, in view of the popularity of the *Ayurvedic* system and the relative inexpensiveness of treatment, an *Ayurvedic* Hospital with beds for inpatients, a pharmacy for the manufacture of drugs and an *Ayurvedic*

1. *Udaipur Directory*, I Edition, 1973, p. 161.

2. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State for 1940-41 and 1942* (The Madras Law Journal Press, Mylapore, Madras (1944), pp. 60-64.

school at Udaipur, where the system was taught, were opened. It was also decided that every *Khalsa* village in the erstwhile State of Udaipur will have an *Ayurvedic* dispensary. In the years 1941 and 1942 fifteen village *Ayurvedic* dispensaries were opened in the district.²

In the year 1944, a separate *Ayurvedic* department was established under the supervision of the then Director of Education. A few dispensaries of different categories and one pharmacy were opened in these years and an *Ayurvedic* college was established in the district. In some of the dispensaries *up-vaidyas* were appointed and the preparation of herbal and other medicines on a daily wage basis was arranged. This system continued upto 1948. In the same year an independent director was appointed for the *Ayurvedic* department.³

After the formation of Rajasthan, to encourage the *Ayurvedic* system of treatment and with a view to providing comparatively inexpensive medical relief in the rural areas, the Government established an office of District *Ayurved* Officer at Udaipur in 1951.⁴ Details of the *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* Institutions in the district from the year 1958-59 to 1973-74 are given in Appendix V. The number of patients treated in the *Ayurvedic* hospitals of the district during the last few years is given below:⁵

Year	Number of patients treated in outdoor
1960-61	10,54,242
1961-62	14,54,492
1962-63	15,75,529
1963-64	15,04,829
1964-65	15,53,214
1965-66	16,23,621
1966-67	18,04,194
1967-68	19,14,681
1968-69	18,84,115
1969-70	20,69,032
1970-71	19,40,832
1971-72	19,94,820
1972-73	19,46,551
1973-74	20,74,557

1. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State for 1940-41 and 1942, op. cit., pp. 60-64.*

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the District *Ayurved* Officer, Udaipur.

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

During the five year plans, considerable attention has been paid to the *Ayurvedic* system of treatment by the Government in the district. Functioning since 1940-41 there is an *Ayurvedic* College which at present accommodates 200 students. A *Dhatrī-up-vaīdya* training centre has also been set up to provide training to 60 *Up-vaīdya dhātrīs* per year at government expenses.

Naturopathy

The city of Udaipur has a Nature Cure Centre. It was first established by a private citizen in 1947. It was later acquired by the Government in the year 1950. Its staff consists of one senior naturopath, one assistant naturopath, five *Up-vaīdya*s, four *Dhātrīs*, seven male nurses and one clerk.¹ The centre, known as Government Nature Cure Centre provides treatment on the lines of naturopathy and employs techniques like steam-bath, mud-bath, massage, fomentation, enema, etc. Medicines are avoided by the system. The centre has ten-bed accommodation. The number of patients treated during the last few years is given below :²

Year	(Number)	
	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients
1970-71	4,219	6,783
1971-72	3,984	6,078
1972-73	2,591	11,034
1973-74	2,032	9,010

The Centre especially provides treatment to patients with skin diseases, leprosy and asthma.

SANITATION

Sanitation as an ingredient of public health is especially important where people live in crowded localities. The primary function of the municipalities is the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions in the areas under their jurisdiction. The district has one municipal council at Udaipur and six municipalities at Nathdwara, Rajsamand, Deogarh, Salumber, Bhinder and Fatehnagar. The Municipal Council employs one Health Officer who is assisted by a Chief Health Inspector, a compost inspector, five health-cum-food inspectors, a supervisor vehicles and other special sanitary staff of 370 full time sweepers while the municipalities employ sanitary inspectors and special staff to keep the municipal areas reasonably free from dirt and disease. But one of their

1. Source : Office of the Government Nature Cure Centre, Udaipur.

2. *Ibid.*

major problems is the absence of good under-ground drainage system in the district.

Sanitary conditions are better in some of the rural areas which are sparsely populated. Village Panchayats have been made responsible for water supply and sanitation in their respective areas. To co-ordinate their activities a sanitary inspector is attached to each Panchayat Samiti.

Water Supply and Drainage

A Public Health Engineering Department was set up in the district under the Executive Engineer, Water Works, Udaipur in December, 1955.¹ The work of the department is to prepare, execute and maintain public water supply to villages and towns and to provide safe and adequate drinking water. To make water supply drinkable complete treatment like sedimentation, filtration and chlorination is given to water if it is from a surface source like river, tank or canal. But if water is from a ground water source like a tube well, only chlorination is done. The staff of this department in Udaipur district during 1973-74, consisted of one Executive Engineer, five Assistant Engineers, fourteen Engineering Subordinates and two Junior Engineers along with other ministerial and technical staff. Administratively, the department in Udaipur district has six units. One of them is the Udaipur division office and there are two more city sub-division offices and two district sub-division offices. There is a sub-division office in Kankroli also.

Several urban and rural water supply schemes are being executed and maintained by this department. Upto the end of the year 1973-74 six urban water supply schemes benefiting a population of 2,15,474 at Udaipur, Salumbar, Nathdwara, Deogarh, Kankroli and Rikhabdeo were completed. During the same period thirty five rural water schemes have been completed, benefiting a rural population of 1,26,632. The cost for urban supply schemes was Rs. 50.11 lakhs and for rural supply schemes it was Rs. 48.637 lakhs².

There is a Public Health Laboratory also located at Udaipur since the year 1957. Since its inception the laboratory is functioning in two ways. Firstly, it undertakes the analysis of all types of food samples including articles of diet received from various hospitals in the district. It also undertakes physical, chemical and bacteriological examination of water for its potability.

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department Udaipur Division, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

Secondly, it undertakes clinical and pathological examination of blood, urine, sputum and stool received from the district dispensaries under the supervision of a Medical Officer. In 1967, a public Analyst was appointed and the laboratory started examining food samples collected by the various food inspectors of Municipal Council, Udaipur under the Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

At present this laboratory undertakes examination of food samples under the Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and also of diet samples, water samples and clinical pathological samples received from Government as well as private sources of the four districts, i.e. Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur. In 1973, a total number of 2,373 samples of all types were examined by this laboratory.

The laboratory is equipped with the necessary equipment. It received aid from UNICEF in 1961. Its staff consists of one Public Analyst, one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four laboratory technicians, two laboratory attendants and two class IV employees.

Anti-Malarial Measures

National Malaria Control Programme was started in the district in August 1955. Since August 1958, this control programme has been replaced by the National Malaria Eradication Programme to prevent the occurrence of the disease. The main function of the unit is insecticide (D.D.T.) spraying in breeding grounds of mosquitoes. In addition, treatment of Malaria-positive cases was done after identification by examination of blood smears in the unit laboratory by the blood surveillance workers. Details of the surveillance work done for last two years in the district is given below :¹

Particulars	Year	
	1972	1973
1. Population of Udaipur unit (excluding Dungarpur Sub-Unit)	1,551,127	1,611,154
2. Blood collected and examined	152,032	139,489
3. Slides consumed	312	244
4. Positive cases detected	8,671	7,765
5. Tablets consumed 4 aminoquine	568,000	672,000
6. Tablets consumed 8 aminoquine	292,000	168,000
7. Dwelling Houses sprayed	442,122	902,230

1, Source : Office of the Malaria Medical Officer, National Malaria Eradication Programme Unit, Udaipur.

1	2	3
8. Insecticide consumed		
D.D.T. 50%	219,952	65,590
D.D.T. 75%	104,537	112,575
B.H.C.	63,594	215,217

The staff of the National Malaria Eradication Unit in the district on 31.3.1973, included one Malaria Medical Officer, one Assistant Unit Officer, five senior malaria inspectors, fifty malaria surveillance inspectors, two hundred malaria surveillance workers, four senior field workers, thirteen field workers, thirteen malaria technicians, one mechanic, one accountant, two upper division clerks, two lower division clerks, six drivers, five cleaners and six class IV employees. The over all control of the operations rests with the Deputy Director, Medical and Health Services (Malaria), stationed at Jaipur.

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme

To control the Tuberculosis, the mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign was started in Rajasthan in 1950 and was introduced in Udaipur district by the integration of B.C.G. team with the T.B. clinic, Udaipur on 10.1.1966.¹ Since then the B.C.G. team consisting of six technicians with a non-medical team leader is working in the district under the direct supervision of District Tuberculosis Officer Incharge, T.B. Clinic, Udaipur. The working pattern of the campaign in this district is tahsilwise house to house vaccination. Each technician has to register 150 to 200 persons per day and is expected to give 60 per cent vaccination. In villages, school children are vaccinated first and then the house to house vaccination is performed. The B.C.G. team has to do 23 days field work in a month. Upto August 1973, the number of vaccinations and revaccinations performed in the district was 142,342 and 2,525 respectively.

There is one T.B. Sanatorium and one T.B. Clinic in the district. This clinic is functioning under the National Tuberculosis control programme.

National Small Pox Eradication Programme

Even today small pox is among the foremost causes of blindness. In order to bring the disease under effective control the National Small Pox Eradication Programme was started in this district in 1964 on a mass scale by sanctioning four vaccinators, one vaccination supervisor and one

1. Source : Office of the Director of Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

sanitary inspector in each Primary Health Centre. The work is carried out by deputing parties in each primary health centre under the supervision of sanitary inspectors. These parties move from one primary health centre to another centre during the "attack phase". During the "mop phase" they work only in their own areas. There are immunisation centres also at each primary health centre to which vaccines are supplied from the district headquarter. A statement regarding number of small pox cases and deaths along with number of vaccinations and revaccinations done in the Udaipur district from 1964 to 1973 is given in Appendix VI.

The sanctioned staff of the small pox eradication unit under the supervision of a Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer at the Primary Health Centre level consists of one sanitary inspector, one vaccination supervisor and four vaccinators and at the district headquarters the staff consists of three para medical assistants, five sanitary inspectors, two vaccination supervisors and eleven vaccinators. To find out the small pox cases ten search programmes were conducted in the district during 1973-74 but not a single case of small pox was found or reported there except one imported from Madhya Pradesh as also shown in Appendix VI.

APPENDIX I
Government Medical Institutions¹
(Modern Medicine)

Government Medical Institutions- (Modern Medicine)										(Number)		
Year	Dispen- saries	Primary Health Centres	M.C.W. Centres	T.B.	Hospitals		General	Total*	Hospitals	Dispen- saries	Total**	Grand Total
					T.B. Sani- torium							
1959	14	—	2	1	—	—	19	36	—	—	—	36
1960	13	—	2	—	1	—	17	33	—	—	—	33
1961	13	10	—	1	1	—	17	42	4 Railway 1 another	—	5	47
1962	15	13	—	1	1	—	16	46	-do-	—	5	51
1963	15	13	—	1	1	—	18	48	-do-	—	5	53
1964	15	15	—	1	1	—	17	49	-do-	—	5	54
1965	14	17	—	1	1	—	17	50	-do-	—	5	55
1966	16	18	—	1	1	—	17	53	-do-	—	5	58
1967	16	18	—	—	1	—	18	53	-do-	—	5	58
1968	18	18	—	—	1	—	19	56	5	—	5	61
1969	16	18	—	—	1	—	20	55	3	2	5	60
1970	19	18	—	—	1	—	24	62	3	2	5	67
1971	Figures not available											
1972	34	18	—	—	1	—	6	59	2	3	5	64
1973	34	18	—	—	1	—	6	59	2	3	5	64

1. Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1960 onwards.

* Under control of Medical Department.

** Under control of other Departments.

APPENDIX II
In-Patient Beds (Modern Medicine)¹

Year	Hospitals under control of Medical Department										Total	Hospitals of other Departments	Grand Total	
	T.B.	Lep-rosy	Mental	Isola-tion	Matern-ity	E.N.T.	Paed-iatric	Eye	Veneral diseases	P.H.C.				Mobile Surgical Unit
1959	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	—	—
1960	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	586	786	—
1961	212	—	—	46	43	—	—	56	—	—	—	523	880	—
1962	212	—	—	47	43	—	—	56	—	—	—	538	896	—
1963	232	—	—	47	43	—	—	56	—	—	—	600	978	—
1964	247	—	—	50	65	—	—	60	—	—	—	672	1,094	—
1965	253	—	—	55	107	—	—	70	—	—	—	621	1,106	—
1966	254	—	—	55	115	—	—	70	—	—	—	767	1,261	—
1967	254	—	20	15	103	—	—	52	8	—	—	809	1,261	—
1968	242	—	20	15	103	24	52	52	8	122	—	629	1,267	31
1969	254	—	20	15	97	24	52	52	8	122	—	635	1,279	29
1970	254	—	20	15	97	24	52	52	8	122	—	685	1,322	29
1971	254	—	20	15	97	24	52	66	16	122	—	634	1,300	29
1972	254	—	20	15	97	24	52	66	16	122	—	634	1,300	29
1973	242	—	20	18	145	24	52	66	16	122	—	595	1,300	29

1. Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1960 onwards.

1. Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1960 onwards.

APPENDIX III
Patients treated in Government Medical Institutions
(Modern Medicine)

Year	Indoor Patients		Mode of Discharge		Percentage of deaths to total in-door patients	Out-door patients treated
	Treated	Cured	Discharged otherwise	Died		
1959	13,782	8,754	1,256	372	2.7	7,27,604
1960	17,307	12,017	1,284	456	2.6	7,85,686
1961	18,604	13,184	1,190	516	2.8	7,67,886
1962	18,604	13,184	1,190	516	2.8	7,67,886
1963	24,119	14,094	1,563	500	2.1	9,26,297
1964	86,447	11,190	1,827	373	0.4	10,81,227
1965	92,939	17,047	1,528	695	0.7	11,20,181
1966	84,601	18,956	1,913	737	0.9	10,75,172
1967	67,695	19,999	1,910	652	0.96	9,55,297
1968	27,703	19,716	1,888	824	2.97	9,16,344
1969	50,069	14,259	2,487	892	1.78	9,38,320
1970	29,570	20,205	2,284	954	3.2	98,487
1971	30,230	22,465	1,491	931	2.3	1,42,00,832
1972	33,522	24,569	1,682	1,044	3.1	10,16,708
1973	35,117	26,227	1,976	1,077	3.1	10,89,081

1. Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1960 onwards.

APPENDIX IV

List of Primary Health Centres and Rural Family Planning Centres in Udaipur District

Block	Location of P.H.C.	Beds (Nos.)	Date of functioning	Name of Sub-Centres	
				Health	Family Planning
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajsamand	Rajsamand Q/Veh	20	29.11.54	Badrada Pipli Padasali	Kunwariya Emdi Sakroda Bamantukra
Mavli	Sanwad Q/Veh	6	July 58	Salera- Kalan Dabok Sakreda	Intali Thamala Palana Khempur
Railmagra	Railmagra Q	6	11.3.58	Kotri Banodia Peepli- Ahiran	Kuraj Gilund Charana Chaukadi
Bhinder	Kanore PQ	6	16.9.62	Bhatewar Lunda Kharoda	Maharaj ki- Kheri Vana Bansda Salera
Amet	Amet PQ	6	15.8.56	Sirodi Jilola Khan- kermala	Sardargārh Jetpura Jhor Deveran ka- gudha
Kotra	Kotra	6	28.6.62	Mahdi Gudha Bikarni	Kukawas Mamer Devlavas
Kumbhalgarh	Rinched	6	27.10.62	Jhilwara Majera Odha	Kunchholi Janawad Koyal Seventry

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Girwa	Kurabad	6	7.1.58	Bambara Sakrota Jagat	Tiddi Bujda Shishvi Matoon
Khamnore	Khamnore	6	14.11.60	Shishoda Salora Korai	Sayon-ka- khera Saleda Karauli Akodra
Dhariawad	Dhariawad	6	1.1.59	Parel Khunta Piplia	JawaharNagar Koon Keseriawad Parsola
Badgaon	Delwara	6	28.10.69	Chirawa Losing Rama	Lakhawali Madar Kathar Semal
Gogunda	Sayara	6	14.6.65	Bhanpura Kamol Majawad	Chhalli Tarpal Karda Ravaliva kalan
Kherwara	Rikhebdevji	6	1.1.64	Chhani Adiwali Kojawada	Bhoodhar Dholana Bhanda Bawalwara
Sarada	Jadol	6	1.1.65	Jawada Tokar Baluna	Deopura Semari Bedgaon Parsad
Jhadol	Jhadol	6	1.4.66	Madri Panarwa	Sultan-ji-ka- kherwara Koliyari Phalasiya
Deogarh	Deogarh	6	6/64	Thobawada Pardi Kaliseria Tal	Ogna Lasani Kunwathal Madaria Nardas ka gudha

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Salumber	Salumber	6	1.1.66	Jhallara Serla Gingla	Utharida Bhabrana Karawali Bemniya
Bhim	Barar	6	17.4.66	Pipali Ajitgarh Shakhawas	Raggad Chhapli Laget-Kheda Balli-Jessa- Kheda

Source: *Directory of Medical and Health Institutions, Rajasthan*, Directorate of Medical and Health and Family Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur (1971), pp. 46-47.

Veh.—Vehicle

Q—Full Qualified

PQ—Partial Qualified

APPENDIX V
Government Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions and Beds¹
 (Number)

Year	Hospitals		Dispensaries (Number)
	Number	Beds	
1958-59	2	79	52
1959-60	2	79	63
1960-61	2	79	73
1961-62	2	90	89
1962-63	2	90	91
1963-64	2	115	92
1964-65	2	115	49
1965-66	2	115	118
1966-67	2	115	118
1967-68	2	115	122
1968-69	2	115	123
1969-70	3	85	123
1970-71	3	85	129
1971-72	3	85	137
1972-73	3	85	133
1973-74	3	85	135

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1960 onwards.*

APPENDIX VI

Statement regarding number of smallpox cases, deaths, primary vaccinations and revaccinations done in Udaipur district from 1964 to 1974

(Number)				
Year	Number of smallpox cases	Deaths due to smallpox	Primary Vaccination	Re-Vaccination
1964	213	40	26,538	62,800
1965	191	26	43,849	1,28,096
1966	113	20	1,14,931	2,01,431
1967	167	21	93,631	1,56,429
1968	79	15	1,17,847	1,14,667
1969	52	10	1,11,366	58,152
1970	172	31	1,56,885	93,887
1971	563	57	1,19,514	1,48,912
1972	85	10	1,09,888	1,38,258
1973	1			
	(imported from M.P.)	—	92,749	2,07,147
1974	—	—	80,086	1,10,326

Source : Office of the Deputy Medical and Health Officer (Health), Udaipur.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

The labourers form an important segment of the community and promotion of their welfare, therefore, has always been a matter of primary concern to the State and the society. Before the beginning of the present century, and specially before the integration of the erstwhile State of Udaipur in Rajasthan, there were neither organised nor large scale industries in the district; hence the industrial labour was also very insignificant. There were only ten registered factories of cotton ginning and pressing, chemicals and of ayurvedic medicines in the district during the year 1950-51.¹ But as the planned development started, leading to growth of industries, there has been corresponding increase in industrial labour. The welfare needs of the workers came to be appreciated only after the integration of States and formation of Rajasthan.² After Independence, the Government adopted a policy of pinpointing the responsibilities of the employers towards the labourers by passing various labour laws. After the merger Udaipur became a district of Rajasthan and also came within the purview of these laws and thus a uniform labour legislation was adopted in the district. These laws provided the means to maintain harmonious relations between the employers and the employees and to ameliorate the condition of the labourers.

An office of the Labour Inspector was first set up in the district under the control of the Labour Officer, Bhilwara during the First Plan period. Thereafter a Labour Officer was posted at Udaipur in August, 1965. Again in 1966, the office of the Labour Officer was upgraded to that of the office of Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner which was again upgraded in 1972 to that of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner. The staff of this office consists of one Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, four Labour Inspectors, seven ministerial staff and three class IV employees. The function of this office is to enforce the Labour Laws and to provide for conciliation in industrial disputes arising in the districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara. The Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner is also an authority under the Payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act and Workmen's Compensation Act to decide

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, p.(vi).
2. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 201.

the claims of the industrial workers. He is also the registration authority under the Motor Transport Workers' Act, Trade Unions Act and Contract Labour Act, 1971.¹ A list of all Labour Laws that are applicable in the district is given in the Appendix I.

State Labour Welfare Activities

The growth of industrial units in the district has brought in its wake various problems of labour in the industrial field. This has necessitated the adoption of various measures needed for improvement of working conditions. A brief account of some of the important legislations enforced in the district is given below. These have brought about important changes in the sphere of industrial relations, wages and social gains.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947—The Act provides for the settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, adjudication or arbitration. The Conciliation Officer appointed under the Act, tries to settle industrial disputes arising in his jurisdiction. These are only referred to the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal for adjudication, if settlement is not possible through conciliation. The following table shows the position of industrial disputes which resulted in strikes in the district during the last five years:²

(Number)

Year	Number of Industries	Number of strikes	Persons involved	Mandays lost
1969	9	19	50	150
1970	2	2	120	800
1971	8	18	2,685	13,490
1972	4	10	847	16,646
1973	14	19	3,626	4,509

The complaints received according to causes and their disposal are shown in the table given below:³

(Number)

Year	Causes of Complaints						Number of Complaints disposed of				
	Wages	Retrenchment	Bonus	Pers- onnel	Others	Total	Favour	Agai- nst	Reject- ed	Others (Trans- ferred and filed)	Total
1969	20	34	—	10	123	187	25	—	—	176	201
1970	27	57	—	20	109	213	22	—	5	165	192
1971	75	70	—	36	132	313	60	—	14	206	280
1972	28	113	—	9	107	257	64	—	3	194	261
1973	31	59	—	3	210	303	84	—	—	116	200

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

It will be observed from the above data that most of the complaints lodged relate to wages, retrenchment and other causes and none to the matters of bonus.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948—This Act came into operation in Rajasthan in 1952, under which minimum rates of wages were fixed for certain scheduled employments. These rates have been revised from time to time according to the provisions of the Act. Still there is a great difference in the minimum wages of the workers in the factories governed by the Wage Board, e.g. cement, cotton, electricity and in the public sector undertakings, e.g. Hindustan Zinc Limited and the Bikaner Gypsum Limited. Their condition is better than the workers in other factories. The Inspector appointed under the Act has to ensure that employers do not pay to their workers wages less than the minimum fixed by the Government. He inspects various industrial units and prosecutes those who are found violating the provisions of the Act. The number of inspections and prosecutions conducted by the Inspectors are below :¹

Year	Number of Inspections	Number of Prosecutions	(Number)
			Number of claims
1969	164	16	103
1970	125	12	436
1971	130	9	258
1972	155	13	344
1973	151	10	241

The minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments have already been given elsewhere in this volume.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT, 1961—The Act is applicable to those motor establishments in the district which are employing five or more workers and w. e. f. 9-6-1972, it has been made applicable to every Motor Transport undertaking employing 2 or more transport workers in the State of Rajasthan. It provides for the welfare of motor transport workers, and limits the hours of work and regulates their working conditions and the matters relating to leave etc. The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of fifteen years as motor workers. The

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Udaipur.

following table shows the number of inspections and prosecutions under the Act in the district during the last few years :¹

Year	Number of Inspections	(Number)
		Establishments Prosecuted
1969	17	—
1970	10	4
1971	16	2
1972	34	1
1973	47	25

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923—The Act was made applicable to Rajasthan in 1960. It has made it obligatory for the employer to pay compensation to disabled workers as well as to their dependents in the case of accidents arising in the course of employment and resulting in death or total or partial disablement of the worker. The following table gives the information relating to cases decided and compensation paid under this Act in the district :²

Year	Cases decided	Amount of compensation distributed (in Rs.)
1969	22	29,840
1970	9	32,395
1971	8	23,733
1972	9	22,850
1973	21	1,24,091

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926—This Act provides for the registration of Trade Unions, prescribes their rights and liabilities and gives them a legal status. These trade unions are the corporate bodies which safeguard the interests of their members and strive to promote cordial relations between the employer and the employees. The labour of this area is some what better organised in comparison to other districts of Rajasthan; therefore, they have much collective bargaining power with them. There were forty-eight registered trade unions in Udaipur district in the year 1973-74, whose list is given in Appendix II.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1948—This Act, which became operative in this district also requires the employer to promote the various welfare

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

activities in respect of first aid, health, rest, shelter, water and canteen facilities etc. There are 306 registered factories and 54 boilers¹ in the district.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ACT, 1952—Government has started a scheme of provident fund (which is provided on retirement) in order to encourage the habit of thrift and to provide benefits on superannuation of its employees, by passing the Act, in 1952. The industrial establishments employing 20 persons come under the purview of this Act. The Act covered a total number of 122 industrial establishments having 11,000 employees as subscribers in Udaipur district upto March, 1974.²

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948—Due to the gradual industrial expansion in Udaipur district the Employees' State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the district in August, 1960 under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. According to this Act an insured employee is entitled to have medical benefit, sickness benefit, maternity benefit, disablement benefit and dependents' benefit. Of these the medical benefit along with sickness benefit and maternity benefit are rendered in the form of actual treatment and free distribution of medicines while the others assume the form of cash payment. The factories employing 20 persons or more and using power come under the purview of this Act and the employees of such establishments only are covered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. To implement this scheme in the district of Udaipur and at other places too, there is a Regional office of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at Jaipur, which has insured 3,750 persons in the district upto March, 1973.³

There is an Employees' State Insurance Dispensary also at Udaipur. Treatment in the dispensary is primarily meant for the outdoor patients. Since 1969, the dispensary has started providing mobile medical services for the patients on the spot. The number of total outdoor patients treated during 1973-74 was 64,074.⁴

LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE—There is only one Labour Welfare Centre in the district, situated at Zawar Mines in Pratappura. It was established in the year 1954-55 and was categorised as a 'C' type centre in accordance with the standard of facilities available there. The centre

1. Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers (Hq.), Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Regional Commissioner, Employees' Provident Fund, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Source : Regional Office, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Jaipur.
4. Source : Office of the Additional Director, Medical and Health Services (Employees' State Insurance), Jaipur.

is run by the State Government. Its staff consists of one Labour Inspector, one games supervisor, one lady tailor and one female and two male class IV employees¹.

This centre provides facilities to the labourers in respect of recreation, child welfare, adult education, first aid, music, indoor and outdoor games and library with reading room. The library consisting of 1,260 books also provides 2 dailies, 2 weeklies and 2 monthly magazines in its reading room. The centre also runs tailoring classes for the wives of the labourers and their family members so that they may supplement their income. Besides these, indoor and outdoor games are also provided to the labourers and their family members. Nearly 1,00,000 labourers have been benefited by the centre during the last ten years².

For the benefit of industrial workers in the district the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme was started in 1955-56. Under this scheme, which was extended to Zawar Mines area of Udaipur during the Second Plan period, one hundred single room tenements were sanctioned by the State Government.³ The scheme was operated in the district through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department during the Second and Third Plan periods.⁴ These tenements have already been constructed and allotted to the industrial workers drawing less than Rs. 350 per month, for which a rent of Rs. 8 per month is charged. Besides 140 tenements were also being constructed at Zawar Mines, Udaipur during the Third Five Year Plan.⁵ By the end of 1970-71, the number of tenements constructed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme rose to 280 in Udaipur district.⁶

PROHIBITION

The entire area of Udaipur district has not been covered by the prohibition laws as yet. Only the six tahsils of Udaipur district namely Jhadol, Kotra, Kherwara, Gogunda, Dhariawad and Sarada are covered by the prohibition laws. The former three tahsils came under the purview of the Rajasthan Prohibition Act, 1969 in 1969 and the latter three tahsils in 1970.⁷

Rule 15C of the Rajasthan Government Servants and Pensioners

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Udaipur.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*
4. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, 1956-61*, p. 200.
5. *Third Five Year Plan Progress Report, 1961-66*, p. 49.
6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1971*, p. 181.
7. Source : Office of the Excise Commissioner, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

Conduct Rules has been enforced in the district. Under this rule Government servants and pensioners are strictly prohibited from drinking either in public places or while on duty and serving or accepting drinks in official or semi-official functions. The possession and use of *Ganja*, *Charas* and lanced poppy heads are strictly prohibited in the district. Since April, 1959, the consumption of opium has been rationed under the Rajasthan Opium Act, 1959. Opium is sold to the addicts only through a ration card on medical grounds. There is no free sale of liquor and *Bhang* in the district but to a particular limit i.e. 3 bottles of country liquor, 200 grams of *Bhang* and five bottles of Indian made foreign liquor. Appendix III gives the extent of the consumption of intoxicants in the district during the last few years.

The consumption of country liquor, Indian made spirit and Indian made beer has shown an increase during the last five years while the consumption of opium has remained more or less stationary and that of *Bhang* has fallen to some extent during the same period. The sale of *Ganja* has been stopped with effect from 1.4.1959.¹ These figures about the consumption of intoxicants do not tell the full details as the cases of illicit distillation are still found in the district.

The number of shops selling intoxicants in the district during the last fifteen years is given in the table below :²

Year	Country Liquor (including foreign Liquor shops)	Indian made foreign Liquor	Opium Hemp	<i>Bhang</i> drugs
1958-59	468	6	49	66
1959-60	422	6	—	65
1960-61	407	8	—	65
1961-62	399	7	—	63
1962-63	367	9	—	63
1963-64	464	10	—	65
1964-65	464	10	—	84
1965-66	455	11	—	73
1966-67	433	11	—	107
1967-68	443	11	—	107

1. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Udaipur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1960*, onwards.

1	2	3	4	5
1968-69	294	14	—	64
1969-70	294	15	—	65
1970-71	219	11	—	65
1971-72	179	11	—	66
1972-73	179	11	—	66

The district is divided into eleven circles each under the control and supervision of an Excise Inspector. There are seven ware houses which supply liquor to the licencees. There are, at present, two distilleries one at Udaipur and the other at Bhupalsagar run by private concern. The third distillery at Pratapgarh is run by the Ganganagar Sugar Mills, which is a Government controlled undertaking, but is not functioning at present. The excise revenue earned in the district during the last few years is shown in the following table :¹

Year	Revenue in Rs.
1965-66	48,70,613
1966-67	52,37,566
1967-68	50,78,924
1968-69	55,18,998
1969-70	50,00,168
1970-71	52,14,983
1971-72	52,16,256
1972-73	84,55,534
1973-74	75,38,712

The Circle Inspector is the departmental incharge of revenue collection. He is the Investigating Officer of Excise too, under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1956. The table below shows the excise offences detected in the district from 1966 to 1970.²

Year	Hemp Drugs		Opium			Country Liquor		Breach of Licenses
	Cultivation	Possession	Cultivation	Possession	Smuggling	Illicit distillation	Possession	
1966-67	—	24	14	11	—	1,451	756	316
1967-68	—	15	1	6	—	967	167	21

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Adm.), Excise Department, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1967 onwards.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1968-69	9	7	2	10	—	1,116	683	326
1969-70	24	1	1	5	—	751	570	306
1970-71	24	1	1	5	—	751	270	306
1971-72	—	5	6	3	6	356	257	45
1972-73	3	2	—	—	11	155	218	6

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

During the pre-independence days the backward classes were denied equal opportunities with others. Though efforts were made to ameliorate their condition in the past by the Government and the social reformers, they met with little or no success. With the dawn of independence more concerted and effective measures were taken for the upliftment of these classes. The 1961 Census recorded the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district as 127,461 or 8.70 per cent of the total population while the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes was 441,710 or 30.17 per cent of the total population.¹ Out of the total Scheduled Caste population of the district 113,419 persons reside in rural areas and the rest viz., 14,042 are in urban areas. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, 435,986 persons live in rural areas and 5,724 persons are in urban areas.²

The Census of 1971, enumerated the number of Scheduled Castes to be 1,39,976 which formed 7.76 per cent of the total population of the district. The percentage of such population to the total population of the district in rural areas was 7.77 while in urban areas it was 7.72 per cent. The population of Scheduled Tribes in the district increased to 607,107 during the 1971 Census and formed 33.66 per cent of the total population of the district. The proportion of the tribal population found in the rural areas of the district is as high as 38 per cent while in the urban areas it is only 2.73 per cent.³

An analysis of the figures of the 1961 Census shows that among the Scheduled Castes, Balais formed the largest single group while the group consisting of Chamar, Bhambi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas, Regar, or Ramdasia came next, followed by Megh or Meghwal, Khatik, Bhangi,

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (I), Social and Cultural Tables, Table C-VIII, pp. 300 and 308.*
2. *ibid.*
3. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District, pp. v-vi.*

Salvi, Dom, Kalbelia, Rawal, Bola, Garncha, Mehtar or Gancha, Sargara, Thori or Nayak, Bagri, Mehtar, Bikadia, Nut, Bhand, Godhi, Koli or Kori, Jingar, Aheri, Kamad or Kamadia, Madari or Bazigar, Gawaria, Dheda, Kanjar, Gandia, Bawaria, Garo, Garuda or Gurda etc. The largest caste among the Scheduled Tribes was that of Bhils followed by Minas.

After the formation of Rajasthan, Social Welfare activities were entrusted to the Social Welfare Department of the Government of Rajasthan. An office of this Department was established in the district in 1960 and a District Probation and Social Welfare Officer was posted there to supervise the welfare works in the district. The staff of the office at the district level consists of one Probation and Social Welfare Officer, one Special Officer Nutrition, one welfare inspector, two nutrition inspectors, one typist, two upper division clerks, one accounts clerk and three lower division clerks along with the class IV employees.¹

The Department is responsible for organising such activities and initiating such measures which are calculated to achieve rapid economic, social and cultural progress of the backward classes of the district. Various welfare measures have been taken and programmes have been launched by the department since 1960 to promote the welfare of these classes. The upliftment of these classes is sought to be achieved in many ways.

Welfare Activities

Firstly, untouchability, which puts a social ban on these backward classes to mix freely without any fear with the persons of other communities of the society, was one of the greatest of social evils from which these classes suffered for long. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution and the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 made this evil a cognisable offence punishable with fine or jail-sentence or both. Orders and instructions have also been issued by the State Government to remove the limitations socially imposed on these classes.

Besides this, various other steps have been taken to remove the numerous sufferings of these classes. In the year 1969-70 a special programme known as *Bhangi-Kashta-Mukti*² programme was launched to do away with the practice of carrying night-soil as head loads and for improving the working conditions of *Mehtars* and those engaged in this occupation. The following table gives an account of the work done and amount spent in the district upto 1973 under this programme:³

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

(Rs.)

Name of the Municipality	Amount for the purchase of modern equipment (vehicles)	Amount for the conversion of private dry latrines in to flush latrines	Amount for the conversion of public dry latrines in to flush latrines
Udaipur	1,00,000	75,000	1,10,000
Nathdwara	15,000	10,000	—
Rajsamand	15,000	10,000	—
Bhinder	3,000	5,000	4,000
Deogarh	3,000	5,000	4,000
Salumber	3,000	5,000	4,000

EDUCATION—To encourage the knowledge of civil affairs and to provide education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the Social Welfare Department imparts social education and vocational training to these classes. The Government has provided special facilities to the backward classes in the field of education by the Social Welfare Department. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes are exempted from paying tuition fee. They could not be refused admissions in the Government educational institutions and there is no age limit for their admission.

HOSTELS—Hostel is an institution which plays a vital role in the development of integrated personality creating initiative and leadership among the students. Since the general hostel facility is not provided by the Education Department upto Higher Secondary stage, it became almost necessary to open separate hostels for the students of these classes, so that they can be encouraged to get education without social and economic hinderances. The maintenance of hostels for the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, thus became one of the major functions of the Social Welfare Department. For the students belonging to these classes 39 hostels are being run in the Udaipur district by the aforesaid department. These hostels include 10 'A' grade Government hostels, 7 'C' grade hostels and 22 'B' grade aided hostels.¹ Their list is enclosed in Appendix VI. These aided hostels are run mainly by Voluntary Social organisations or institutions. They are provided with an aid of 90 per cent from the Government and the remaining expenditure is met out of the funds collected by donations. They were given an aid of Rs. 98,847 in three instalments in 1972-73. Names of the voluntary organisations running hostels in the district are given in Appendix V.

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.

The hostels which are run by the Social Welfare Department provide free educational facilities along with free lodging and boarding. The students receive books, stationery, medicine, clothes, bed and various other necessities of life free of cost from the Government. Provisions are also made in the hostels for the library and reading room in addition to games and recreation for the inmates of the hostels in the district. At present nearly 1,130 students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are getting educational facilities provided by the Government in the district. Besides these hostels in the district, one *Bal-Grah* is also functioning under the supervision of the Social Welfare Department of the Government. At present 25 orphans are obtaining the facilities of the Home. The Government has spent a sum of Rs. 3,937 in the year 1972-73 for the upbringing of the children in the Home.¹ The bonafide students of these classes who are in indigent circumstances are fully exempted from the payment of tuition fee in any educational institution. They receive scholarships for their primary, secondary and University education from the Government.² The Panchayat Samitis receive grants-in-aid from the Social Welfare Department for awarding scholarships to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Primary schools. In the secondary schools these scholarships are awarded by the Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Rajasthan from the funds made available by the Social Welfare Department.

Pre-matric scholarships are granted at the rate of Rs. 5 per month to the students of sixth to eighth classes and at the rate of Rs. 20 per month to the students of ninth and eleventh classes. In the colleges, every student belonging to such Castes and Tribes receives Rs. 40 per month as post-matric scholarship, while in technical institutions each of them is entitled to a merit-cum-need scholarship ranging between Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 along with the usual stipend. Thus, a process for the amelioration of the down-trodden and the backward classes has already been set into motion in the district. These classes are now provided with such educational and social amenities as were hitherto denied to them and which are sure to result in their all round upliftment.³

Besides this, since the year 1959-60, the department is running a Training Centre for Tailoring in the Amba Mata Harijan Basti of Udaipur city. The Centre offers a two-year course in tailoring to fifteen students of these classes and tribes. Each trainee here receives a stipend

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.
2. *Welfare of Backward classes in Rajasthan, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur* (1970), p. 20.
3. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.

of Rs. 35 per month from the State Government alongwith free hostel facilities. After the completion of their training each trainee is provided with interest free loan of Rs. 1,000 to purchase a sewing machine and a set of tailoring-kit. A financial assistance of Rs. 4,381 was provided to the centre during the year 1972-73.

Free legal assistance is also being provided to the persons of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in civil, criminal and revenue matters. The State Government has appointed a public prosecutor to hear their cases free of cost. In 1972-73, only 21 such cases were reported to the courts and 12 were decided. For the social upliftment of the criminals of these Castes and Tribes there is a Probation and Prison Welfare Officer who has been appointed by the Social Welfare Department in the district to work for the welfare of these persons and guides them in regaining their lost position in the society and earning their livelihood.

To provide nourishment and better standards of health among the children and mothers of any Caste and Tribe the Government of India has implemeted a scheme of special Nutrition Programmes. Accordingly, the Government of Rajasthan started the scheme in September 1970, by opening a Nutrition Centre in the Kherwara Tribal Development Block of the Udaipur district. At present the district is having 60 centres in Udaipur City and 225 centres in eleven Panchayat Samitis of the district. These Centres are providing free nutrition to the children upto 6 years of age and to the feeding and expectant mothers under the supervision of a Special Nutrition Officer appointed by the Social Welfare Department. During the year 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 1,62,810 was spent on the nutrition programme.¹

The activities of the department are directed towards the removal of the social disabilities afflicting this section of the society and helping in their all round development. This is sought to be achieved by providing financial assistance to the members of these classes who want help to rehabilitate themselves in various fields like agriculture and cottage industries. Grants-in-aid are also given to the different Panchayat Samitis of the district every year for digging of wells, establishment of cottage industries, grant of scholarships, construction of housing colonies, loans for the purchase of agricultural implements and drinking water and lighting facilities.

HOUSING—With a view to raising the social standards of these classes a scheme for providing housing subsidy was started in 1959-60, by the Social Welfare Department. Under the housing programme in the

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.

district housing subsidy was provided to the families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per family. From 1961-62 to 1971-72, in all 141 families received the subsidy of Rs. 1,01,500 and in 1972-73, eleven families received the subsidy of Rs. 11,000. This system of providing housing subsidy has been stopped now and the State Government has initiated a new loan scheme in 1972-73, in the district under which a sum of Rs. 4,000 per family is given for the construction of houses through the credit co-operative societies of the district. The loan is to be repaid by the debtor in instalments while the interest will be borne by the Social Welfare Department. Besides, the Urban Improvement Trust, Udaipur has also constructed two *Harijan* colonies of 14 and 44 houses at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. All the 58 houses have been completed and allotted to the *Harijans* working in the municipality of the Udaipur city.¹

LIGHTING AND DRINKING WATER—For providing lighting and water facilities in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe colonies the following grants were given to various municipalities and Panchayat Samitis in the year 1972-73:²

Area	Amount in Rs.
Electricity	
Gram Bhuwana	51,400
Panchayat Samiti, Girwa	11,497
Panchayat Samiti, Rajsamand	23,395
Panchayat Samiti, Mavli	16,325
Water	
Municipality, Rajsamand	51,210
Municipal Council, Udaipur	69,157
Panchayat Samiti, Mavli	25,600
Panchayat Samiti, Gogunda	45,032

These municipalities and Panchayat Samitis spent the above amount on the construction of new wells, repair of old wells and tanks, construction of new tanks and conversion of old wells into tube wells.

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

EMPLOYMENT—Special efforts are also made by the State Government to give employment to the members of backward classes. The State Government has directed all the employment agencies to notify the posts as and when they fall vacant to the Social Welfare Department. A special Employment Cell has been established from 1970-71, in the Social Welfare Department to facilitate the employment of backward classes. Upto April, 1970, 12½ per cent and 15 per cent of the vacancies were reserved in the upper cadres of services and the class IV services respectively in the Government services, autonomous bodies and the State enterprises. Now the State Government has increased this reserved quota. At present 28 per cent of the vacancies are kept reserved for the persons of these classes in all cadres of services, out of which 17 per cent are for Scheduled Castes and 11 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Special age limit relaxation is also provided for them. A table showing the progress of registration and placement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees is given in Appendix VI. These persons are exempted from the condition of registration in Employment Exchanges for getting employment.

To meet the problem of educated unemployed among such classes, all the graduates and the post-graduates unable to secure employment are provided with a monthly stipend. It is Rs. 150 for graduates and Rs. 250 for post-graduates till they get employment.¹

The economic and social aspects of planning are closely interconnected and accordingly the Government has paid due attention to the development of social welfare side along with economic development. The Social Welfare programmes include, social and moral hygiene and after care programmes. These schemes are meant for those sections of the community which need special care and protection.²

Under the schemes relating to Social and Moral Hygiene and after care services one After-care Home for males at Udaipur is being run in which the average attendance was 33. In this home the male ex-convicts, discharged from correctional institutions like jails etc. are admitted. This Home is provided with necessary requirements of life with a view to re-establishing the ex-convicts as self-reliant and normal citizens. It provides for educational and vocational training for self-sufficiency. A shelter home for males was started at Udaipur. A Remand Home³ was also started at Udaipur during the Second Plan period to take care of children

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.

2. *Third Five Year Plan Progress Report, 1961-66*, pp. 52-53. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

3. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, 1956-61*, p. 212.

awaiting trial before the court, delinquent children, children needing protection such as dependent and neglected children and children without proper care. Services like physical and custodian care, medical treatment, recreation and inspection etc. are provided in the Remand Home. During the Second Plan period attention was also directed towards the need for providing schemes for rehabilitation of the crippled and physically handicapped persons.¹ To achieve this goal, a Rehabilitation Centre for the crippled and physically handicapped was opened in December 1972 at Udaipur in the premises of the General Hospital.² The purpose of establishing this centre is to provide adequate help and vocational training to enable these persons to come up as close to the normal community as possible. The Centre is run under the supervision and control of the Social Welfare Department. Its staff consists of one Superintendent, one Prosthetist, one Orthotist, one Vocational Instructor, one accounts clerk, one lower division clerk, one cobbler and one ward-boy. The Centre provides vocational training in typing, canning and tailoring to its inmates according to their physical capacity. During the training period each trainee receives a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. During 1973-74 seven handicapped persons were admitted in this centre and were provided vocational training. One of the trainees of the centre is at present working as a lower division clerk after having training in typing. Besides, the centre has its own orthopaedic workshop also where all kinds of artificial limbs are prepared and provided to the needy persons at comparatively cheaper rates as the centre charges only the cost of the raw material required for the preparation of the artificial limbs. During the year 1972-73, Rs. 46,363 have been spent on this work-shop and 61 persons were provided with artificial limbs.

Besides these welfare schemes for the upliftment of the down-trodden classes, the needs of the other sections of the society have also been taken care. The State Government has introduced an old age pension scheme and disability pension scheme also to provide them financial assistance. The old age pension is for people above 55 years of age in the case of females and 58 years of age in the case of males. The rate of pension is Rs. 30 per month per pensioner and Rs. 40 per month for a family consisting of more than one destitute. In the case of disability pension scheme the age limit is 18 years for both males and females. The Collector of the District is the disbursing authority for these pensions. The following table shows the

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, 1956-61*, p. 212.

2. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Rehabilitation Centre for Crippled and Handicapped, Social Welfare Department, Udaipur.

number of pensioners and the yearly amount spent on them during the period from 1968-69 to 1973-74 in the district:¹

Year	Old Age Pension		Disabled Pension	
	Number	Amount (in Rs.)	Number	Amount (in Rs.)
1968-69	91	69,786	55	20,534
1969-70	137	99,398	25	25,976
1970-71	210	2,07,270	34	49,330
1971-72	367	2,77,467	48	54,953
1972-73	86	3,02,298	22	53,868
1973-74	126	3,10,366	19	62,541

To solve the problems, difficulties and hardships of serving soldiers, their families, ex-servicemen and their dependents a District Board of Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen was established in the district on 1st November, 1942.¹ The Collector of the district acts as the President of the Board and an ex-officer of Army as the Vice-President. Among its members are the Recruiting Officer of the area, District Employment Exchange Officer, Superintendent of Police, President of the District Local Board and the Inspector of Schools. Besides, six non-official members are nominated by the President of the Board of whom at least two should be ex-servicemen. To look after the establishment of the office there are one Secretary, one Welfare Organiser, three lower division clerks and one class IV employee. The main functions of the Board are to procure legal advice in case of law suits brought against an absent serviceman where no male member of his family is present, to assist the family of an absent serviceman in the case of disease or famine, to assist the dependents of the ex-serviceman in securing medals/stars, pensions, arrears of pay, certificates, land grants, *Jangi-Inams* and educational stipends, to investigate the cases of invalid ex-servicemen, chronic patients and arrange their care and treatment, to scrutinize the applications of ex-servicemen and their dependents for charitable grants, to provide financial assistance to ex-servicemen and their dependents and finally to look after the general welfare of the personnel of all the three Defence Forces of the country.

An employment register is also being maintained by the Board in which the names of all those ex-servicemen, who want to seek employment are registered and given priority in getting employment whenever a

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Udaipur.

2. Source : Office of the District Board of Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen Udaipur.

suitable post falls vacant. 26 persons have been provided with employment in 1973-74.¹

With the above achievements in the district, the Board so far, has allotted 128 residential plots to the ex-soldiers and their families. The Board has done 5 land allotments in 1973-74, and during the same year has given financial assistance to 234 such persons for alleviation of economic distress. Five sets of artificial dentures and 12 spectacles have been provided to the soldiers and their family members on medical advice. Among other achievements of the Board for the year 1973-74, is the provision of treatment and nourishing diet to 5 sick soldiers who were suffering from wasteful diseases. The Board has given two marriage grants also for the daughters of the deceased soldiers of the district. During the same period, it has distributed scholarships, amounting to Rs. 12,550 to 85 school going children of the soldiers. The widow of a soldier has also been given a sewing machine for her livelihood.²

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

The present Devasthan Department was formed with the merger of the erstwhile State of Rajputana and the formation of Greater Rajasthan. Before that, every State had its own Devasthan Department which used to be called by different names in its respective State. The work of charitable endowments in Udaipur district was looked after by the Devasthan Department, Udaipur. The temples at that time were not only considered to be religious centres, but were also centres of learning of astrology, religion, *Ayurved*, music, dance, ethics and other fine arts³. After the intergration of all the erstwhile States into one Rajasthan State, all the devasthan departments integrated into the present Devasthan Department. Devasthan Department looks after the charitable endowments of the State as a whole and a post of Devasthan Commissioner with headquarters at Udaipur, was created to look after the work of charitable endowments and attached property through its regional agencies. At the headquarters the Devasthan Commissioner is assisted by one Assistant Commissioner. Besides, there are three more Assistant Commissioners to look after the work of three divisions of Udaipur-Kota division, Jodhpur-Bikaner division and Ajmer division. There are 12 inspectors among the staff of the department to look after inspection and administration in the district. The entire staff of the department consists of 1 Commissioner, 4 Assistant Commissioners, 1 Assistant Engineer, 1 office

1. Source : Office of the District Board of Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen, Udaipur.

2. *ibid*.

3. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Devasthan Vibhag, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

superintendent, 1 clerk, 2 office assistants, 1 stenographer, 7 typists, 1 draftsman, 13 upper division clerks, 28 lower division clerks, 29 *Darogas*, 12 inspectors, 2 assistant inspectors, 1 *Mukhia* and *Pujari* and 26 class IV employees.

The main functions of the department are given below:¹

- (a) Management of direct charge, self-dependent and court of wards temple.
- (b) To grant aid to the private temples and religious establishments.
- (c) To provide financial help and charities to destitute and disabled persons.
- (d) To provide monetary compensation in lieu of resumed *Jagirs*.
- (e) To manage those *Sarais* and *Dharmshalas* which are run by the department.
- (f) To form trusts and to register the temples and religious establishments under the Rajasthan Public Trusts Act, 1956. Under this Act only those establishments could be registered as trusts whose annual income is not less than Rs. 3,000 per annum and whose property is not evaluated for less than Rs. 30,000.
- (g) To collect loans and rents from the religious establishments.

In 1973-74, the district had 46 direct charge, 28 self-dependent, and 484 aided temples. The number of registered trusts was 41 in the district.²

There are two *Sarais*, namely, Fateh Memorial and Ma-Ji-Ki-Sarai, which are running under the control of Devasthan Department.

The department annually disburses an amount of Rs. 5,25,000 to the widows, invalids, and other destitutes in the district, besides, granting Rs. 1,000 annually for the *Sadavrats*.

The department has paid nearly Rs. 22 lakhs in lieu of resumed *Jagirs* under the Rajasthan Land Reforms and *Jagir* Resumption Act, 1952. The department also awards in cash upto Rs. 300 those graduates and post-graduates who pass their examination in first class. Besides, the department holds religious fairs and performs other religious activities

1. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Devasthan Vibhag, Rajasthan. Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

in the district. The Department had an income of Rs. 4,83,000 and expenditure of Rs. 29,09,000 in 1973-74.¹

Muslim Wakfs

The Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur formed under the Central Wakfs Act, 1954, supervises the function of *Mutawallis* of *Awakfs* located in Rajasthan. The *Awakfs* are managed by the *Mutawallis*. They are almost hereditary and they can be changed if their work is not found satisfactory. The district had 158 mosques, 44 *Dargahs*, 152 graveyards, 34 *Maktabas* and *Madarsas* and 224 miscellaneous properties whose total valuation amounted to Rs. 56,51,741 and income received from them was Rs. 4,14,656 in the year 1973-74².

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1. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Devasthan Vibhag, Rajasthan, Udaipur.
 2. Source : Office of the Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

A list of Labour Laws in force in Udaipur district

A. General Acts

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
4. Indian Factories Act, 1948
5. Indian Boilers Act, 1925
6. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
7. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
8. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
9. Working Journalists (Condition of Services and Misc. Provisions) Act, 1955
10. Employment of Children Act, 1936
11. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952
12. Employees' Liability Act, 1935
13. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
14. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
15. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
16. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
17. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
18. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
19. Bidi and Cigar (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966

B. Rajasthan State Acts

1. Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958
2. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958
3. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Act, 1953

C. Rajasthan State Rules

1. Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951
2. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1959
3. Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959
4. Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1951
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958
6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1961
7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishment Rules, 1958
8. Rajasthan Trade Union Regulations, 1959
9. Rajasthan Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1955
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1954

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

11. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954
12. Rajasthan Motor Transport Workers' Rules, 1962
13. Rajasthan Silicosis Rules, 1955
14. The Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Services) Rules, 1952
15. Rajasthan Boilers Attendance Rules, 1951
16. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Cost and Fee) Rules, 1959
17. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1960
18. Rajasthan Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1971
19. Bidi and Cigar (Condition of Employment) Rules, 1967.

APPENDIX II

List of Trade Unions in Udaipur District

S.No.	Name of the Union
1.	Zawar Mines Mazdoor Sangh, Zawar Mines, Udaipur.
2.	Sahakari Vibhag Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
3.	Rashtriya Jal Vibhag Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur
4.	Chemical Mazdoor Sabha, Udaipur.
5.	Power House Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
6.	P.W D. Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
7.	Shri Udaipur Gumashta Sangh, Udaipur.
8.	Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
9.	Sarvajanik Udyog Sangh, Udaipur.
10.	Zinc Smelter Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
11.	Pilot Milk Supply Employees' Union, Udaipur.
12.	Rashtriya Jal Karamchari Sangh, Nathdwara
13.	Rajkiya Chikitsalays, Udaipur Division Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
14.	Distillery Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
15.	R.S.E.B. Mazdoor Sangh, Nathdwara.
16.	Pesticide Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
17.	Zinc Smelter Employees' Union, Udaipur.
18.	Hindustan Zinc Kendriya Karyalaya Shramik Sangh, Udaipur.
19.	Hophal Chemical Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
20.	Bhartiya Mining Vibhag Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
21.	Jalday Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
22.	Udaipur Cement Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
23.	Dharati Dhan Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
24.	Rock Phosphate Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
25.	Matoon Mines Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
26.	Rajasthan Rashtriya Ayurved Vibhag Paricharak Sangh, Udaipur.
27.	Sai Pariyojna Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
28.	Cement Mines Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
29.	Mewar Motor Mazdoor Union, Udaipur.
30.	Suti Mill Mazdoor Union, Udaipur.
31.	R.S.E.B. Stores Employees Union, Udaipur.
32.	Maharana Pratap Smarak Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
33.	Fluoride Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
34.	Udaipur Chemical Mazdoor Sangh, Debari.
35.	Himalaya Rasayan Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur,

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

S.No	Name of the Union
36.	Mechanical Mazdoor Union, Udaipur.
37.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Karamchari Sangh, Nathdwara.
38.	Rashtriya Tailors Employees Union, Udaipur.
39.	Nagar Sudhar Nyas Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
40.	Warehousing Karamchari Circle Union, Udaipur.
41.	Yogini Dyeing Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
42.	Dugdh Vitran Yojna Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
43.	Sevashram Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.
44.	Rajasthan Sahakari Upbhokta Bhandar and Upbhokta Sahakari Samiti, Prantiya Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
45.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
46.	Udaipur Cinema Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur.
47.	Udaipur Cement Kamgar Sangh, Udaipur.
48.	Rajasthan Vidyut Mazdoor Sangh, Udaipur.

1. Source : Office of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Udaipur.

APPENDIX III

Consumption of intoxicants in the district from 1964-65 to 1972-73¹

Year	Country Liquor (L.P. Litres)	Opium (Kilogram)	Lanced Poppy heads (Kg.)	Bhang (Kg.)	Imported spirit wine (Litres)	Imported beer (Litres)	Indian made spirit (Litres)	Indian made Beer (Litres)
1964-65	5,66,149	2	N.A.	4,656	591	—	12,136	2,937
1965-66	5,49,549	1	9,268	3,957	220	17,143	639	38,225
1966-67	5,29,277	1	5,020	3,745	197	—	18,277	23,92
1967-68	3,44,096	1	1,237	3,975	143	—	22,723	32,986
1968-69	3,68,413	0.849	—	4,923	*232	—	*19,420	*32,426
1969-70	3,33,174	1	—	4,528	*96	—	*20,380	*34,067
1970-71	3,14,972	0.902	—	3,809	—	—	—	—
1971-72	3,61,258	1.074	4,532	3,546	*30,540	—	*15,377	*32,564
1972-73*	4,34,603	0.906	4,236	3,564	26,915	—	25,350	52,398

1. Statistical Abstract Rajasthan, 1964 onwards.

* Source : Office of the Deputy Excise Commissioner (Adm.), Rajasthan, Udaipur.

APPENDIX IV

List of Government and Aided Hostels

S.No.	Name of the Hostel	Number of Students
'A' CLASS HOSTELS		
1.	Government Hostel for Scheduled Castes, Udaipur	60
2.	Government Hostel for Scheduled Tribes, Kotra	50
3.	„ „ „ Kherwara	50
4.	„ „ „ Chhani	50
5.	„ „ „ Dhariawad	50
6.	„ „ „ Phalasia	40
7.	„ „ „ Jhadol	30
8.	„ „ „ Bhabrana	25
9.	Government Hostel for Scheduled Castes, Railmagra	25
10.	(Mahila Ashray Sadan) Udaipur Women Shelter Home	25
'C' CLASS HOSTELS		
1.	Maharana Bhopal College Hostel, Udaipur.	80
2.	Government Hostel, Jawas	25
3.	„ „ Mavli	25
4.	„ „ Kurabar	25
5.	„ „ Jhadol	25
6.	„ „ Parsad	25
7.	„ „ Parsola	25
'B' CLASS HOSTELS		
1.	Mahila Ashram, Udaipur	83
2.	Mahila Mandal, Udaipur	85
3.	Adivasi Chhatrawas, Salumber	35
4.	„ „ Semari	35
5.	„ „ Gogunda	25
6.	„ „ Kumbhalgarh	30
7.	„ „ Kanor	30
8.	„ „ Chavand	35
9.	Thakkar Bapa Bhil Ashram, Rikhabdeoiji	

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
10.	Ashram School, Rikhabdeoiji	25
11.	Jawahar Chhatrawas, Kherwara	25
12.	Adivasi Chhatrawas, Ramgiri	30
13.	Adivasi Chhatrawas, Rikhabdeoiji	30
14.	Adivasi Chhatrawas, Tidi	50
15.	Scheduled Castes Hostel, Bhim	25
16.	Tagore Chhatrawas, Nathdwara	30
17.	Scheduled Castes Hostel, Kankroli	30
18.	Adivasi Chhatrawas, Lasadia	30
19.	Adivasi Chhatrawas, Sawina Khera	25
20.	Scheduled Castes Hostel, Bhinder	25
21.	Banvasi Chhatrawas, Udaipur	60
22.	Mahila Parishad Girls' Hostel, Udaipur	25

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX V

List of Voluntary Organisations running hostels in Udaipur District

1. Mahila Ashram, Bhilwara.
2. Mahila Mandal, Udaipur.
3. Rajasthan Adimjati Sevak Sangh (Jaipur), Udaipur.
4. Rajasthan Seva Sangh, Dungarpur.
5. Vidya Bhawan, Udaipur.
6. Adivasi Sevak Samiti, Zawar.
7. Adivasi Seva Sangh, Dungarpur.
8. Mahila Parishad, Udaipur.
9. Zila Dalit Varg Sangh, Udaipur.
10. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Jaipur.

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Udaipur.

APPENDIX VI

Registration and Placement of Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons¹

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	No. of Registrations	No. of Placements	No. of Registrations	No. of Placements
1960	242	85	164	22
1961	622	195	824	174
1962	541	45	236	11
1963	338	59	242	21
1964	452	48	346	27
1965	362	39	434	22
1966	706	68	813	17
1967	917	17	746	17
1968	832	34	796	27
1969	750	49	2,264	24
1970	790	44	2,739	17
1971	835	42	1,641	39
1972	1,088	54	1,566	39
1973	1,001	78	1,486	46
January 74 to June 74	569	51	1,271	95

1. Source : Office of the Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Udaipur.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The area covered by the erstwhile State of Mewar had witnessed political upheavals which sometimes took the shape of agrarian movements like those of Bijolia, Begun and elsewhere, while at other places such unrest appeared to be a resistance against the oppressive and autocratic administration of the State. The State tried to keep all elements of freedom struggle, so conspicuous in other parts of the country, away from its own periphery. The events are discussed elsewhere in this volume. In the present chapter the details of the successive elections to the Assembly and Parliament and details of political parties which represent the public life, are discussed.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURE

Lok Sabha (House of the People) 1952¹

During the first General Election in 1952 the district was represented in the Lok Sabha through four parliamentary constituencies, namely Udaipur, Bhilwara, Banswara-Dungarpur and Chittaurgarh. Details of the territorial extent of these parliamentary constituencies are given in Appendix I.

UDAIPUR CONSTITUENCY—It was a general seat. Five candidates filed their nomination papers but only three contested the elections; the rest withdrew their candidature. Out of the three contestants, one belonged to Congress party, one to Jan Sangh and one was Independent. The seat was won by the Congress candidate who secured 39.7 per cent of the total valid votes polled. Total number of voters in the constituency were 3,68,279. Number of valid votes polled was 91,944 or 24.9 per cent.

BHILWARA CONSTITUENCY—Details of the territorial extent of the constituency are given in Appendix I. The total number of voters in this constituency were 4,19,186 of which valid votes cast were 108,838 or 26.16 per cent. The number of candidates who filed their nominations was six but two withdrew and only four contested the elections. Of these four, one belonged to Congress party, one to Ram Rajya Parishad, one to

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52*, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission, India, pp. 112-115.

Krishikar Lok Party and one was Independent. The candidate belonging to Ram Rajya Parishad having polled 47.3 per cent of total valid votes, was declared elected.

BANSWARA-DUNGARPUR CONSTITUENCY—This seat was reserved for the members of Scheduled Tribes. The constituency consisted of 3,96,575 voters. Only 1,17,265 or 29.11 per cent valid votes were cast. There were two candidates in the field. One was affiliated to the Congress party and the other was Independent. The Congress candidate polled 68.3 per cent of the total valid votes and was declared elected.

CHITTAURGARH CONSTITUENCY—The total electorate of this constituency was 4,05,205. Number of valid votes cast was 1,12,548 or 27.86 per cent. Three candidates contested the elections—one from Jan Sangh, one from Socialist party and one from Congress party. Jan Sangh candidate won the election with 46.6 per cent valid votes.

Lok Sabha, 1957¹

In the general elections of 1957, Udaipur district was represented in the Lok Sabha through one double member and two single member parliamentary constituencies namely Udaipur, Banswara and Pali. Details of the territorial limits of these constituencies are given in Appendix I.

UDAIPUR CONSTITUENCY—This was a double member constituency, one of the seats being reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Total number of electorate was 14,65,764. Valid votes polled amounted to 31.9 per cent or 4,67,004. For the two seats six candidates were in the field. Two of them belonged to Scheduled Tribes. Party affiliation of the candidates was two Congress, two Jan Sangh, one Praja Socialist Party and one Independent. Both the seats went to the Congress party.

BANSWARA CONSTITUENCY—This seat was also reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Total electorate of this constituency was 3,95,155 and the number of valid votes cast was 1,63,336 or 41.3 per cent. One candidate of the Congress party and one Independent candidate contested the elections. The Independent candidate was declared successful with 49.1 per cent votes polled in his favour.

PALI CONSTITUENCY—Total electorate of this constituency was 3,87,001 and number of valid votes cast amounted to 1,67,222 or 43.2 per cent. Three candidates contested the elections, one each from Congress

3. *Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957, Vol. II. (Statistical), Election Commission, India, pp. 182-183.*

party, Praja Socialist party and Jan Sangh party. The candidate belonging to Congress party won the election. He secured 95,385 or 57.0 per cent valid votes.

Lok Sabha, 1962¹

The district was represented during the third general elections in 1962 through four parliamentary constituencies. The territorial extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix I.

UDAIPUR CONSTITUENCY—This was a constituency reserved for Scheduled Tribes. The electorate consisted of 425,702 voters. But the number of valid votes polled amounted to 174,570 or 41 per cent. There were three candidates in the field, one each from Congress party, Swatantra party and Jan Sangh. Candidate from Congress party won the election with 79,831 or 45.7 per cent of valid votes polled.

BANSWARA CONSTITUENCY—This was also a seat reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Total electorate was 444,026 and number of valid votes polled 251,933 or 56.7 per cent. Three candidates belonging one each to Congress party, Swatantra party and Socialist party contested the election. The candidate from Congress party polled 104,053 or 41.3 per cent of valid votes and was declared elected.

CHITTAURGARH CONSTITUENCY—This was a general seat with 423,187 electors. Number of valid votes cast amounted to 173,458 or 41 per cent. Three candidates contested the election, one each from Congress, Jan Sangh and one as Independent. The Congress party candidate won the election securing 84,563 or 48.8 per cent valid votes.

PALI CONSTITUENCY—It was a general constituency. Number of total electorate was 483,809 of which valid votes cast amounted to 219,467 or 45.36 per cent. Four candidates were in the field belonging one each to Congress party, Communist Party of India, Swatantra party and Jan Sangh. The candidate belonging to Congress party was declared successful. He secured 99,720 or 45.4 per cent of valid votes.

Lok Sabha, 1967²

During the fourth General Elections held in 1967 the district was divided into four parliamentary constituencies namely Udaipur, Ajmer, Chittaurgarh and Pali. Territorial extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix I.

1. *Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission of India, pp. 56-57.*
2. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India, 1967, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission of India, pp. 75-76.*

UDAIPUR CONSTITUENCY—This constituency was reserved for Scheduled Tribes and consisted of 5,29,320 electors. Against this the number of valid votes cast was 299,498 or 56.58 per cent. There were two candidates in the field, one belonging to Congress party and one to Swatantra party. The Congress party candidate secured 182,502 or 60.94 per cent votes and was declared elected.

AJMER CONSTITUENCY—The number of electors in this constituency was 489,607. The valid votes cast were 300,251 or 61.32 per cent. Eight candidates contested the elections from this constituency. Their party affiliation was as follows : one each from Congress party, Jan Sangh, and Samyukta Socialist party and five were Independents. The candidate from Congress party won the election securing 145,823 or 48.57 per cent votes.

CHITTAURGARH CONSTITUENCY—Its electorate consisted of 5,05,661 voters. The number of valid votes cast was 2,55,765 or 50.58 per cent. There were, in all, four contestants, one each from Congress party and Jan Sangh and two were Independents. The Congress party candidate secured 1,17,821 or 46.07 per cent votes and was declared successful.

PALI CONSTITUENCY—This was a general seat with 5,41,982 electors. Number of valid votes cast numbered 2,99,148 or 55.19 per cent. There were five candidates in the field, one from Congress party, one from Swatantra party and three Independents. Candidate belonging to Swatantra party won the election securing 1,47,509 or 49.31 per cent votes.

Lok Sabha, 1971¹

In March 1971, mid-term parliamentary elections were held for the Lok Sabha. During these elections the district was again represented by four Parliamentary Constituencies, namely Udaipur, Ajmer, Chittaurgarh and Pali. The territorial extent of these constituencies remained the same as it was during 1967 general elections.

UDAIPUR CONSTITUENCY—This constituency was reserved for Scheduled Tribes and consisted of 5,67,608 voters. Against this, the total number of valid votes polled was 2,72,532 or 48.01 per cent. There were two candidates in the field, one affiliated to Congress (J) party and another to Swatantra party. Candidate from Swatantra party polled 1,37,968 votes and was declared successful.

AJMER CONSTITUENCY—The number of electorate of this constituency was 5,23,158 against which 2,62,745 or 50.22 per cent votes were

1. Source : Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

polled. Five candidates contested the election—one each from Congress (J) and Congress (N) and 3 Independents. The candidate belonging to Congress (J) party won the election securing 1,66,940 votes.

CHITTAURGARH CONSTITUENCY—Its electorate consisted of 5,43,641 voters. Out of this 2,55,251 or 46.95 per cent valid votes were polled. Four candidates contested the election who were affiliated one each to Congress (J) and Jan Sangh while 2 were Independents. The candidate from Jan Sangh won the election securing 1,28,217 votes.

PALI CONSTITUENCY—Total electorate of this constituency was 5,91,836 and total valid votes polled came to 2,98,485 or 50.43 per cent. Five candidates were in the field—one each belonging to the Congress (J) and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal while three were Independents. The election was won by the candidate belonging to Congress (J) party, securing 1,62,536 votes.

STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS (VIDHAN SABHA)

Vidhan Sabha, 1952¹

During the first General Elections of 1952, Udaipur district had seven single member and three double member constituencies. The single member constituencies were Bhim, Kumbhalgarh, Khamnor, Udaipur city, Girwa, Unthala and Lasadia and double member constituencies were Saira, Sarada-Salumber and Rajasamand-Relmagra. The territorial extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix II. Out of the 13 seats, ten were general, one was reserved for Scheduled Caste (Rajasamand-Relmagra) and two were for Scheduled Tribes (Saira and Sarada-Salumber). From these ten constituencies 45 candidates contested the elections for 13 seats of which two were elected unopposed. Thirteen of them belonged to the Congress party, seven to Jan Sangh, six to Socialist party, two to Ram Rajya Parishad, two to Krishikar Lok Party, two to Kisan Janta Samayukt party—one to Communist party and 12 were Independents. Seven out of the thirteen seats were won by the Congress party, four by Jan Sangh, and one each by Krishikar Lok Party and Independent.

The total electorate of the district was 6,06,626 and number of valid votes cast amounted to 1,65,973 or 27.4 per cent. The break up of the total number of voters and the votes polled constituency-wise are given as follows:

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India 1951-52*, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission of India, pp. 662-665.

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Electorate	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Bhim	53,393	16,684	31.25	3
2.	Kumbhalgarh	54,389	11,075	20.36	3
3.	Khamnor	50,632	12,086	47.74	6
4.	Saira	89,081	19,583	21.9	5
5.	Sarada-Salumber	78,003	19,866	25.4	4
6.	Udaipur City	45,256	17,140	37.87	6
7.	Girwa	43,173	11,753	27.22	4
8.	Unthala	32,410	9,220	28.45	3
9.	Lasadia	41,484	9,042	21.79	2
10.	Rajsamand-Relmagra	118,805	39,524	16.63	7
Total		606,626	165,973	27.4	43

Vidhan Sabha, 1957¹

In the Second General Elections in 1957 Udaipur district was divided into 11 constituencies for the State Assembly. They were Vallabhnagar, Salumber, Sarada, Phalasia, Gogunda, Udaipur, Mavli, Rajsamand, Nathdwara, Kumbhalgarh and Bhim. The territorial extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix II. Vallabhnagar and Salumber were double member constituencies bringing the total number of seats in the district to 13. Out of these 13 seats eight were general, one was reserved for Scheduled Castes (Vallabhnagar) and four were reserved for Scheduled Tribes (Salumber, Sarada, Phalasia and Gogunda). These 13 seats were contested by 41 candidates belonging to different parties. Party affiliation of these candidates was 13 from Congress party, seven from Jan Sangh, nine from Praja Socialist Party, six from Ram Rajya Parishad and six Independents. Twelve seats were won by the Congress party and one went to an Independent candidate. The total electorate was 7,74,262 and total valid votes cast were 2,55,322 or 33 per cent. Details about the election are given in the table below (constituency-wise):

S.No.	Name of Constituency	No of votes	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Vallabhnagar	184,378	52,249	30.4	6
2.	Salumber	173,714	46,238	28.4	6

1. *Report on the General Elections in India, 1957*, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission of India, pp. 930-932.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Sarada	39,051	11,836	30.01	2
4.	Phalasia	37,380	11,470	30.7	2
5.	Gogunda	43,676	11,256	25.8	3
6.	Udaipur	43,719	18,329	42.0	3
7.	Mavli	52,806	17,980	34.1	4
8.	Rajsamand	50,103	23,934	47.8	3
9.	Nathdwara	49,533	17,847	36.0	2
10.	Kumbhalgarh	50,508	15,213	30.1	6
11.	Bhim	49,394	28,900	58.7	4
	Total	774,262	255,322	33	41

Vidhan Sabha, 1962

During the third General Elections held in 1962, the system of double member constituency was abolished. The total electorate was 703,774 and the total valid votes cast were 291,812 or 41.5 per cent. The district was represented in the State legislature through 13 single member constituencies viz, Lasadia, Bhopalsagar, Mavli, Rajsamand, Nathdwara, Udaipur, Girwa, Salumber, Sarada, Phalasia, Gogunda, Kumbhalgarh and Bhim. The territorial extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix II. As in the 1957 General Elections, this time also there were eight general seats, one seat reserved for Scheduled Castes (Bhopalsagar) and four for Scheduled Tribes (Salumber, Sarada, Phalasia and Gogunda). These thirteen seats were contested by 47 candidates. Out of these 47 candidates, 13 belonged to Congress party, seven to Swatantra party, six to Jan Sangh, five to Praja Socialist party, one each to Communist Party of India, Hindu Maha Sabha, Ram Rajya Parishad and Socialist Party and 12 were Independents. Five seats went to Congress party, five to Swatantra party and three to Jan Sangh. Details of the election are given in the table below :¹

S.No.	Name of Constituencies	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Lasadia	49,251	20,830	42.29	4
2.	Bhopalsagar	51,542	17,674	34.29	5

1. *Report on the General Elections in India, 1962, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission of India, pp. 362-363.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Mavli	58,462	24,058	41.15	4
4.	Rajsamand	58,931	27,736	47.06	3
5.	Nathdwara	58,544	27,162	46.39	4
6.	Udaipur	54,723	32,761	59.86	3
7.	Girwa	53,382	18,441	34.54	5
8.	Salumber	49,043	17,624	35.93	3
9.	Sarada	45,749	17,684	38.65	4
10.	Phalasia	47,315	17,297	36.55	3
11.	Gogunda	55,314	17,235	31.15	2
12.	Kumbhalgarh	60,526	24,314	36.69	3
13.	Bhim	60,992	28,996	47.54	4
Total		703,774	291,812	41.5	47

Vidhan Sabha, 1967

In the General Elections of 1967, the Assembly constituencies were delimited on the basis of revenue unit i.e. tahsils, revenue circles and patwar circles. The district of Udaipur with 844,976 electorate was allotted 13 seats in the State Legislative Assembly out of which one seat was reserved for Scheduled Castes viz., Rajsamand and five for Scheduled Tribes viz., Lasadia, Sarada, Kherwada, Phalasia and Gogunda. The names of the constituencies and their territorial extent is given in Appendix II. For 13 seats there were 43 contestants in the field. Their party affiliations were Congress 13, Swatantra 7, Jan Sangh 6, Communist 1, Samyukta Socialist Party 1, Praja Socialist Party 1 and Independents 14. Out of the 13 persons elected, 12 belonged to the Congress party and one to Swatantra. Total number of valid votes cast was 471,912 or 55.8 per cent. Details about this election (constituency-wise) are given below :

S.No.	Name of Constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Lasadia	53,223	34,382	64.59	3
2.	Vallabhnagar	67,676	40,658	60.07	4
3.	Mavli	70,270	40,069	59.20	4

1. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India, 1967, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission of India, pp. 467-468.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Rajsamand	76,537	37,404	48.87	4
5.	Nathdwara	67,861	35,671	52.56	4
6.	Udaipur	71,113	46,375	65.21	3
7.	Salumber	65,336	37,270	57.04	2
8.	Sarada	62,626	31,623	50.49	2
9.	Kherwara	56,986	30,802	54.05	5
10.	Phalasia	50,182	26,069	51.94	2
11.	Gogunda	62,846	30,408	48.38	3
12.	Kumbhalgarh	72,930	42,390	58.12	3
13.	Bhim	67,390	38,791	57.56	4
	Total	844,976	471,912	55.8	43

Vidhan Sabha, 1972¹

In the General Election held in 1972, Udaipur district with a total electorate of 953,189 was allotted 13 seats in the State legislature. The names of constituencies and their territorial extent remained the same as in 1967 General Elections. Five of these constituencies were reserved for Scheduled Tribes viz., Phalasia, Gogunda, Sarada, Lasadia and Kherwada and one for Scheduled Castes viz., Rajsamand. For these 13 seats there were a total of 52 candidates in the field. Their party-wise distribution was 13 from Congress (J), 3 from Congress (N), 12 from Jan Sangh, 11 from Swatantra party and 13 Independents. A total of 11 seats were captured by the Congress (J) and one each by Jan Sangh and Independent candidate. Number of valid votes cast was 500,413 or 52.50 per cent. Constituency-wise details of this election are given in the table below :

S.No.	Name of Constituency	No. of electorate	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting	No. of contesting candidates
1.	Nathdwara	74,865	36,714	49.04	4
2.	Udaipur	81,047	47,856	59.05	7
3.	Sarada	70,867	33,306	47.00	3
4.	Salumber	79,189	37,449	47.29	5
5.	Kherwara	67,546	34,022	50.37	3
6.	Phalasia	61,565	29,593	48.07	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gogunda	73,672	32,837	44.56	3
8.	Kumbhalgarh	78,650	35,967	45.75	4
9.	Bhim	71,672	40,936	57.12	2
10.	Mavli	74,559	40,286	54.03	6
11.	Rajsamand	82,554	47,311	57.31	4
12.	Lasadia	63,374	37,527	59.21	3
13.	Vallabhnagar	73,629	46,609	63.30	4
Total		953,189	500,413	52.50	52

Careful analysis of the results of the general elections reveal a few interesting facts about the political parties and their hold in the district. In 1952 elections, Congress won two out of four seats in Lok Sabha and seven out of 13 seats in Vidhan Sabha. Next to Congress was Jan Sangh which secured one seat in Lok Sabha and four seats in Vidhan Sabha. In 1957 elections, Congress secured three out of the four Lok Sabha seats and 12 out of 13 Vidhan Sabha seats. Remaining seats went to Independent candidates. In 1962 elections Congress won all the four Lok Sabha seats and five out of the 13 seats of the Vidhan Sabha. Five Vidhan Sabha seats went to Swatantra party and three to Jan Sangh. In 1967 elections, Congress won three Lok Sabha and 12 Vidhan Sabha seats. One Lok Sabha and one Vidhan Sabha seat were won by the Swatantra party. In mid-term Lok Sabha elections, Congress (J) got two seats and one each went to the Swatantra party and the Jan Sangh. In 1972 elections Congress (J) secured 11 seats of the Vidhan Sabha while one seat each went to Jan Sangh and Independent candidate respectively.

Another significant fact which emerges from the election results is the gradual increase of political consciousness among the people of the district as is evident from the increasing number of people who went to cast their votes in the successive general elections. In 1952 the number of valid votes cast for Assembly elections amounted to 27.4 per cent. This increased in 1957 to 33 per cent, in 1962 to 41.5 per cent and in 1967 to 55.8 per cent. In 1972 elections there was a slight decline as these amounted to only 52.5 per cent.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Indian National Congress

Before the formation of Rajasthan the political organisation

functioning in former Mewar State was Mewar Praja Mandal which was established in 1938. After formation of Rajasthan this Mewar Praja Mandal merged into the Indian National Congress.

At present, the district congress committee headquartered at Udaipur is the chief organ of the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee (Jaipur) in the district. It is responsible for carrying out the party programme with the assistance of its party units, the lowest being the gram panchayat congress committee at panchayat level. Above the gram panchayat congress committee, there is block congress committee which functions at the level of panchayat samiti. At the district level the committee consists of a President, a Vice President, a treasurer and secretaries.

The Congress party contested all the seats in the district in each general election, both for Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha.

Bhartiya Jan Sangh

A district branch of Bhartiya Jan Sangh was established in the district in 1951 with its headquarters at Udaipur. The party's lowest unit known as local samiti is formed at the panchayat level. On the basis of these units the Mandal centre is organised which usually covers a development block area. Office bearers of the local samiti elect members of executive body of mandal centres. For urban areas separate mandal centres are set up. At the district level a district samiti organised on the basis of mandal centres (both urban and rural areas), functions in order to co-ordinate the activities of the party in the district. In Udaipur district there were 125 local samitis, 17 panchayat samiti, gram mandals and 8 municipal area mandals during 1973. The party contested the successive elections.

Swatantra Party

This party was established just before the third general elections (1962). It put up candidates for 1962, 1967, 1971 and 1972 elections.

The organisational pattern of the party is constituency based. Primary unit is formed in respect of every legislative assembly constituency. Such unit elects a primary unit committee provided there are not less than twenty workers enrolled in the party unit. At the district level there is a district committee elected by the members for the primary unit committee. Among the district office bearers are President, Vice-president, Treasurer and Secretary.

1 Source : Office of the party concerned.

Samyukta Socialist Party

The party's Udaipur branch was established in 1946. Its organisational set up at the district level consists of a President, a Secretary, a Joint Secretary and members.

Communist Party of India

This party opened its branch in Udaipur in 1945. It has an executive committee at the district level consisting of a Secretary, a Joint Secretary, an Organising Secretary and a Treasurer.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

District Newspapers¹

One bilingual daily and 64 periodicals are published in the district. Of these 25 periodicals and weeklies, 15 are fortnightlies, 18 are monthlies and 5 are quarterlies while one is published annually. Some of them are not regular in their publication. Brief particulars of these periodicals are given below:

Daily

PLEADER—It is being published in Hindi and English since 1965 and 1968 respectively. The printers are Adarsh Printers, Udaipur and the publisher is Shri Gajendra Trivedi. Priced at 7 paise per copy it has a circulation of 11,970 copies. It covers news and current affairs.

Weeklies-Hindi

ADWALA—It covers news and current affairs. It is printed by Charbhuj Printing Press, Udaipur since 1966 and is priced at 12 paise per copy. Its publisher is Shri Girwar Joshi. Total circulation comes to 500 copies.

ARAVALI—It was started for the first time in 1953 and is being printed by Krishna Printing Press, Udaipur. It is published by Shri G.L. Sharma and Shri B.L. Bhatt. It is devoted to social welfare and is priced 20 paise per copy. About 600 copies are circulated.

ASHWASAN—It was first printed in 1968 and is now being brought out by Shri Fatehlal Menaria. It is printed at Shrinath Printers, Udaipur. It covers news and current affairs. About a thousand copies are circulated priced at 15 paise per copy.

1. *Press in India* 1962, Part II, Registrar of Newspapers for India, New Delhi, pp. 402-441.

ANTAK SAPTAHIK—Its owner is Shri Roshanlal Sanota and is printed at Manareya Printers, Udaipur since 1970. It covers news and current affairs and is priced at 15 paise per copy.

BADALTA RAJASTHAN—The weekly is owned by Shri Shankar Lal Sharma and is printed at Adarsh Printing Press, Udaipur. The price per copy is 12 paise. It covers news and current affairs.

DHANURDHAR—Priced at 25 paise per copy, its coverage includes news and current affairs. It is being printed since 1962 at Dhanurdhar Mundranalaya, Udaipur. Circulation comes to about 776 copies

DIWANA—It started publication in 1968 and is owned by Shri Jaspal Singh Fakkar. It is devoted to religion and philosophy and is priced at 12 paise. The printers are Bhimeshwar Printing Press, Udaipur. About 1,970 copies are circulated.

FOOTPATH—Dr. Atam Prakash Singh Bhati started publishing it in 1971 at Mehetra Printers, Udaipur. Priced at 25 paise its circulation comes to 500 copies. It covers news and current affairs.

HAMARA HINDUSTAN—It is being printed at Malvi Bhoomi Printing Press, Udaipur by Shri U.S. Jhota. Its publication started in 1959. Now the circulation is about 300 copies at 50 paise per copy. It covers news and current affairs.

HAMARI MATRA BHOOMI—It is being printed since 1969. The owner is Shri Amar Singh Jhota. About 2,000 copies circulate at 5 paise per copy.

JAN SANDESH—It is being printed since 1966 at Swadeshi Printers, Udaipur. It covers news and current affairs and is priced at 20 paise per copy.

JAN MANGAL—It is owned by Rajasthan Vidyapeeth and is being printed since 1962. Priced at 15 paise its total circulation comes to about 1,000 copies. It covers news and current affairs.

KHOON AUR PASINA—It is being printed since 1967 at Adarsh Printing Press, Udaipur. Its owner is Shri Sohan Singh Rathore. About 500 copies are circulated at 20 paise per copy. It covers news and current affairs.

KOLAHAL—It appeared in the market for the first time in 1955 and is being printed at Narindra Printing Press, Udaipur. Priced at 25 paise per copy its circulation is claimed to be 7,500 copies.

MARSHAL—It also covers news and current affairs. It is being printed at Mahalaxmi Press, Udaipur since 1959. Priced at 25 paise its circulation amounts to 2,000 copies. Its owner is Shri Chhogalal Sharma.

NAVAJEEWAN—It is one of the oldest weeklies, the printing having started in 1939. It is printed at Navjeevan Press, Udaipur by Shri Kanak Madhukar and is priced at 15 paise per copy. Its owner is Shri Kanti Madhukar. About 1,975 copies are circulated. It covers news and current affairs.

NYAY KI TULA—Its printing started in 1969. It is printed at Mahalaxmi Printing Press, Udaipur by Shri M.L. Sharma. Priced at 25 paise per copy it covers news and current affairs.

PANDRAH AUGUST—Published in Udaipur since 1951, it is owned by Shri Chandresh Vyas and covers news and current affairs. 2,000 copies are circulated priced at 15 paise per copy.

PRAGATI—It started publication in 1956. The printers are Bheemeshwar Printing Press, Udaipur and the owner is Shri Durgesh Joshi. Its coverage is news and current affairs. Total circulation comes to 1,700 copies and each copy costs 15 paise.

PUKAR—It is printed since 1956. Bombay Printers, Udaipur are its printers and its owner is Shri K.B. Acharya. Priced at 13 paise per copy it covers news and current affairs.

UDAIPUR SAPTAHIK—Published since 1960, its owner is Shri Shanti Lal Jain. It is printed at Krishna Printing Press and covers news and current affairs. Total circulation comes to 1,950 copies and price per copy is 12 paise.

VAJRA GHOSH—Its publication started in 1970. It covers news and current affairs and is priced 25 paise per copy. Its owner is Shri Rajendra Singh and it is printed by Rajiv Printing Press, Udaipur.

YUG DRISHTA—Published since 1961 by Shri Bhupendra Singh Kothari at Mahalaxmi Printing Press, Udaipur, it covers news and current affairs. It is priced 20 paise per copy.

Weeklies—Bilingual

HAMARA RAJASTHAN—Its publication started in 1957. It is owned by Smt. Durga Devi Sharma and it is printed in Hindi and English at Adarsh Printers, Udaipur. The price per copy is 6 paise.

-UDAIPUR TIMES—This is also published in both Hindi and English since 1961 at Udaipur Press, Udaipur. It covers news and current affairs.

Fortnightlies-Hindi

26TH JANUARY—This is being published at Deogarh Madhariya, district Udaipur since 1969 by Shri Brijendra Kumar. It covers news and current affairs and is priced 25 paise per copy.

AMAN—It appeared in the market for the first time in 1966. Its owner is Shri Fateh Lal Jain and printers Bombay Printers, Udaipur. About 500 copies are circulated at 10 paise per copy.

ANTRIKSHA EXPRESS—It was started in 1970 and now has a circulation of 15,000 copies. Its coverage is news and current affairs and price 65 paise per copy. It is printed at Sreenath Printers, Udaipur by Pandit Harishankar Upadhyaya.

BADALTA HINDUSTAN—Its owner Shri Chandu Prakash Sharma has been publishing it since 1970. Its price is 25 paise per copy and it covers current affairs.

BADALTI DUNIYA—It is printed by Shri Mahesh Printing Press, Udaipur since 1968. The total circulation comes to 2,000 copies. It is priced at 20 paise per copy. Its coverage is current affairs

CHITRA BHOOMI—It publishes news and current affairs since its inception in 1965. About 1,950 copies are circulated at 15 paise per copy. It is printed at Bombay Printers, Udaipur by Shri G. D. Khathuria.

CHITRANGAN—Its printing started in 1965. The owner is Shri Yokesh Udaipuri and printers Mahalaxmi Printing Press, Udaipur. It is devoted to news and current affairs and is priced 25 paise per copy.

GORA BADAL—It appeared in the market for the first time in 1965. It is printed at Raghu Printers, Udaipur by Smt. Rup Kumari Mehta who is the owner. About 2,000 copies get circulated priced at 20 paise per copy.

MEWAR SANDESH—It is printed since 1967 and now by Manaria Printing Press, Udaipur by Shri A. L. Bhavsar. Its circulation is 1,950 copies at 20 paise per copy, It covers news and current affairs.

PHATKAR—It was brought out in 1962 by Shri V. S. Dwivedi. It is printed at New Laxmi Printing Press, Udaipur and covers news and current affairs. The price is 12 paise per copy.

DHRISTIKON PAKSHIK—It is printed since 1971 by Shri Prakash

Chandra Megwal at Nav Rang Printing Press, Udaipur. Its circulation is of the order of 500 copies priced at 25 paise per copy.

POLITICS—It was started in 1962 by Shri S. P. Manaria. It is printed by Swadeshi Printers, Udaipur and is priced 25 paise per copy. Its coverage is of current affairs.

SHAKTI PUJA—It appeared in the market in 1969. Its owner is Shri Sharda Chandra Bhanoria and printers Adarsh Printing Press, Udaipur. It covers current affairs and is priced at 25 paise per copy.

TIMES OF NATION—It covers news and current affairs and is being printed since 1970. Its owner is Shri D. K. Sandhya and it is printed by Manaria Printers, Udaipur. Total circulation is 1,000 copies. Price is 25 paise per copy.

Fortnightlies—Bilingual

POST MORTEM—It covers news and current affairs. It is being printed in Hindi and English since 1965 by Shri R. P. Kamal at Ganesh Printing Press, Udaipur. Circulation is about 1,550 copies at 10 paise per copy.

Monthlies—Hindi

BHOMAT SANDESH—It is being published since 1967 by Shri Abdul Aziz. Its coverage is of news and current affairs. Being printed by Nav Rang Printing Press Udaipur, it is priced 75 paise per copy.

LOK NIDHI—It was started in 1967 by Mira Kala Mandir, Udaipur and is a cultural magazine. Its price is Rs. 2.00 per copy and it is printed at Shri Mahalaxmi Press, Udaipur.

APNA PATRA—Directorate of Extension Education, University of Udaipur started publishing this magazine about agriculture in 1969 at Goyal Printing Press, Udaipur. About 2,000 copies are circulated free.

LOK VIGYAN—It is being printed since 1960 by Vigyan Samiti, Udaipur. It prints information about agriculture and is priced 50 paise per copy. Total circulation is about 1,533 copies.

MADHUMATI—It came out in 1960 and is devoted to literature and culture. It is published by Rajasthan Sahitya Academy, Udaipur. 1,100 copies are circulated at Re. 1.00 per copy.

NYAYA DRISHTANT—This is a magazine on legal affairs and is published by Shri V.S. Sharma since 1967. Its annual subscription is Rs. 20.

RANGAYAN—It is being published since 1967 by Bharatiya Lok

Kala Mandal at Mahavir Printing Press, Udaipur. It is devoted to art and 600 copies are circulated free.

RITAMBHARA—It came out in 1969 and is a cultural magazine. Its owner is Bhartiya Sanskrit Seva Sangh and is printed by Dev Nagri Printing Press. Its circulation is 1,000 copies.

SANGATHAN—It is being printed since 1966 by Shri Gunsagar Karnavat at Sadhna Printing Press. Its coverage is of news and current affairs. About 600 copies get circulated at 75 paise per copy.

SHIKSHAKDOOT—Rajasthan Rajakiya Shikshak Sangh, Udaipur has been publishing this magazine on labour affairs since 1970 at Krishna Printing Press, Udaipur. It is priced Re. 1.00 per copy and its circulation is of 500 copies.

TAGORE—It is published by Tagore Society since 1970 at Rajiv Printing Press, Udaipur. It deals with literary and cultural activities and is priced at 50 paise per copy.

TARLAGANI—It is being printed since 1971 by Shri Jamna Lal Tiwari at Mahalaxmi Printing Press, Udaipur. Its coverage includes current affairs.

UPAVAN—It is a literary and cultural magazine being printed since 1970 at Swadeshi Printers, Udaipur by Shri A.H. Khan. Price per copy is 75 paise.

VIRAT PATH—Its publication was started in 1965 by Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma at Adarsh Printers, Udaipur. It covers news and current affairs and is priced 25 paise.

PARYATAN DIGDARSHAN—It is a publicity journal printed at Goyal Mudaran, Udaipur since 1970 by Shri S.K. Agarwal. Its price per copy is Re. 1.00.

VAISHNAVA SEWAK—It is a community paper published by Shri S. N. Tarun at Nav Rang Printing Press, Udaipur. Its total circulation is 445 copies at Rs. 4 per copy.

Monthlies, Bilingual

TAX AND COMMERCE BULLETIN—This journal relates to legal affairs and is being published since 1963 at Jagdish Printers, Udaipur. About 1,000 copies are circulated at 50 paise per copy. It is printed in English and Hindi.

VASUMATI—It is being printed since 1967 by Organiser, Jawahar

Vidhyapeeth, Kanore. It is a literary and cultural magazine being printed by Sadhri Printing Press, Rajsamand. The price per copy is 50 paise and circulation is about 275 copies. It is printed in Hindi and English.

Quarterlies—Hindi

ANVESHAN—It is a literary and cultural magazine being printed since 1968. It is printed by Shri Krishan Shastri at Dev Nagari Printing Press, Udaipur. Its circulation is about 175 copies at Rs. 3.50 per copy.

BINDU—It appeared in the market in 1967. Its owner is Shri A.H. Khan. It is devoted to literary and cultural activities. Total circulation comes to 1,900 copies priced Rs. 1.50 per copy.

SAMBODHAN—This is being printed since 1966 by Shri G. K. Pathan at Prabhat Printers, Kankroli. It is a literary and cultural magazine priced Re. 1.00. Total circulation is of 250 copies.

SHODH PATRIKA—It is being published by Sahitya Sansthan, Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur since 1966 and at Rajasthan Vidyapeeth Printing Press, Udaipur. It is a literary and cultural magazine. About 750 copies are circulated at Rs. 3.00 per copy.

Quarterly—Urdu

NAKHLISTAN—Its publication started in 1964 by Rajasthan Sahitya Academy at Mu-lim Educational Press, Aligarh. It is devoted to literary and cultural activities. About 500 copies are sold at Re. 1.00 per copy.

Annual—Hindi

KAVYANJALI—It is owned by Anter Prantiya Kumar Sahitya Parishad, Kanore. The printers are Manohar Printing Press, Udaipur. It is devoted to literary and cultural activities. Price is Re. 1.00 per copy. About 250 copies are distributed free.

VOLUNTARY AND SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Gandhi Peace Foundation Centre, Udaipur

This is an all India organisation established in 1950 with headquarters at Delhi. Its Udaipur branch is one of the four centres it has in Rajasthan and was started on 1st January, 1967. Its primary object is to inculcate non-violence in thinking and action in every sphere of social life. In Udaipur it has spread its activities in five fields, namely, educational, economic, religious, uplift of backward classes and helping Government institutions. It tries to mould the new generation living in the colonies of backward classes by establishing child welfare centres and cottage

industry centres. It helps to maintain peaceful atmosphere in the educational institutions of Udaipur by involving students in nation building activities and projects and acquainting them with the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi. It tries to maintain a cordial atmosphere in the industrial set ups, governmental institutions and among the people of different religions in Udaipur. At present (1973-74) it has 52 members, a President and a Secretary.

Nay Nirman Sangh

This organisation was established in Udaipur on 2nd October, 1950. It engages in multifarious welfare activities e.g. dissemination of Gandhian literature amongst the public, helping in Gramdan, Bhoodan and Sampatidan activities, encouraging cottage industry in villages, organising international labour camps, publishing health literature etc. Its office bearers include a convening member, President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and four ordinary members.

Indian Red Cross Society

There exists in Udaipur a branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The administration is carried out by the district Red Cross Committee of which the Collector of the district is the ex-officio President. Other office bearers include an honorary secretary and a few members consisting of personnel of the State Education Department, local public men and social workers. The branch is autonomous for the purpose of administration and internal affairs. The district branch provides lot of relief both in cash and kind when the district is in the grip of natural distresses like famine, flood, fire, earthquake etc. It also provides medicines for free distribution to poor and under-nourished children and expectant mothers. It gets an annual grant of Rs. 295 from the State branch; grant is also given for any specific purpose which the district branch wishes to undertake.

Mahila Mandal

Mahila Mandal was established in Udaipur city on 10th November, 1935. Its main objective is to uplift the illiterate, neglected, tradition bound women and encourage their all round development and progress. With this aim in view this organisation is now engaged in running a higher secondary school for women, five primary schools, five montessori schools for children, five adult education centres for women, a public library, one mobile library, five industrial training centres for women, a sewing and embroidery centre, a play ground, a mobile dispensary, a restaurant, classes for learning Hindi and English typing, five nutrition centres for children

of the age group 3-6, a hostel for adult women, a hostel for aborigine women, a women's industrial centre, literacy camp in summer vacations for women and distribution of medicine and sewing machines. Its office bearers include a President, an Executive President, two Vice Presidents, a Finance Secretary, a Publicity Secretary, a Chief Secretary, an organising secretary, two deputy secretaries, an accountant, five ordinary members and one nominated representative of education department. Apart from these, there are 150 workers who work in honorary capacity to further the aims of the organisation.

Rational Forum

This forum was established in Udaipur in 1970. It engages in organising academic discussions and lectures, socio-economic welfare, Urdu studies, youth welfare, inter-community harmonious relations, child and women welfare and publication of books and booklets. Its executive council consists of a President, a vice President, a Secretary, a joint Secretary and a treasurer.

Rajasthan Adim Jati Sewak Sangh

This is an all India organisation having a branch at Udaipur. Its aim is to rehabilitate the aboriginal tribes in the district, and to work for their economic improvement. It is running six hostels for backward tribes in the district, located at Kanor, Semari, Salumber, Chawand, Kumbhalgarh and Rishabhdev. It also runs a school for these tribes. Under its rehabilitation programme it has established two centres in the district, at Rishabhdev and Rajsamand. Through these it makes efforts to provide employment, land to landless, famine relief and adult education to backward tribes. Its executive body consists of a president and a secretary.

Shahid Bhagat Singh Navyuwak Mandal, Udaipur

It was established in 1973 in Udaipur and has a membership of 46. Its office bearers include a president, a vice-president, a secretary, an assistant secretary, a cultural secretary and four ordinary members. It works for the social welfare of students, provides books to the needy and organises tournaments.

Rajasthan Mahila Parishad, Udaipur

This institution was started in 1947 with the object of making all round progress of women and improving their condition. It was established as the State branch of all-India Women's Association. At present it is working under an administrator appointed by the Government of Rajasthan. The Parishad runs in Udaipur a girls' higher secondary school,

three bal niketans, two primary schools, a women's industrial centre, a library and reading room, a ladies club, an adult education centre for women and a hostel for girls of Scheduled Caste. Approximate expenditure incurred by the institution in 1974-75 was about Rs. 3.03 lakhs.

Kasturba Matri Kendra, Udaipur

This organisation was established in 1948 at Udaipur. It runs a maternity and general nursing home, child clinic, a family planning centre, a fondling home, a *Balkan Bari Shishu Niketan*, a primary school, a middle school, a children's library, a children's art centre and gives nursing training to midwives. The organisation is aided by the Government. Its executive committee has a president, two vice presidents and 12 members.

APPENDIX I

Territorial extent of the Parliamentary Constituency of Udaipur District

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
General Elections 1952¹	
Udaipur	Khamnor, Sarada, Salumber, Rajsamand, Relmagra, Udaipur City Girwa, Unthala.
Bhilwara	District Bhilwara (Assembly Constituencies of Shahpura, Banera, Asind, Mandal, Sahada, Bhilwara), District Udaipur (Assembly Constituencies of Bhim and Kumbhalgarh).
Ranswara-Dungarpur	District Banswara (Assembly Constituencies of Bagidora, Banswara and Ghatol) District Dungarpur (Assembly Constituencies of Sagwara and Dungarpur), District Udaipur (Assembly Constituency of Saira).
Chittaur	District Chittaur (Assembly Constituencies of Pratapgarh-Nimbahera, Badi Sadri, Kapasin, Chittaur and Begun) District Bhilwara (Assembly Constituency of Mandalgarh), District Udaipur (Assembly Constituency of Lasadia).

General Elections 1957²

Udaipur	Chittaur district (excluding Begun and Bhensrorgarh and a few villages in Gangrar tahsil) and Udaipur, Vallabhnagar and Phalasia sub-divisions, Rajsmand, Relmagra and Salumber tahsils: Kherwara tahsil excluding a
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1. *Statement and map showing delimitations of constituencies for election to the House of the People.* Office of the Chief Electoral Officer. Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 3.
2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1957, p. 2.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2
Banswara	few villages in Sarada tahsil of Udaipur district. Banswara and Dungarpur districts; Sarada tahsil (excluding a few villages) and a few villages in Kherwara tahsil of Udaipur district.
Pali	Pali, Bali, Desuri and Kharchi tahsils and some villages in Sojat tahsil of Pali district, Masuda, Jalia, Shargarh, Jawaja and Khera Kalan Girdawar circle and Gohana and Atitmand Patwar circles in Nyaya Nagar Girdawar circle in Beawar tahsils of Ajmer district; and Bhim, Deogarh, Amet and Kumbhalgarh tahsils of Udaipur district.
General Elections 1962¹	
Udaipur	Assembly Constituencies of Pratapgarh, Lasadia, Nathdwara, Udaipur, Girwa, Salumber, Phalasia, Gogunda.
Banswara	Assembly Constituencies of Banswara, Kushalgarh, Bagidora, Ghatol, Sagwara, Dungarpur, Aspur, Sarada.
Chittaurgarh	Assembly Constituencies of Kapasin, Ch'ttaurgarh, Nimbahera, Bhadesar, Sadri, Bhopalsagar, Mavli, Rajsamand.
Pali	Assembly Constituencies of Masuda, Kumbhalgarh, Bhim, Pali, Kharchi, Desuri, Bali, Sumerpur.
General Elections 1967²	
Udaipur	Assembly Constituencies of Lasadia,

1. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections, 1961*. Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, p. 2.
2. *Rajasthan Gazette Extra Ordinary*, Election Department, Notification, April 25th, 1966, pp. 3-4.

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2
Ajmer	Mavli, Rajsamand, Nathdwara, Udaipur, Salumber, Sarada and Kherwara. Assembly Constituencies of Ajmer, East, Ajmer, Ajmer West, Pushkar, Nasirabad, Beawar, Masuda, Kumbhalgarh and Bhim.
Chittaurgarh	Assembly Constituencies of Begun, Gangrar, Kapasan, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Badi Sadri, Pratapgarh and Vallabh Nagar.
Pali	Assembly Constituencies of Phalasia, Gogunda, Sojat, Kharchi, Pali, Desuri, Sumerpur and Bali.

Mid-Term Elections 1971

During the mid-term Parliamentary elections of 1971 territorial changes in Udaipur, Ajmer, Chittaurgarh and Pali constituencies did not take place.

APPENDIX II

Territorial extent of Assembly Constituencies of Udaipur District

Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
General Elections 1952¹	
1. Bhim	The Bhim and Deogarh tahsils.
2. Kumbhalgarh	The Kumbhalgarh and Amet tahsils.
3. Khamnor	The Khamnor tahsil.
4. Saira	The Saira, Kotra and Phalasia tahsils and the Kherwara tahsil excluding some villages.
5. Sarada-Salumber	The Sarada and Salumber tahsils and some villages of Kherwara and Girwa tahsils.
6. Udaipur City	The Udaipur city municipality.
7. Girwa	The Girwa tahsil excluding the Udaipur city and some villages.
8. Unthala	The Unthala tahsil excluding some villages.
9. Lasadia	The Lasadia tahsil and some villages of Unthala tahsil.
10. Rajsamand-Relmagra	The Rajsamand, Relmagra, Bhopal-sagar and Mavli tahsil.
General Elections 1957²	
1. Vallabhnagar	Vallabhnagar, Lasadia and Bhopal-sagar tahsil.
2. Salumber	Salumber tahsil, Girwa tahsil excluding Udaipur municipality and some villages of Sarada tahsil.
3. Sarada	Sarada tahsil (excluding some villages

1. *Statement and Map showing delimitation of Constituencies for elections to the State Legislative Assembly, Rajasthan*, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Jaipur 1951, p. 27.

2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1957, p. 14.

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2
	and some villages of Kherwara tahsil.
4. Phalasia	Phalasia tahsil and some villages of Kherwara tahsil.
5. Gogunda	Gogunda and Kotra tahsils.
6. Udaipur	Udaipur municipality.
7. Mavli	Mavli tahsil and some villages in Relmagra tahsil.
8. Rajsamand	Rajsamand tahsil and Relmagra tahsil (excluding some villages).
9. Nathdwara	Nathdwara tahsil.
10. Kumbhalgarh	Kumbhalgarh and Amet tahsils.
11. Bhim	Bhim and Deogarh tahsils.
General Elections 1962¹	
1. Lasadia	Lasadia tahsil, and Vallābhnagar tahsil (excluding some villages).
2. Bhopalsagar	Bhopalsagar tahsil (excluding Lunera village) and some villages of Vallabhnagar tahsil.
3. Mavli	Mavli tahsil, and some villages of Relmagra tahsil.
4. Rajsamand	Rajsamand tahsil, and Relmagra tahsil excluding some villages.
5. Nathdwara	Nathdwara tahsil, and Barwada village in Gogunda tahsil.
6. Udaipur	Udaipur municipality.
7. Girwa	Girwa tahsil (excluding Udaipur municipality Jolawas and Majam villages in Gogunda tahsil.)

¹ *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1961, pp. 20-21.

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2
8. Salumber	Salumber tahsil, and some villages in Sarada tahsil.
9. Phalasia	Phalasia tahsil, Kherwara tahsil (excluding some villages) and Kewadia village in Gogunda tahsil.
10. Sarada	Sarada tahsil (excluding some villages) and some villages of Kherwara tahsil.
11. Gogunda	Kotra tahsil, and Gogunda tahsil (excluding Barwada, Jolawas, Majam and Kewadia villages).
12. Kumbhalgarh	Kumbhalgarh and Amet tahsils.
13. Bhim	Bhim and Deogarh tahsils.

General Elections 1967¹

1. Lāsadia (ST)	Lasadia tahsil; Bhabrana revenue circle in Salumber tahsil.
2. Vallabhnagar	Vallabhnagar tahsil.
3. Mavli	Mavli tahsil, <i>Patwar</i> circles, 17 Kalra, 18 Kotdi, 19 Gawardi, 20 Dhanariya in revenue circle No. 2 in Relmagra tahsil.
4. Rājśamānd (SC)	Rajsamand tahsil and Relmagra tahsil (excluding <i>Patwar</i> circles included in Mavli constituency).
5. Nathdwara	Nathdwara tahsil.
6. Udaipur	Udaipur Municipality.
7. Salumber	Salumber and Kherad revenue circles in Salumber tahsil; and Kurabad revenue circle and Debari revenue circle (excluding <i>Patwar</i> circle 18-Sawina and 19-Sisarma) in Girwa tahsil.

1. *Rajasthan Gazette Extraordinary*, Election Department, Notification, April 25th, 1969, pp. 15-26.

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1	2
8. Sarada (ST)	Sarada tahsil (excluding <i>Patwar</i> circles 23-Saimari, 24-Tokar, 25-Rathoda, 26-Dhankawada and 27-Kunda in Sarada revenue circles) and Barapal revenue circle and <i>Patwar</i> circles 18-Sawina and 19-Sisarma in Debari revenue circle in Girwa tahsil.
9. Kherwara (ST)	Kherwara tahsil, and <i>Patwar</i> circles 23-Saimari, 24-Tokar, 25-Rathoda, 26-Dhankawada and 27-Kunda in Sarada revenue circle in Sarada tahsil.
10. Phalasia	Phalasia tahsil and Kotra revenue circle is Kotra tahsil.
11. Gogunda (ST)	Gogunda tahsil; Mairpur revenue circle in Kotra tahsil and Udaipur city revenue circle (excluding Udaipur municipality) in Girwa tahsil.
12. Bhim	Bhim and Deogarh tahsils.
13. Kumbhalgarh	Kumbhalgarh and Amet tahsils.

General Elections 1972

During the general elections of 1972 territorial changes in Udaipur district Assembly Constituencies did not take place.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

The district of Udaipur which was part of the erstwhile Mewar State, has a past redolent with history. It abounds in archaeological sites of great antiquity and places sanctified by great acts of heroism, religious fervour and of sheer scenic grandeur. Udaipur city itself is famous for its magnificent lakes. These and other places of interest are described below :

Amet

Situated¹ between 73°58' longitude and 25°18' latitude on the right bank of Chandrabhaga river, a tributary of the Banas, Amet is the headquarters of the tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name. It lies² in a fine valley, 32 km. north-east of Rajsamand which is its sub-divisional headquarters and the nearest town from this place. Its area is 4680 acres and its population, which was 5,297 in 1901, was found to be 7,882 (4,034 male and 3,848 female) during the 1971 census³. It is connected⁴ with Udaipur (100 km. south-west) by road and by rail (115 km). The nearest railway station is Charbhuj Road.

It was an estate (jagir) situated in the north-west of the erstwhile Mewar State and consisted of twenty six villages. The estate was owned⁵ by one of the first class nobles with the title of Rawat, and belonged to the Chondawat sect of the Sesodia Rajputs. The family claimed descent from Singha or Singhji, a grandson of Chonda and consequently a great-grandson of Rana Lakha. Singha's eldest son, Jagaji, was killed at Bagor in the time of Rana Sanga and was followed by the gallant Patta who was slain at the Ram Pol gate of the Chittaur fort fighting against Akbar in 1567. Patta is always mentioned as holding the estate of Kelwa, but his son, Karan Singh received Amet from Rana Pratap Singh I.

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1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
 2. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (P. W. D.) Udaipur. The *District Census Handbook* (1971) gives this distance as 30 km.
 3. *Census 1971, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, pp. 20-21.
 4. Source : Executive Engineer, PWD, Udaipur. The Office of the Tahsildar, Amet gives it as 104 km.
 5. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency* (1908), p. 89.

The place has the usual amenities¹ of a post and telegraph office, telephones, electricity, a hospital, a primary health centre, an ayurvedic aushadhalaya, a family planning centre, a police station as well as a police out-post, a municipality, a veterinary hospital, a higher secondary school, a middle school for girls, two primary schools, a library, a *Dharamshala*, a cinema house, a branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and another of Udaipur Central Co-operative Bank, a co-operative marketing society, offices of the Plant Protection Supervisor and co-operative multipurpose society. The place also has cotton ginning and pressing factory and oil mills. The water supply to the place is from wells through water works. About two kilometres from here, *Shivaratri* fair is held at Bewar Mahadeo which attracts a large number of people from nearby villages.

Bhim

Situated² in 74°05' longitude and 25°44' latitude, Bhim is the headquarters of the sub-division, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name and is on the National Highway No. 8, about³ 166 km. north-east of Udaipur town. The nearest town to this place⁴ is Beawar (53 km.) in Ajmer district. The area of the place was 8,662 acres and its population was found to be 6,862 (3,523 male and 3,339 female) during 1971 census⁵.

Bhim⁶ has electricity, post, telegraph and telephone facilities, a higher secondary school for boys, one middle school for girls and a primary school, a godown of the warehousing corporation, an allopathic dispensary and a veterinary dispensary. Water supply is from wells. Courts of Sub-divisional Magistrate, Munsif & Judicial Magistrate and Tahsildar are also located here. Offices of the Forest Ranger, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Engineer P.W.D., the Assistant Engineer Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Overseer Water Works, Junior Engineer Irrigation Department, Assistant Prosecuting Officer and Inspector of Central Excise Department also function here. The Public Works Department and the Forest Department maintain an Inspection Bungalow and a rest house respectively. Two banks, the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Udaipur Central Co-operative Bank operate here. There is also a sub-jail here.

1. Source: Office of the Tahsildar, Amet.

2. Source: Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

3. Source: Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Udaipur. The Office of the Tahsildar gives this as 168 km.

4. Census 1971, *Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, pp. 8-9.

5. *ibid.*

6. Office of the Tahsildar, Bhim.

The place has a few temples of which those of Mandali Mata, Charbhuj and Shiva are well-known. A fair, that of Tejaji, is held here annually.

Bhinder

It is a municipal town and is the headquarters of sub-tahsil (of Vallabhnagar tahsil). It is situated 32 km. south-east of the tahsil and sub-divisional headquarters and 58 km. south-east¹ of Udaipur City. It is also the headquarters of Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The town is located² between 74°00' longitude and 24°40' latitude and is railway station³ on Mavli Junction-Baru Sadri branch line of the Western Railways. It is connected with Udaipur, Chittaurgarh and Vallabhnagar by tarred road.

The town has post and telegraph facilities³, a telephone exchange, electricity, a police station, two higher secondary schools (one for boys and one for girls) and a middle school for boys, a primary school, a primary health centre, a municipal library and a godown of Warehousing Corporation. The offices of the Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Overseer P.W.D., Agriculture Assistant (Plant Protection) and Khadi Bhandar are also located here. Water supply to the town is from wells through water works. Patwari and Girdawar also have their headquarters here. There is also a Forest out-post⁴ with a Forest Guard. The Public Works Department maintains a Dak Bungalow here. The Bank of Rajasthan and the Land Development Bank have their branches operating here.

It was an estate (jagir)⁴ in the erstwhile Mewar State with one town (Bhinder) and 101 villages held by a first class jagirdar who belonged to Shaktawat sect of Sesodia Rajputs. The annual income of the estate was about Rs. 48,000 and a tribute of about Rs. 3,200 was paid to the Mewar ruler.

There are a few temples in the town of which those of Mahadeoji, Kalra Mataji, Sridharji and the Jain Mandir are important. The town has some oil mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories and saw mill. The town had a population⁵ of 5,172 in 1901 and 9,860 (4,990 male and 4,870 female) during 1971 census. Its area was 21.31 sq. km.

1. Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur. The Office of the Tahsildar gives it as 65 km. and *District Census Handbook* (1971), as 56 km.
2. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
3. Office of the Tahsildar, Vallabhnagar.
4. Erskine, K.D. : *op cit.*, p. 99.
5. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, pp. 2 & 6.

Deogarh (also Devgarh)

This municipal town, which is the headquarters of the tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name, is situated¹ 38 km. to the south-west of Bhim, its sub-divisional headquarters and 139 km. north² of Udaipur city. It is located³ between 73°55' longitude and 25°32' latitude.

This too, like Amet was an estate⁴ in the erstwhile Mewar State consisting of one town and 181 villages held by one of the first class nobles who had the title of Rawat and belonged to the Chondawat sept of the Sesodia Rajputs. The family claimed descent from Sanga, the second son of Singha who was a grandson of Chonda, Sanga was followed by Dudaji, Isri Das (who was killed in 1611 fighting against the imperial army under Abdullah), Hamir Singh, Gokal Das I and Dwarka Das, who received Deogarh in 1692 from Rana Jai Singh II. The place was originally inhabited by people called Baidas who followed thagi as a profession.⁵

The town enjoys the usual amenities⁶ like a post and telegraph office, a telephone public call office, electricity, a railway station, a higher secondary school, two middle schools and four primary schools, a dak bungalow of P.W.D., two small *Dharamshalas*, a public library, allopathic, ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals and a police station. The water supply to the town is made from wells through water works. The place is served by two banks, namely State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur and Co-operative Bank.

The municipal town had a population of 8,738 (4,458 male and 4,280 female) during 1971 census and an area of 24.11 sq. km. Tonga is the usual mode of conveyance in the town. The important manufactures of the place are woollen blankets, mufflers, cement products, metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware.

Dharyawad (also Dharawad)

Located⁷ in 74°27' longitude and 24°06' latitude, Dharyawad is

1. Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur. The *District Census Handbook* (1971) gives this as 40 km.
2. Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur. The *District Census Handbook* (1971) gives this as 136 km.
3. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
4. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency* (1908), pp. 105-106.
5. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, p. 106.
6. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Deogarh.
7. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

the headquarters of the tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name. It is situated 94 km. south-east¹ of Vallabhnagar, its sub-divisional headquarters and 120 km. south-east of Udaipur City and is connected with these places by metalled and fair-weather roads.

The place has² postal and telegraphic facilities and has telephone public call office, a higher secondary school for boys, a middle school for boys and another for girls, a primary health centre, veterinary hospital, a branch of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur and a godown of Warehousing Corporation. The water supply to the place is from well. There are also offices of the Ranger, Forest department, Inspector Excise Department and Overseer Irrigation department. The Public Works Department maintains a dak bungalow here.

The area of the place was 2,254 acres and its population 3,981 (2,172 male and 1,809 female) during 1971 census.³

Gogunda

It is the headquarters of the tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name and is located⁴ in longitude 73°53' and latitude 24°45' to the north-west of Udaipur City which is also its sub-divisional headquarters and from where it is approachable⁵ (35 km.) by a winding tarred road across the hilly ranges of Aravallis. It is also connected by road with Kotra, a tahsil headquarters in Udaipur district and with Ranakpur, the well-known abode of holy shrine of Jains in Pali district. Being on an elevation (2,757 ft above sea), the climate is healthy and in summer not so uncomfortable as elsewhere in the district. About 24 km. to the north is one of the highest peaks of the Aravallis, 4,316 ft. above the sea, known as the Jargo range.

It was an estate (jagir) in the erstwhile Mewar State and consisted of seventy five villages held by one of the first class nobles who was styled as "Raj" and was a Jhala Rajput.⁶ The annual income of the estate was

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1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur. The Office of the Tahsildar gives it as 90 km.
 2. Office of the Tahsildar, Dhariyawad.
 3. *Census 1971, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Udaipur District*, p. 121.
 4. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
 5. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur.
 6. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency* (1908), p. 110.

about Rs. 24,000 and a tribute of local Rs. 2,532 (or about Imperial Rs. 2,040) was paid to the Udaipur ruler.

The village has¹ a post and telegraph office, a telephone PCO, electricity, a higher secondary school for boys, an upper primary school for girls and two primary schools, a Madarsa (Urdu), a hostel for *Adimjati* (Scheduled Tribe), allopathic and veterinary dispensaries, a police station, a godown of Warehousing Corporation, an Inspection Bungalow maintained by the P.W.D. and a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur. Other offices located here are those of the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., the lineman of Rajasthan State Electricity Board, the Overseer of the Public Health Engineering Department, Inspector of Co-operative Department, Inspector of Supply Department, Inspector of State Excise Department, Malaria Inspector and Vaccinator (Small pox). Water supply to the village is provided from nearby wells and the *Talab* on its outskirts, through water-works. The village has no *Dharamshala* but the *Nohras* (enclosures) of the Jain Panchayat are used as lodges for the members of the community.

There are two Jain temples in the village besides the following Hindu temples: Charbhuja, Jyotsyamji, Bayal Syamji, Bhairunji, Venejwala, Mahadeoji, Magaji ka math, Mahadeoji Bhoiyon ka Chawraha, Ummed Bihariji (Laxminarayanji), Ramdeoji, Ramlaxman, Laxminarayanji and Bal Krishna Bihariji. There is also a mosque in the village.

About a kilometre from the village is a *pacca Baori* on the bank of which is a cluster of old temples but only two of these, that of Nilkantha Mahadeo and Hanumanji are in good condition. According to local tradition, the coronation of Maharana Pratap was performed on the bank of this *Baori*. About 3 km. from here is a Ganesh temple at Ganeshji ka Guda, which is well-known throughout this area.

The area of the village during the 1971 census was 1,906 acres and its population was 4,897 (2,536 male and 2,361 female).

Jaisamand Lake

The lake is situated² in 73° 52' longitude and 24° 13' latitude and is 51 km. to the south-east³ of Udaipur city on way to Salumbar. It is approached by a tarred road from Udaipur as well as Salumbar (19 km.)⁴.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Gogunda.

2. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

3. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur.

4. *Ibid.*

It is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world whose dimensions are about 9×6 miles and whose area is about 21 sq. miles of which 8 sq. miles form an island. Before Maharana Jai Singh laid the foundation of this lake¹ and got the dam constructed in 1691 A.D. the combined waters of four streams, Gomti, Jhamari, Ruparel and Bagar used to gush through Dhebar pass across two hillocks and hence the lake, after bunding, was known as Dhebar lake also. But this is now known as Jaisamand (Jaisamudra) after Maharana Jai Singh, who on the occasion of laying its foundation also gave away gold in charity after a *tuladan* ceremony. It is now under the Irrigation Department of the State Government and has an irrigation potentiality of 48,000 acres. Canals² have been laid from this lake to irrigate the suburb area. About 100 yards towards the west of the original dam, another dam was constructed to strengthen the original one and the space between the two has been filled up by earth work.

The route from Udaipur to Jaisamand provides enchanting scenery with tall trees on both sides of the winding road which passes through a hilly terrain. The lake presents a picturesque view and is a much-sought after picnic resort. On the embankment, there are six beautiful *Chhatris* built at intervals and a temple of Narmadeshwar Mahadeo whose construction was also started during the reign of Maharana Jai Singh³, stands in the centre. In front of each of these *Chhatris*, stands a beautifully carved stone-elephant on a pedestal, with its trunk turned upwards. At the northern end is an old palace with a few wall paintings. One of the paintings depicts a boar hunted by Maharana Bhopal Singh. This is now used as the P.W.D. rest house. At the southern end is a beautiful pavilion. The rest houses of the Forest Department and the Irrigation Department are situated on the embankment while the rest house, maintained by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board is close to the bus stand. The office of the Wild Life Warden is also located on the embankment. A games sanctuary adjacent to the lake is worth-visiting. There is also a Matsya Palan Kendra here. The Jaisamand railway station is about 8 km. from the lake.

In the lake, there are three islands whose inhabitants use Bhels (boats) to reach the shore. On the top of two nearby hillocks are two

1. Ojha, G.H.: *Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas*, Pt. II (1988 V.S.), p. 593.

2. The Irrigation Department has given details of the lake and the various canals on a placard at the site of the lake.

3. Ojha, G.H.: *op.cit.*, p. 594.

old palaces constructed by Maharana Jai Singh. A very fine view of the lake is obtained from these palaces.

Jhadol

Situated 58 km. south-west¹ of Udaipur city, Jhadol is the headquarters of the sub-divisional office, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name. The place has the usual facilities like a post and telegraph office, a telephone public call office, a P.W.D. dak bungalow, a primary health centre, a dispensary, a veterinary hospital and a post-basic higher secondary school (private). Branches of two banks, Punjab National Bank and the Bank of Rajasthan operate here. The place also has a godown of the Warehousing Corporation and a Government hostel for Scheduled Tribes.

The place had a population of 1,981 (1,079 male and 902 female) during 1971 Census and an area of 3,084 acres.

Kailashpuri (Eklingji)

It is a small village (73° 43' E and 24° 45' N) situated² in a narrow defile 21 km. to the north of Udaipur city in Girwa tahsil. It is said that Bapa Rawal³ had met here the sage Harita, with whose permission he built a temple dedicated to Mahadeo worshipped here under the epithet of Ekling (a single lingam) and by whose favour, as tradition avers, he captured Chittaur. Subsequently Bapa became an ascetic (*Sanyasi*) and died here. A small shrine in the hamlet of Batata, about 1½ km. to the north of Eklingji, marks the spot where his remains are said to have been interred. The temple erected by Bapa was destroyed by the Muhammadans, but was rebuilt by Rana Rai Mal. It is of unusual design having a double-storeyed porch and sanctuary, the former covered by a flat pyramidal roof composed of many circular knobs, and the latter roofed by a lofty tower. Inside the temple is fourfaced image of Mahadeo made of black marble. Outside the porch is a roofed courtyard supported by columns in which there is a big brazen statue of Nandi, the attendant bull of Lord Shiva. Two big white statues of elephant stand before the main sanctum. A full size statue of Maharana Bhim Singh is also erected in front of the sanctum in a devotional posture. A few inscriptions on the stone slabs are also seen here. Since Bapa's time, the rulers of Mewar had been Diwan or vice-regent of Eklingji and as such, when he visited.

1. Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur. The Office of the Tahsildar gives this as 50 km.

2. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur.

3. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency* (1909), p. 106.

the temple, he superseded the high priest in his duties and performed the ceremonies.

Within the premises and round about the temple of Eklingji, there are numerous smaller shrines. Of these one is dedicated to Vishnu which was built by Rana Kumbha and is known as Mirabai's temple.

Within a circumference of about 3 km. of the village there are many interesting sights. Of these the Baghela tank, the ruins of Nagda town, the Indrasarower, the temples of Rana Mata and Vindhya Vasini, the Sas-Bahu temple, the cave of Bharatrihari, the temple of Harita and the Samadhi of Bapa Rawal are noteworthy.

The local population of the village is insignificant and was found to be only 942 (480 male and 462 female) during 1971 Census. However, the floating population of pilgrims is very large. Most of the passengers in transit buses visit the shrine if it is time of *Darshan* (sight). The area of the place is 928 acres.

The place has a post and telegraph office, a telephone P. C. O., electricity, a middle school for boys, an *Ayurvedic* dispensary, a police out post, the headquarters of village panchayat and *Nyaya* panchayat, patwari, gram sewak, a *Dharamshala* and a few shops. There is no protected water supply and *Baoris* and wells are the only sources of water supply.

About 5 km. ahead, on the main road to Nathdwara is a small village named Delwara¹ (Nathdwara tahsil) which has cluster of Jain temples. There are three temples, all dating from the 16th century A.D., called Jain-ki-Bassi. Of these one is dedicated to Parasnath and the other two to Rikhabnath. Other temples are those of Vishnu and goddess Ratharsen or Rasthasena.

Delwara was an estate² (jagir) in Mewar State and was held by a first class noble with the title of Raj Rana. Its annual income was about 72,000 and there were 86 villages in the estate. The village of Delwara had a population of 2,411 in 1901 which increased to 2,869 (1,410 male and 1,459 female) in 1971. Its area was 1,618 acres. It possesses a higher secondary school and a post and telegraph office.

Kankroll

Situated 65 km. north-east of Udaipur city in longitude³ 73° 54' and latitude 25° 03' in Rajsamand tahsil, the place is approachable by

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 105.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 104-105,

3. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

both rail and road. It is so close to Rajsamand town that for a casual visitor it is difficult to determine where the boundary of one merges into the other.

Kankroli was an estate (jagir) in the erstwhile Mewar State consisting of 21 villages situated in different parts of Mewar and held by the Gosain of the Dwarkadhish temple as a *Miafi* or free grant from the ruler.

The place is famed for the Dwarkadhish temple situated on an eminence on the banks of Rajsamand lake. The shrine contains the idol of Lord Krishna and is said to be identical with the idol brought to Rajsamand in 1669 by the descendants of Vallabhacharya when they left Mathura due to fear of Aurangzeb. Rana Raj Singh I invited them to Mewar in 1671 and the village of Asotiya (about 1½ km. to the east) was set apart for the deity. When the dedications of the Rajsamand took place in 1676 the idol of Dwarkanath was moved to the present temple from Asotiya. The priests and attendants of the temple are Gosains who are Brijwasis (inhabitants of Brij area). The temple building is massive and large. Two other temples, namely, those of Dauji Gordhannathji and Padukaji are also housed in the same precincts.

Other temples at this place are those of Mahadeoji, Sriramsriya, Sakshigopal and Sitalamata. There is a mosque of Bohra Musalmans also in the town.

The place enjoys postal, telegraphic, telephonic facilities and electricity. There are a few *Dharamshalas*, a higher secondary school, two middle schools, three primary schools, an allopathic hospital, an *Ayurvedic* dispensary, petrol pumps, a cinema house and a police outpost. Branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Udaipur Central Co-operative Bank and Udaipur Zila Sahkari Bhumi Vikas Bank Ltd. are located here. Offices located here are those of the Inspector of Post Offices, Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Research Assistant (Soil Conservation) of the Agriculture Department, Project Officer Dry Land Development Project, District Agriculture Officer, Assistant Engineer (National Highway) and Vigyan Shiksha Yojana run with the aid of the UNICEF.

Kherwara

The place is situated on the banks of the Godawari stream 65 km. south-west of Udaipur city and is the headquarters of the tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name. It is on the main road (National Highway No. 8) from Udaipur to Dungarpur and lies in 73° 36' longitude and

23°59' latitude¹. The place is connected with Salumbar, its sub-divisional headquarters by road which is partly tarred and partly *Kaccha*.

During the princely regime, Kherwara was a *Bhumat* or district held on *Bhum* tenure by a number of petty Girasia chieftains and contained 119 villages. The *Bhumat* was held² by the Raos of Jawas, Para and Madri and the Thakurs of Chani and Thana, who enjoyed between themselves an income of about Rs. 30,000 a year and paid a fixed sum yearly to the Durbar as tribute or quit-rent. A cantonment was set up here which was included in the 5th or Mhow division of the Western Command of the Indian Army. It was the headquarters of the Mewar Bhil Corps and of the Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts of Mewar.

The place has a public call office, a post and telegraph office, a higher secondary school for boys, a middle school for girls, three primary schools (one of which is managed by a Christian Mission), an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a police station, a church, a Jain temple, a Hindu temple (Ram Mandir), a petrol pump, water works, electricity, an information centre run by the panchayat samiti, a girls' hospital for Bhils managed by the Social Welfare Department and another run by Christian Mission.

Government offices located here are those of the Project Officer (Kadana Project) of the Forest Department, Ranger, Forest Range, Assistant Engineer (National Highway sub-division), Commandant Mewar Bhil Corps, Enforcement Inspector, Supplies Department and Inspector, State Excise Department. There is also a Dak Bungalow maintained by the P.W.D. A branch of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur operates here. A Project Officer of a voluntary organisation (Sewa Mandir) which is affiliated to the Rural Institute, Udaipur also functions here for disseminating literacy among adults.

The population of the place was 2,289 in 1,901 and 2,646 (1,405 male and 1,241 female) in 1971.

Kelwara

Situated 73 km. north of Udaipur city in 73° 36' longitude and 25° 07' latitude, Kelwara is the headquarters of Kumbhalgarh tahsil, and panchayat samiti. It lies at the head of the Hathidara Nal or pass leading to Ghanerao in Pali district. The place³ has a forest dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, a higher secondary school, a middle school for girls, a primary school, post and telegraph and telephone facilities, a hostel for Adivasis,

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle.

2. Erskine K.D.: *op.cit.*, pp. 114-115.

3. Office of the Tahsildar, Kumbhalgarh.

electricity, an inspection bungalow (P.W.D.) and a police station. Water supply to the place is made through water works. An Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department has his headquarters here. The place is served by a branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

The 1901 Census recorded a population of 1,204 persons of this place, which increased to 2,648 (1,376 male and 1,272 female) in 1971.

Kotra

Kotra is situated 120 km. in north-west of Udaipur city, amidst a valley near the confluence of the Wakal and the Sabarmati rivers and the adjacent area is the most hilly tract of the district. It is located in longitude 73° 44' and latitude 24° 22' and is the headquarters of the tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name.

In the erstwhile Mewar State¹ Kotra was a *Bhumat* or district held on the *Bhum* tenure by some petty Girasia chieftains and contained 242 villages. The *Bhumat* was held by the Raos of Jura and Oghna and the Rana of Panarwa, who enjoyed between them an income of about Rs. 20,000 a year and paid a small sum annually to the Durbar as tribute or quit-rent. The district formed part of the hilly tracts of Mewar and was directly under the political supervision of the second in command of the Mewar Bill Corps, subject to the general control of the Political Superintendent at Kherwara, whose Assistant he was. A cantonment was situated at Kotra.

The place has a post and telegraph office, a public call office, a high school, two middle schools, four primary schools, a primary health centre, an ayurvedic *Aushdhalaya*, a veterinary hospital, dak bungalow, a hostel for Scheduled Tribes, a godown of the Warehousing Corporation, a public park, a police station and a sub-jail. The nearest railway station is Sarupganj in Sirohi district.

Government offices located here are those of Sub-Treasury Officer, Forest Ranger and Circle Office (Police). A branch of the Punjab National Bank operates here.

The population of the place was² 903 in 1901 which increased to 1677 in 1971. Its area is 1711 acres.

Kumbhalgarh

Kumbhalgarh is situated 80 km. north-west³ of Udaipur city and

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, pp. 115-116.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 116-117.

3. *ibid.*

lies in longitude $73^{\circ} 36'$ and latitude $25^{\circ} 09'$, amidst Aravallis. It is a place of historical importance and was a pargana in the former Mewar State¹ consisting of 185 villages and was administered by a *Hakim* stationed at Kelwara. From Udaipur to Kelwara there is a tarred road but beyond that, a track of about 6 km. has to be travelled either on foot or horse or camel. However, a road is being built and the journey would not be so arduous in future.

The place takes² its name from the well-known fort of Kumbhalgarh or Kumbhalmer, built by Rana Kumbha between 1443 and 1458 on the site of a still more ancient castle which tradition ascribes to Samprati, a Jain prince of the second century B.C. It "stands on a rocky hill, 3,563 feet above sea-level, commanding a fine view of the wild and rugged scenery of the Aravallis and the sandy deserts of Marwar. It is defended by a series of walls with battlement and bastions built on the slope of the hill, and contains a number of domed buildings which are reached through several gateways along a winding approach. Besides the Aret Pol or barrier thrown across the first narrow ascent about a mile from Kelwara, there is a second gate called the Halla Pol intermediate to the Hanuman Pol, the exterior gate of the fortress, between which and the summit there are four more gates. A temple of Nilkanth Mahadeo and an altar were built within the fort; the altar was used for the *Agnihotra* ceremony at the inauguration and the large double storeyed building in which it was situated still exists

"At some little distance outside the fort is a fine Jain temple, consisting of a square sanctuary with vaulted dome and a colonnade of elegant pillars all round, while in the vicinity is another Jain temple of peculiar design, having three storeys, each tier being decorated with massive low columns.

"According to Firishta, Mahmud Khilji of Malwa visited Kumbhalgarh about 1458 and ascended the hill for some distance on the eastern face of the fort, he formed the opinion that nothing but a close siege for several years could effect its reduction, so he marched away to Dungarpur. The place was, however, taken about 1578 by Shahbaz Khan, one of Akbar's generals, after a gallant resistance on the part of Rana Pratap Singh. During the Maratha disturbances the armed band of *Sanyasis* or ascetics, who formed the garrison, revolted, but in 1818 Captain Tod, then Political Agent, obtained possession of the place by arranging for the arrears of pay due to them and the fort was restored to the Maharana³".

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.clt.*, pp. 116-117.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

The fort is now under the protection of Archaeological department whose guards are posted here. The headquarters of Kumbhalgarh tahsil and Panchayat Samiti are located at Kelwara.

About 23 kilometres from here at Garhbor is the well known Charbhuj temple which is visited by a large number of devotees. The place can be reached from Kumbhalgarh by a hilly track.

Mavli¹

Mavli is a railway junction on Udaipur-Chittaurgarh line of the Western Railway and is 45 km. north-east of Udaipur city with which it is connected by road also (43 km.). The place is also connected by rail with Marwar Junction and Bari Sadri.

Situated in longitude 73° 59' and latitude 24° 27', Mavli is the headquarters of the tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It has postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities, electricity, a higher secondary school, a middle school for girls, two primary schools (of which one is private), an allopathic dispensary, a railway hospital, an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*, a police station, a *Dharamshala*, two dak bungalows (one maintained by the P.W.D. and another by the Irrigation Department), a sub-station of Rajasthan State Electricity Board and a Water-Works.

The Court of the Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, a sub-jail, a police station of the railway police and the office of the Inspector, Central Excise are also located here. Branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and Udaipur Zila Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank operate here.

The place had a population of 5,554 (3,021 male and 2,533 female) and an area of 4,763 acres in 1971. It is also connected by a metalled road with Nathdwara.

Nathdwara

A municipal town, Nathdwara is situated on the right bank of the Banas river in 24°55'N and 74°50'E² and is known throughout the country for its Shri Nathji's temple. It lies³ 48 km. north by north-east of Udaipur city on the main tarred route from Udaipur to Kankroli. It is also a railway station on the Mavli-Marwar line of the Western Railways, 15 km. from Mavli Junction. But the town is about 11 km. off the railway station and regular buses ply between the two places.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Mavli.

2. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, western circle, Jaipur.

3. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur. The *District Census Handbook* (1971) gives this distance as 47 km. and the milestone fixed there as 51 km.

The town has one of the most famous Vaishnava shrines in India, which¹ has an image of Krishna, popularly said to date from the twelfth century B.C. This is known as the Sri Nathji's temple and is visited by a large number of devotees daily. On the occasion of Annakut and Janmashtami festivals, the assemblage is overwhelmingly large. This image was placed by Vallabhacharya in a small temple at Mathura in 1495 and was moved to Govardhan in 1519. About 150 years later, when Aurangzeb endeavoured to root out the worship of Krishna, the descendants of Vallabhacharya left Mathura district with their cherished deities and wandered about Rajputana till 1671 in the hope of getting protection from its rulers when Rana Raj Singh invited three of them to Mewar. For Shri Nathji's worship he kept apart the village of Siyad and a temple was in due course erected. Due south a town was built and was called Nathdwara (the portal of the god).

There is an interesting story² connected with this event. When the image was being carried in a chariot, its wheels suddenly sank into the earth and defied extraction. This was interpreted as Sri Nathji desiring to stay there. This event took place near Siyad village and in due course, the temple was erected and the hamlet of Siyad became the town of Nathdwara. The temple is simple in style and looks like a small dwelling house from outside. In fact, it is a large structure as will be evident when one enters it. The temple is now managed by a Temple Board set up by the Government of Rajasthan. There are eight *Darshans* (sights) of the Lord during the day at appointed hours. At each *Darshan* the idol is dressed in new clothes. The chief priest of this walled temple is Gosain Maharaj Tilkayatji. The descendants of those who accompanied the image from Mathura to this place are known as Brijwasis and are assigned different functions in the temple. They have typical dress of their own. This temple is the chief seat of the Vallabhacharya Sampradaya (tradition). There is no spire (*Shikhar*) in the construction of this edifice and although the temple is made of masonry, the roof of the sanctum is made of shingles in the centre of which is fixed the *Sudarshana Chakra* with a masted flag. Care is taken that no bird despoils the *Chakra* and a vigil is kept round the clock for this purpose. So venerated is this temple that people from abroad also donate to its funds and *Parsad* is sent overseas through parcel. The income and expenditure of the temple are very high. There are seven temples attached to Sri Nathji.

In the erstwhile Mewar State, Nathdwara was an estate (*jagir*) consisting of one town (Nathdwara) and 30 villages situated in different

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, pp. 119-120.

2. Menarnia, M.L.: *op.cit.*, pp. 41-42.

parts of Mewar¹ and held by Maharaj Gosain as a *Muafi* or free grant from the Maharana.

Formerly Nathdwara was a walled town but the walls are dilapidated and settlement has spread outside the old periphery. It is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name. A court of the Munsif and Judicial Magistrate is also located here. Other offices here are those of Inspector of post offices, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineer of Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Overseer (Water Works), Overseer (P.W.D.), Overseer (Irrigation Department), Inspector Weights & Measures, Temple Board and Forest outpost.

The town has two colleges (one of which is a Sanskrit college), two higher secondary schools (one for boys and one for girls), five middle schools and a number of primary schools, two allopathic hospitals and an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*. It has electricity, piped water from water-works, a district library, a telephone exchange, a music school run by the Temple Board, adult literacy centres (women), public parks, petrol pumps, branches of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur and Rajasthan Bank, a police station, *Dharamshalas*, thirty three in number and a dak bungalow maintained by P.W.D.

The area of the place is 17.55 sq. km. The town had a population of 8,591 in 1901 which increased to 18,893 (9,898 male and 8,995 female) in 1971. This does not, however, include the large floating population of pilgrims. Local handicrafts consist of wooden toys, inlaid work on silver and gold utensils, oil-painting, rosary beads and dyeing and printing. There are a few cultural organisations in the town like Sahitya Mandal, Rashtriya Vidyapeeth and Vidya Vibhag.

About 10 km. to the south-west² of Nathdwara is a village Khamnor known for rose cultivation and preparation of scents. It is the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of the same name and has a population of 2,540 (1971 Census).

About 18 km. south-west³ of Nathdwara is another important place, known as Haldighati. It is so named because of the colour of soil of that place which resembles turmeric. The famous battle between Rana Pratap and the Mughal Emperor Akbar was fought here in 1576 A.D. It is a picturesque site surrounded by hillocks. About 3 km. from here is a

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 120.

2. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur.

3. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur. The milestone, however, shows this distance as 22½ km.

village named Balicha near which is a platform marking the spot where Chetak, the famous war-horse of Rana Pratap breathed its last.

Railmagra

Situated 82 km. north-east¹ of Udaipur city on the banks of the Banas river and located between 74° 07' longitude and 25° 01' latitude, Railmagra is the headquarters of the tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It can be approached from Rajsamand, its sub-divisional headquarters by a fair-weather road² (34 km.). The place has a primary health centre, an *Ayurvedic - Aushadhalaya*, a higher secondary school for boys, a middle school for girls, two primary schools, a veterinary hospital, a police station, post and telegraph, telephone and electricity facilities and a hostel for Scheduled Caste students. Branches of State Bank of Bikaner Jaipur and Udaipur Zila Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd. operate here.

Government offices located here are those of the Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Plant Protection Supervisor and Overseer (Irrigation Department).

The place has a few temples, those of Charbhuj, Jain Swetamber Mandir, Ramdwara and Narsinghdwara are the chief ones. There is also a mosque here.

The area of the place was 4,549 acres and its population was 3,701 (1,945 male and 1,756 female) respectively (1971 Census).

Rajsamand

The municipal town of Rajsamand or Rajnagar is situated³ 69 km. to the north-east of Udaipur city and can be reached from the district headquarters by a metalled road. It is also connected by rail, the nearest station, Kankroli being only 5 km. away on the Mavli-Marwar line of Western Railways. The town is situated⁴ in 73° 52' longitude and 25° 04' latitude.

The town was founded by and named after Rana Raj Singh⁵ in the later half of the 17th century A.D. In the erstwhile Mewar State, it was a pargana comprising 123 villages and the *Hakim* had his headquarters here.

1. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Railmagra gives this as 70 km.

2. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur. The office of the Tahsildar, however, gives the distance differently.

3. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur. The *District Census Handbook* (1971) give this as 66 km.

4. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

5. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 121.

The chief attraction of the place is the Rajsamand lake, a vast sheet of water 4 miles long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles broad¹ having a depth of 55 ft. The northern portion of its embankment is called Nauchowki. A flight of steps descends to the water's edge. There are three *chhatris* on the embankment each having nine pillars (except one whose pillars have given way) and made of white marble, richly carved and whose ceilings are richly ornamented. There are a few broken arches also. The famous Rajprashasti Sanskrit inscription, containing verses laudatory of Maharana Raj Singh and giving an elaborate history of Mewar in general and Maharana Raj Singh in particular can be seen here. There are two temples those of Ambamata and Gheravmata, both situated on the embankment. On the nearby hillocks, there is an old palace of Maharana Raj Singh while the palaces of Maharana Fateh Singh and Maharana Bhopal Singh stand on the embankment. One of these now houses the office of the Senior Deputy District Education Officer. The office of the Assistant Engineer Public Health Engineering Department as well as the Water Works are also located here. The monuments are under the protection and control of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India.

The town (which is a municipality) is electrified and has piped water supply, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a veterinary hospital, a primary health centre, two parks, a higher secondary school, two middle schools (one for girls), a Bal Niketan School, a library and a police station. Two branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur operate in the town.

It is the headquarters of the tahsil, sub-division and Panchayat Samiti of the same name and the courts of the tahsildar, the sub-divisional Magistrate, Munsif & Judicial Magistrate and Additional Munsif Magistrate are located here. There is also a sub-jail. It is also the headquarters of the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The place has a mosque, a temple of Mahadeo and another of Rishabhdeo. The last is perched on a hill top in the fort of Dayal Shah Seth.

The population of the town was 7,343 and its area 10.08 sq. km. in 1971.

Rikhabdeo

Situated in $73^{\circ} 41'$ longitude and $24^{\circ} 05'$ latitude, 65 km. to the south of Udaipur in Kherwara tahsil, the village can be reached by a tarred road from the district headquarters. On the outskirts of the village

1. Menaria, M.L.: *op.cit.*, pp. 33-35.

is the famous temple of Adinath or Rikhabdeo which attracts thousands of pilgrims. The antiquity of the building cannot be determined with exactitude but three inscriptions record deeds of piety and repairs in the 14th and 15th centuries. The principal image is in black marble and is in sitting posture. The deity is worshipped by Hindus and Jains. The former regard him as the incarnation of Vishnu and the latter as one of the twenty-four *Tirthankaras*. The Bhils call this deity "Kalaji" from the colour of the image and have great faith in him. This is also known as Keshariyaji from the saffron (*kesar*) with which pilgrims besmear the idol. The other cellars are also richly decorated.

The place has schools of higher secondary, middle and primary standards (including the Ashram school), a hospital, a primary health centre and a family planning centre, *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*, a *Vachanalaya* (maintained by Devasthan Department) and banks (Udaipur Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. and the Bank of Rajasthan). It has electricity, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a rest house, *Dharamshalas*, restaurants and eating houses. It is also the headquarters of the village panchayat and of Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

There are other temples such as those of Paglaji (Jain temple of Adinath) and Digambar Jain Gurukul Chaitanya in the village but none so important as the one described above. The village had a population of 4,235 (2,274 male and 1,961 female) in 1971 and an area of 2,786 acres.

Salumbar

Located¹ in 74° 03' longitude and 24° 08' latitude, Salumbar is situated to the south-east of the district headquarters on the right bank of Sarni, a tributary of the Som river and can be reached from Udaipur by a tarred road (71 km.). This municipal town is the headquarters of the subdivision, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It was an estate (jagir) in the erstwhile Mewar State consisting of one town (Salumbar) and 237 villages held by one of the first class nobles who was styled as Rawat and was the head of the Chundawat sept of the Sisodia Rajputs.

The town has the usual amenities of posts and telegraphs, telephone exchange, electricity, water supply from water-works, police station, a bank (State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur), cinema, primary health centre attached to which is a family planning centre, veterinary hospital and artificial insemination centre, a higher secondary school for boys, a secondary school for girls, two middle schools (boys) and six primary schools (three private and three government run), a P.W.D. dak bungalow and a

1. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur

Dharmashala, two libraries (one run by the Bohra community and another by Rajasthan Vidya Peeth), a hostel for the students of Scheduled Tribes by the Adimjati Sevak Samaj and an officers' club.

Government offices located here are those of the sub-divisional officers, Tahsildar, Court of Munsif and Judicial Magistrate, Inspector Co-operative Societies, Assistant Engineer P. W. D. South Sub-Division), Assistant Engineer Irrigation (Sub-Division), Overseer (Water-works department), Malaria Inspector, Udaipur Kriya Vikraya Sahkari Samiti and Forest Ranger. There is also, a sub-jail here. An office of the Junior Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board also functions here.

The place has a number of temples. The principal among these being those of Charbhuj, Shitalamata, Badrinarayan, Kengasmata, Hanuman, Sanischar, Kotharia Mahadeo, Jagdish, Ram Chandra, Jageshwar Mahadeo and Sonar Mata (on the nearby *Magra* or hill). There are also five Jain temples in the town and three mosques. There is also a big tank known as Sailani talao having a Jal Mandir on an island. There was a masonry wall surrounding the town which however is now in a dilapidated condition. On the nearby hill is an old fort.

The town is connected by road with Banswara, Aspur, Udaipur and Sarada. Its population in 1901 was 4,692 which increased to 8,888 in 1971. The area of the town is 5.37 sq. km.

Sarada

Sarada is situated 62 km. to the south¹ of Udaipur town in 73° 50' longitude and 24° 08' latitude. It is the headquarters of the tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The town is electrified, has a post office, telephone exchange (PCO), a bank (State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur), a middle school, and a primary school for girls, police station, allopathic hospital, veterinary hospital, a library and an adult literacy centre both run by Lok Shiksha Kendra and a *Dharmashala*. Offices located here, besides the tahsil headquarters (housed in an old fort) and Panchayat Samiti, are those of the Plant Protection Assistant, *Nyaya* Panchayat, *Gram* Panchayat and Patwari. The place has a temple (Mahadeoji or Khameraji ka mandir) built on a hillock. About 5 km. from² Sarada village, there is a village named Chawand (known after the name of Chawand Mandir located here) where the cenotaphs of Rana Pratap, the valiant ruler of Mewar, are preserved.

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Udaipur. The office of Tahsildar gives it as 66 km.

2. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Sarada. The P.W.D. gives it as 4 km.

The area of Sarada is 1,690 acres and its population during 1971 was found to be 2,001 (1,017 male and 984 female).

Udaipur

The capital of the erstwhile Mewar or Udaipur State and presently the headquarters of the district administration, the place is included in the Girwa tahsil and Girwa sub-division of the district. It is known as Udaipur after Rana Udai Singh who founded¹ it in or about 1559. It lies in 24° 35' North and 73° 42' East, and can be reached from Jaipur, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bombay by rail, road and air.

The city is picturesquely situated on the slope of a low ridge,² the summit of which is crowned by the former Maharana's palace. To the north and west the houses extend to the bank of a beautiful sheet of water known as the Pichola lake. The city was formerly surrounded by a wall with circular bastions at intervals, except on the west where it rested on the lake and there were eleven gates leading to the city, the principal being³ the Chand Pol at the north-west corner, the Hathi Pol on the north, the Delhi gate on the north-east, the Suraj Pol on the east and the Kishan Pol on the south. But the surrounding wall as well these gates are now in a dilapidated condition with the result that at many places there are no traces of the wall. The town has sprawled well beyond the old periphery.

The old gazetteer⁴ has described the palace thus: "The palace is an imposing pile of buildings running north and south and covering a space of about 1,500 feet long by 800 feet at the widest part. Fergusson has described it as the largest in Rajputana, and in outline and size a good deal resembling Windsor; but its details are bad, and when closely examined, it will not bear comparison with many other residences of Rajput princes. But though the palace has been added on to by almost every chief since 1571, when the oldest portion, the *Rai Angan* or royal courtyard, is said to have been built, the want of plan and the mixture of architecture do not spoil the general effect, and this very diversity is itself attractive. The following are some of the principal apartments: the Bari Mahal commenced about 1704, and having an upper storey of marble fancifully wrought into corbelled windows and trellised screens, enclosing an open court laid out with shrubs and furnished with a number of handsome

1. Erskine, K. D., *op.cit.*, p. 107.

2. *ibid.*

3. Others were : Ambapol, Brahmapol, Sitabpol, Jalburj, Ramnapol and Udaipol, vide *Mewar History* by Devnath Purohit (1938), p. 7.

4. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II, A. Mewar Residency* (1908), pp. 107-110.

doors inlaid with ivory; the Dil-kusha mahal, built by Rana Karan Singh II about 1620 and decorated with mirror work on painted and gilt background; an adjacent pavilion dating from 1711 and covered with blue and gold porcelain of Chinese make, mixed up with some quaint Dutch porcelain tiles; the Chini-ki-chittresali, built by Sangram Singh II in 1716 and consisting of a court and pavilion with finely inlaid mirror work of floral patterns of a plaster ground, one small room being decorated entirely with Dutch tiles, while the walls of another are faced with dark blue and gold tiles of Chinese porcelain; the Chhoti chittre-sali with its brilliant glass mosaics of peacocks; the Pitam Niwas or hall of delight, decorated with mirrors and porcelain; the Manak mahal or palace of rubies, a curious compartment with a series of glazed niches filled with English china figures and vases of Bohemian glass; and the Chandra mahal or moon palace on the top of the building and giving a fine view of the city and surrounding country. To the south of the above apartments, which form the *Mardana* or male portion of the palace, is a plain and lofty building accommodating the *Zanana*, and beyond again are the heir apparent's house of the seventeenth century and the 'classical villa' called the Shambhu Niwas, built about thirty or forty years ago and rather out of keeping with its surroundings." Many of these apartments have now lost the workmanship and glamour attached to these in former days and are accessible to public archaeological objects of interest.

The Pichola lake on the bank of which the palace is situated, is said to have been constructed by a *Banjara* at the end of the fourteenth century,¹ and the embankment was raised by Rana Udai Singh in 1560. The lake is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad, has an area of over one square mile, in the middle of which stand two island palaces, the Jagmandir and the Jagniwas, the former built by Rana Jagat Singh I and the latter by Jagat Singh II. The Jagmandir served as the asylum of prince Khurram (emperor Shah Jahan), while in revolt against his father, Jahangir. Apartments were first assigned to him in the Rana's palace, but as his followers little respected Rajput prejudices, the island became his home till shortly before his father's death. The foundation stone² of the big dome in this building was laid by prince Khurram on the conclusion of a treaty between Maharana Amarsingh I and emperor Jahangir in 1615 A.D. It was also here that several European families were lodged and hospitably entertained by Maharana Sarup Singh during the upheaval of 1857. The little palace built for prince Khurram consists of round tower of yellow sandstone lined inside with marble slabs, three storeys in height

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A*, Mewar Residency (1908), pp. 137-110.

2. Purohit, Devnath, *op.cit.*, p. 23.

and crowned by a handsome dome. The upper apartment is circular, about twenty one feet in diameter, and Fergusson thought it the prettiest room he knew in India.¹ "Its floor is inlaid with black and white marbles; the walls are ornamented with niches and decorated with arabesques of different coloured stones (in the same style as the Taj at Agra though the patterns are Hindu) and the dome is exquisitely beautiful in form". The palace is, however, almost abandoned now and is full of mosquitoes. Other object of interest on this island is the little mosque dedicated to the Muhammadan saint Madar.

The other island palace in the Pichola is Jagniwas² which is about 800 feet from the shore and consisted of a collection of small apartments, courts and gardens. The latter were filled with orange, mango and other fruit trees, forming a perfect roof of evergreen foliage, broken only occasionally by a tall palm or cypress and varied by the broadleaved plantain. This palace is now converted into a beautiful, fully air-conditioned hotel of international standard where foreign tourists usually stay. Of these two islands Fergusson has written³ that the only objects in Europe to be compared with them "are the Borromean islands in the Lago Maggiore, but I need scarcely say their Indian rivals lose nothing by the comparison, they are as superior to them as the Duomo at Milan is to Buckingham Palace. Indeed, I know of nothing that will bear comparison with them any where."

Another fine lake connected by a small canal with and lying to the north of the Pichola is the Fateh Sagar, constructed by Maharana Fateh Singh.⁴ This was originally⁵ built by Maharana Jai Singh in 1678 A.D. The old dam broke during Maharana Bhim Singh's reign because of excessive rains. Maharana Fateh Singh built the present embankment. It is 1½ miles long by one mile broad and the foundation of its present embankment was laid by the Duke of Connaught⁶ in 1889. The lake is fed by a canal, four miles in length, from the Ahar river. In the middle of the lake is an island which has been developed as a tourist attraction and serves as picnic spot. It is approachable by boats.

Among the other objects of interest in the city are the Sajjan Niwas gardens, commonly called Gulab Bagh situated near the palace. Formerly the courts were held here as well as some of the State Offices were also situated. However, the old buildings are now being used by

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, pp. 107-110.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*

4. Purohit, Dev Nath, *op.cit.*, p. 28.

5. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, pp. 107-110.

6. *Ibid.*

some of the Government offices such as the Superintendent of Gardens, Assistant Excise Officer, Commercial Taxes Officer, etc. The old Victoria Hall which was built to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1887) and in which a museum was housed is now used as library. The statue of Queen Victoria erected in front of this building, is now replaced by that of Mahatma Gandhi. A children's train now runs through the gardens for their entertainment.

Chaitak Smarak on the bank of Fatehsagar lake is a newly developed site amidst natural vegetation and garden. A statue of Chaitak, the faithful horse of Rana Pratap, is erected on a raised platform on a mound and Rana Pratap is seated on the horse. Such is the elevation of this place that the equestrian is visible from a long distance. Nearby a telescope is also fixed on a tower and can on payment of a nominal fee be used by visitors for a clearer view of the environs.

Another place which is worth visiting is the Saheliyon-ki-bari below the embankment of the Fatehsagar lake. It is a small garden having a palace built by Maharana Fateh Singh. The main court yard of this palace contains a marble bathing pool surrounded on all sides by magnificent *Chhatris* and fountains. Four *Chhatris* made of soft stone are built on the four corners of the pool and all these are delicately sculptured.

The city has many temples both Jain and Hindu, big and small. Of the numerous Hindu temples devoted to Vishnu, Mahesh, Bhavani and other deities, the Jagdish or Jagnanathrai Panchayatan temples is the most well-known and worth seeing. It is the largest and most venerated temple of Vishnu in the city. It was built by Maharana Jagat Singh¹ in 1652 A.D. It stands on a rectangular platform much above the ground and is enclosed by a wall. It is approached by a flight of steps. At a little below the main entrance and on both sides of the steps, there are two huge stone-built elephants. The temple consists of a pyramidal *Shikhar*, a *Mandap* and a porch. The chief deity is Vishnu and the four other deities installed here are Ganesh, Surya, Shakti and Shiva in the four corners of the platform. Fronting the temple is a brass statue of Garuda. The exterior of the temple is highly ornamented both by figured friezes and architectural decoration.

There are numerous mosques in the city, both of Sunni Musalmanis and the Bohras. The Jama Masjid in Chamanpura is said to be very old. Of the Bohras' mosques, those of Jama Masjid Moiyadpura, Masjid at

1. Ojha, G.H., *Udaipur Rajya Ka Itihas*, p. II, Ajmer (1988 v.s.), p. 527.

Vajihpura, Rasulpura, Khanpura and Chamanpura (under construction) are well known. .

There are a few churches and *Gurudwaras* also in the town.

Udaipur being the headquarters of the district administration, several offices both of the State and Central governments are located here. The offices of the Collector and District Magistrate, the Deputy Inspector General Police, the Superintendent of Police, Additional Superintendent of Police (Anti Corruption), Superintending Engineer (P. W. D.) with his subordinate offices, the District Treasury, Superintendent Government Printing Press, District Animal Husbandry Officer, District Statistician, District Supply Officer, District Branch of Archives Department, Inspector of Registration and Stamps, Public Relations Officer, Assistant Director Land & Building Tax, Commercial Taxes Officer, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Assistant Director of Small Industries Service Institute Extension Centre, Superintending Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board with its subordinate branches, Assistant Director Industries. Divisional Forest Officer with subordinate Officers, Principal Manikyalal Verma Tribal Research & Training Institute, Deputy Director Agriculture (Cotton), Joint Director Agriculture, Assistant Examiner Local Fund Audit Department, Superintending Engineer Public Health Engineering Department, Branch Manager Rajasthan Financial Corporation. Field Evaluation Officer, Regional Transport Officer, Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, District Organiser National Savings, Field Publicity Officer, Assistant Regional Director National Savings, Conservation Assistant Archaeological Survey of India, Deputy Controller of Mines (Indian Bureau of Mines), Executive Engineer, Central Public Works Department, Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Western Railway Zonal Training School, District Manager Food Corporation of India. Superintendent Post Offices, Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Superintendent Central Excise & Customs (Range Office) etc. are located here. A comprehensive list of offices is given in Chapter X and XIII of this volume.

The following courts are located here: the District and Sessions Judge, Additional District & Sessions Judge, Civil Judge Small Causes and Additional Civil Judge, Munsif Magistrate, Additional Munsif Magistrate (3), District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Magistrate II class. A central jail and a Juvenile Reformatory are also located in the town.

Udaipur town has a large educational complex. Besides the University, there are the following educational institutions: Rajasthan College of Agriculture, College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering,

College of Home Science, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, College of Law, Maharana Bhopal Nobles' College, Government Meera Girls' College, Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, M. V. Shramjivi College, Udaipur School of Social Work, Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Vidya Bhawan Govindram Seksariya Teachers' College, Medical College, Government Madan Mohan Malviya Ayurvedic College, Auxillary Nurse Midwife Training Centre, General Nursing School, Government Senior Teachers Certificate Training School (for men and women separately), Government Polytechnic Industrial Training School, Fisheries Training School, State Institute of Science Education, the State Education Evaluation Unit, Government Maharana Acharya Sanskrit College, Madhava Upadhyaya Sanskrit School, Sur Bharati Praveshika Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Sangeet Natya Niketan, Vidya Bhawan Kala Sansthan & Maharana Kumbha Kala Kendra. There are six higher secondary schools for boys namely Government Guru Govind Singh Higher Secondary School, Government Kunwarpada Higher Secondary School, Bhopal Nobles' Higher Secondary School, Nav Bharat Higher Secondary School, St. Paul's Higher Secondary School; and Vidya Bhawan Higher Secondary School, the last two being privately managed. There are six higher secondary schools for girls, namely, Government Girls' Higher Secondary School Jagdish Chowk, Mahila Mandal Higher Secondary School, Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Government Girls' Higher Secondary School Residency, St. Mary's Higher Secondary School and Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School). There are several middle and primary schools.

There are six libraries in the town i. e., Saraswati Bhawan Government Divisional Library, Dr. B. N. Sharma Library, Shree Mewar Shiva Shakti Library, Information Centre Library, Late Goverdhan Parakh Library Janpad Vibhag, Municipal Council Public Library.

There are some cultural institutions in the town. These are Vidya Bhawan Society, Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Sewa Mandir, Meera Kala Mandir, Gyan Mandir, Rajasthan Sahitya Academy (Sangam) and Lok Kala Mandal. The Government also maintains a museum and a zoo in the town.

The town enjoys the usual urban amenities such as: post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, water works, electric supply, taxicabs, auto rickshaws, *Tongas* for conveyance, transport companies, hospitals, dispensaries (*Ayurvedic*, allopathic and *Unani* systems), veterinary hospital, cooking gas, petrol pumps, public parks and gardens, police stations, cinema houses (four), clubs (the important ones being the Rotary Club, the Field Club, the Lions' Club and the Officers' club), several hotels and restaurants. There are good hotels like Anand Bhawan and Laxmi

Vilas. The Government also maintains a Circuit House and two Dak Bungalows (mainly for government officials coming on tour though others are also accommodated if rooms are available). One of the dak bungalows is maintained by the P.W.D. and the other by the Irrigation Department and both are located on picturesque sites. There are also a tourist bungalow and two sarais (Fateh Memorial and Maji-ki-sarai). There are a few *Dharamshalas* and *Musafirghanas* in the town besides the retiring rooms at the railway station and the rest house maintained by Municipal Council.

The town is served by several banks. There are the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, Allahabad Bank, Central Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, United Commercial Bank, Union Bank of India, Vijaya Bank, State Bank of India, Bank of Rajasthan, Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., Udaipur Central Co-operative Bank and Udaipur Zila Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd. The offices of the Food Corporation of India, Fertiliser Corporation, Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co., Life Insurance Corporation, Small Industries Service Institute Extension Centre, Branch Office of Rajasthan Financial Corporation also operate now here. Udaipur is a *Mandi* (regulated market). It is also an industrial town because of the minerals in which the district is rich. More important industries are footwear, gunpowder, blanket, muffler, cement products, metal utensils, kitchenware, cutlery, machinery repairs, fabricated metal products, candles, batik paintings, lime products, perfumery hair oil, tooth powder, cotton mills, knitting mills, textile garments, bags, suitcases, holdalls, pickles, ice-cream, wooden boxes, packing cases, furniture, printing presses, leather attachees, leather school bags, plastic optical frames, bangles, wooden and plastic toys, *Ayurvedic* medicines, *Agarbattis*, alum, porcelain, brick and brick-kilns, lenses, soap stone powder, table lamps, steel furniture, motor vehicle parts, scientific apparatus, a number of oil mills and saw mills and cotton ginning factories.

Women Shelter Home (Mahila Asharam Sadan), Government Hostel for Scheduled Castes and Banwasi *Chhatrawas* are also in the town.

The population of the city was 45,976 in 1901 which increased to 1,61,278 (87,441 male and 73,837 female) in 1971. Its area is 59.21 sq.km.

In the outskirts of Udaipur city is Ahar village situated on the banks of a stream of the same name (24° 35' N and 73° 44' E). It is noteworthy as possessing the Mahasati or group of cenotaphs of the chiefs

of Mewar since they left Chittaur. To the east are the remains of an ancient city which, according to tradition, was founded by Asaditya on the site of a still older place, Tambavati Nagri, where dwelt the Tonwar ancestors of Vikramaditya before he moved to Ujjain. The name was changed first to Anandpur and afterwards to Ahar.¹ In old Jain literature² and inscriptions, it is known as Aghatpura or Atpura. It became the capital of the Guhila kings in the tenth century A. D. This place was also known as Gangodbheda *Tirtha* because of Gangod bheda *Kunda*. Ahar was a great centre of Brahmanical religion as well a centre of Jainism. A few yards to the south of Gandgodbheda *Kunda* is another *Kunda* on the eastern side of which stands an old temple of Rahileshwara Mahadeo. There are some ruins at Ahar which are known as Dhul Kot (the fort of ashes), where inscriptions of the tenth century and coins of a still earlier date have been discovered. Some ancient Jain temples can still be traced. There are also the remains of an old Hindu temple, the outside of which shows excellent carving.

Recent archaeological excavations at Ahar have yielded traces of ancient civilisation which has been named Ahar culture after this place.

About 13 km. east of Udaipur City is the lake Udaisagar built by Maharana Udaisingh.³ It receives water from the Ahar river and its overflow forms the origin of the Berach river. The lake is about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ miles having an area of about 2 sq. miles. The atmosphere here is calm and quiet. It was here on the dam of the lake that the oft quoted incident of exchange of hot words between Rana Pratap and Raja Man Singh of Amer which ultimately led to the battle of Haldighati, took place.

Vallabhnagar

It is situated⁴ 40 km. to the north-east of Udaipur in $74^{\circ} 0'$ longitude⁵ and $24^{\circ} 40'$ latitude and can be approached from Udaipur by road. It is also a railway station on the Mavli-Bari Sadri line. It is the headquarters of the Sub-Division and tahsil of the same name. Other offices located here are those of the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Overseer of Irrigation Department.

The place has postal, telegraph and telephone facilities, electricity

1. Erskine, K.D., *op.cit.*, p. 113.

2. Jain, K.C.: *Ancient Cities & Towns of Rajasthan* (1972), pp. 219-224.

3. Menaria, M.L.: *op.cit.*, pp. 35-36.

4. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udaipur.

5. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

a rest house (Irrigation Department), a bank (State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur), water supply from Water Works, a higher secondary school for boys, a middle school for girls and a Bal mandir school, an allopathic hospital, a veterinary dispensary, a police outpost and a park.

There are two important temples in the town, Mahadeoji ka mandir and Mataji ka mandir. The population of the place during 1961 was 4,577 which increased to 5,815 (3,026 male and 2,789 female) during 1971. It has an area of 5,935 acres.

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GLOSSARY

<i>Ata</i>	Flour
<i>Bal Grah</i>	Children's Home
<i>Balvadi</i>	Children's Home
<i>Baori</i>	A step-well
<i>Bhadrapad</i>	Sixth month of the Hindu calendar
<i>Bhajan Mandali</i>	A party singing religious songs
<i>Bhang</i>	Hemp
<i>Bhumia</i>	Holder of <i>bhum</i> (a type of land tenure)
<i>Bigha</i>	A measurement of land
<i>Bira</i>	Betal
<i>Boharas</i>	An indigenous money lender
<i>Chaitra</i>	First month of the Hindu calendar
<i>Chang</i> (also <i>Daf</i>)	A musical instrument
<i>Charas</i>	Hemp
<i>Charkha</i>	Spinning wheel
<i>Chhatra</i>	A dome, also a cenotaph
<i>Chowkidar</i>	Watchman
<i>Daftri</i>	Head peon
<i>Dai</i>	Midwife
<i>Dal</i>	Pulse
<i>Dargah</i>	Grave of a Muslim saint
<i>Datri</i>	Midwife
<i>Dharamshala</i>	An inn, a charitable place for halting
<i>Dholi</i>	Washerman
<i>Digvijaya</i>	Conquering the four quarters
<i>Ganja</i>	Hemp
<i>Gaushala</i>	Cow-house
<i>Ghani</i>	Indigenous oil mill usually worked by bullock

<i>Gherao</i>	Confinement
<i>Girdawar</i>	A revenue official
<i>Goshala</i>	Dairy farm
<i>Gram Seyak</i>	Village level worker
<i>Gur</i>	Raw sugar, Jaggery
<i>Gur khandsari</i>	Raw sugar
<i>Hakim</i>	Officer incharge of the district
<i>Halis</i>	Farm workers
<i>Halka</i>	Jurisdiction
<i>Hamal</i>	Porter
<i>Hundi</i>	Promissory note, a bill of exchange
<i>Jangi inams</i>	War awards
<i>Jauhar</i> (also <i>Johar</i>)	Rite of self-immolation performed by the Hindu women to save their honour in the face of certain defeat of their men on the battle field
<i>Jaziya</i>	A type of tax on non-Muslims imposed by Muslims & Mughal governments
<i>Julus</i>	Procession
<i>Jyestha</i>	Third month of the Hindu calendar
<i>Kartik</i>	Fifth month of the Hindu calendar
<i>Khadi</i>	Hand spun and hand woven cloth
<i>Khalsa</i>	Crown land; land directly managed by the State
<i>Kisan</i>	A peasant
<i>Krishna paksha</i>	Dark half of the month
<i>Kurta</i>	Shirt
<i>Lambardar</i>	Headman of the village
<i>Lathi</i>	A cane
<i>Lok</i>	World
<i>Madaari</i>	A Juggler
<i>Magh</i>	Eleventh month of the Hindu calendar
<i>Mandi</i>	Market, also regulated market especially for agricultural market

Mansab

An official rank or status showing hierarchical order prevalent during Mughal administration in India

Methi

A leafy vegetable

Mistry

Mechanic

Moonj

Reed-strung

Muddha

Cane-chair

Mukhta

Headman

Mundan

Hair cutting ceremony

Niab

Deputy

Nakedar

Toll tax man

Nalis

Drains

Narishala

Women's home

Niwar

Thick wide tape used for weaving a bedstead

Nut

An acrobat

Pajama

Loose trousers

Panchas

Members of Panchayat

Patel

Headman of the village

Patwari

A Revenue official at village level

Phalgun

Twelfth month of the Hindu calendar

Prabhat pheri

Morning procession

Pujari

Priest of the temple

Rahat (Charas)

A contrivance for lifting irrigation water

Raja

King

Rajkul

Royal dynasty

Rakhi

A thread tied round the brothers' wrists by Hindu women

Rangmanch

Theatre

Reza

Coarse cloth

Sadavrat

Institution for distribution of alms daily

Samvat (also Vikram Samvat)

The Hindu calendar

<i>Saptah</i>	Week
<i>Sardar</i>	Chief
<i>Sadar Kanungo</i>	Chief Revenue Inspector
<i>Sarkar</i>	An administrative division during the Mughal administration
<i>Satyagraha</i>	A creed of Gandhian philosophy; civil disobedience
<i>Sawar</i>	Horse rider, mounted police
<i>Sharaf</i>	Gold and silver seller
<i>Shukla Paksha</i>	Bright half of the month
<i>Srawan</i>	Fifth month of the Hindu
<i>Suraj Gokhira</i>	Sun Balcony
<i>Swaraj</i>	Self-Government
<i>Taccavi</i>	An advance of money given by the State to cultivators for agricultural purposes
<i>Tapasya</i>	Meditation, penance
<i>Thana</i>	Police station
<i>Thikana</i>	A chiefship
	Territory under the jurisdiction of land lord
	A fief, A Jagir
<i>Tuladan</i>	Charity equivalent to one's own weight
<i>Wakf</i>	Charitable endowment
<i>Zila</i>	An administrative division, usually a district

INDEX

A

A. Wingate 338
 Abdul Aziz 41
 Abdulla Khan 49
 Abhayadatta 28
 Abu 9, 34, 40
 Abul Fazl 249
 Accountant General 331
 Acts
 (See by names, Also see Legisla-
 tion)
 Additional Civil Judge 394
 Additional District and Sessions
 Judge 333, 393
 Additional District Development
 Officer 332, 334
 Additional District Magistrate 330,
 334
 Additional Inspector General of
 Police 382
 Additional Munsif and Judicial
 Magistrate 333
 Additional Munsif Magistrate 385,
 394, 395
 Additional Superintendent of Police
 333, 382
 Adha Dursa 48
 Administration (also see General
 Administration) 1, 2, 3, 4, 38,
 50, 56, 57, 298, 324, 335, 419,
 601
 Administrative changes 2-5
 Adoption 78, 82
 Adult Education 479, 482
 Aerodrome 255, 416
 Aerodrome Officer 335
 Afforestation 102

African countries 69
 After Care Home 538
 Age Groups (See population)
 Agent to the Governor General 2,
 390, 451
 Aghat 27, 34
 Aghatpura 33, 608
 Agra 41, 43, 180, 603
 Agrarian Movements 59, 553
 Agricultural education 128, 129
 Agricultural implements 112-114,
 160, 536
 Agricultural machinery 113, 224
 Agricultural marketing 235
 Agricultural occupations 73
 Agricultural practices 112-114, 121,
 123
 Agricultural produce 344
 Agricultural Produce Markets Act
 235
 Agricultural research 128, 129
 Agriculture 74, 274, 286, 300, 301,
 316, 318, 321, 322, 333, 430, 432,
 433, 434-449, 461, 463
 Agriculture Department 106, 112,
 115, 116, 117, 122, 125, 157, 411
 Agriculturists 85, 100, 128, 221, 222,
 338
 Ahad 33
 Ahar 8, 27, 33, 484, 608; River 8,
 11, 26, 27, 139, 608
 Ahmedabad 59, 163, 176, 249, 601
 Aircraft 281
 Air service 255
 Aitchison 30
 Ajit Singh 51, 55

- Ajmer 1, 6, 37, 40, 46, 49, 59, 143, 166, 234, 249, 328, 349, 353, 381, 382, 477, 541, 555, 556, 576
 Akbar 38, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 230, 249, 581, 593, 596
 Akhai Raj 45
 Akiyadhar hill 7
 Akola 8
 Alauddin Khilji 30
 Alexander 36
 Alexander Dow 48
 Alhandevi 33
 All India Congress Committee (also see Congress) 61
 All India Radio 467
 All India States' Peoples Conference 63
 Allat 31, 32, 33
 Allauddin 36, 37
 Allauddin Khilji 35
 Alliance (also see Treaty) 53
 Alu Rawal 33
 Aluminium 165
 Alwar 12, 298
 Aner 419
 Amar Chand 54
 Amar Singh 29, 48, 49, 50, 52, 602
 Amarsingh Rathor 83
 Ambaprasad 33
 Amber 40, 46, 249
 Amenities at important places—see government offices
 Amer 608
 America 69
 Amet 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 65, 77, 68, 74, 75, 94, 106, 110, 115, 120, 140, 144, 160, 223, 227, 235, 240, 295, 296, 297, 324, 327, 328, 341-342, 345, 352, 368, 408, 431, 433, 457, 480, 489, 506, 581, 582
 Ami Shah 37
 Amir Khan 55
 Amir Khusrau 35
 Amli 249
 Amusements (also see Entertainment) 82, 83
 Anandpur 30
 Anarta 28
 Andhra Pradesh 28, 70, 130, 171
 Animal Disease 137, 138
 Animal Husbandry 127, 128, 301, 321, 322, 333, 433, 467, 469
 Animal Husbandry Department 131, 133, 135, 136, 405
 Animals (also see by Class names and fauna) 19, 26, 109, 130, 138, 141, 142, 419
 Animists 80
 Annual Plans (also see planning, Five year Plan) 62
 Anti-Corruption Department 382
 Anti-Rabic Centres 508
 Antimony 165
 Anwala 101, 102
 Aparajit 31
 Apex Co-operative Bank 224
 Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax 334, 352
 Arab 28
 Aravalli(s) 6, 8, 9, 12, 28, 47, 100, 251, 585, 593
 Archaeological Department 594
 Archeological Survey of India 414
 Archives Department 406
 Ari Singh 33, 54, 55
 Arjun Hara 43
 Arjun Singh 390
 Arms 485
 Army 540
 Arsenic 165
 Art(s) 33, 221, 453, 477, 478, 482
 Artists 275, 277

Arya Samaj 57
 Asaduddin 37
 Asaf Khan 46
 Asalpur 468
 Asbestos 13, 163, 164
 Asia 69, 141
 Asind 3, 139
 Aspur 8, 352, 600
 Assam 70
 Assembly 553
 Assistant Central Intelligence Officer 335
 Assistant Collector 332
 Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan 541
 Assistant Director, Industries 409
 Assistant Director, Small Industries Service Institute 335
 Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Audit 411
 Assistant Inspector General, Railway Police 392
 Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Department 224, 334, 407
 Assistant Sessions Judge 394
 Atomic Energy Department 41
 Atpur 30, 32, 33
 Atpura 608
 Aurangzeb 52, 595
 Authors 276
 Avar hill 7
 Ayad 8
 Ayodhya 29
 Ayurved 321, 323, 333, 474, 486, 509, 511, 522, 541
 Ayurved Sevashram Private Ltd. 171, 172
 Ayurvedic College 510, 511
 Ayurvedic Department 510
 Ayurvedic institutions 304
 Ayurvedic medicines 173

B

BCG 488, 514
 Babu Satya Naresh Chandra 57
 Babarmal 14
 Babur 40, 41
 Backward classes 321, 323, 481, 538, 570
 Backward Tribes 572
 Badagaon 489
 Badgaon 8, 13, 107, 120, 132, 235, 240, 296, 408, 431, 434
 Badnor 3, 37, 44, 48, 52
 Bagar 28, 34, 587
 Bagh Singh 43
 Baghji 43
 Bagolia 8, 11
 Bagolia Tank 10
 Bagor 56, 97, 581
 Bahadur Shah 40, 42, 43
 Bajaj Nagar 170
 Baji Rao 53
 Bajra 114, 149, 237, 288, 289, 307-313
 Baladitya 32
 Balaria 165
 Balban 35
 Ballabhnagar 302, 398
 Balochistan 63
 Bamboo 84, 101, 102, 160, 173, 234
 Bambora 457
 Banaras 453
 Banas River 7, 8, 26, 100, 139, 581, 597
 Banbir 43
 Bandi Pal 11
 Banera 3, 54, 61
 Baneshwar 8
 Banking & Finance 220-222
 Banks 222, 223, 239, 243, 244
 Bansi 2, 18, 19, 324
 Banswara 1, 4, 26, 27, 50, 64, 179,

- 241, 249, 324, 407, 408, 409, 411,
 412, 413, 416, 415, 455, 513, 524,
 553, 554, 555, 574, 575, 600
 Bappa 31
 Bappa Rawal 45, 230
 Bar Associations 395, 396
 Baran 143
 Barapal 327
 Barar 507
 Bard 48, 52
 Bari 7, 165, 503
 Bari Sadri 2, 3, 255, 324, 495, 608
 Barihar 14
 Barium 175
 Barley 86, 105, 107, 109, 110, 114,
 115, 116, 117, 119, 150, 234, 236,
 237, 288, 289, 299, 307, 310
 Baroda 34, 176
 Barytes 13, 14, 163, 164, 165, 176
 Bastar 63
 Basu 49
 Baswa 41
 Battle (also see war) 41, 46, 47, 48
 Bay of Bengal 22
 Bayana 40, 41
 Beawar 227, 234, 254, 349
 Bedla 7, 41, 44, 501
 Beechwal 468
 Begun 3, 59, 553
 Begur 63
 Bekaria 14
 Beliefs, 78
 Benares 57
 Berach River 7, 8, 10, 11, 26, 35,
 139, 141, 302, 608
 Bernier 30
 Beryl 163, 165
 Bethunmi 13
 Bhabrana 8
 Bhagolia Tank 115
 Bhagwan Das 47, 249
 Bhama Shah 47
 Bhambora 303
 Bhang 82, 349, 530
 Bharatiya Jan Sangh (also see Jan
 Sangh) 563
 Bhartiya Kranti Dal 557
 Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal 482
 Bharatpur 41, 298, 382
 Bharatrapatta 32
 Bhartipatta 30
 Bhidasar 303
 Bhichore 55
 Bhil(s) 46, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 75, 81,
 82, 83, 87, 143, 453, 490
 Bhilwara 1, 3, 4, 8, 26, 58, 62, 165,
 179, 230, 232, 234, 241, 254, 293,
 326, 338, 408, 409, 412, 416, 453,
 455, 491, 495, 524, 553, 574
 Bhillamila 28
 Bhim 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 23, 65, 67, 68, 74,
 75, 93, 101, 106, 139, 140, 144,
 223, 227, 240, 256, 267, 296, 301,
 324, 327, 328, 332, 333, 341, 342,
 345, 349, 352, 372, 383, 387, 395,
 396, 398, 408, 431, 457, 480, 501,
 557
 Bhim Deo 34
 Bhim Singh 55, 56, 231, 603
 Bhindar 2, 69, 124, 160, 223, 227,
 232, 234, 238, 240, 296
 Bhinder 14, 62, 107, 140, 258, 267,
 324, 328, 408, 423, 424, 431, 436,
 457, 480, 499, 511, 534
 Bhinmal 28
 Bhoj 31
 Bhojraj 42
 Bhomat 46, 51
 Bhoodan 347
 Bhopal 41
 Bhopalsagar 160, 327
 Bhopal Singh 587, 598

- Bhumias 3
 Bhungapat 13
 Bhupal Nobles' College 471
 Bhupal Sagar 4, 5, 58, 531
 Bhupal Singh 58
 Bhutala 7
 Bhuwana 537
 Bichhawara 7
 Big Game (also see fauna, animals)
 6
 Bigod 8
 Bihar 16, 70, 165, 169
 Bihari Das 230
 Bijai Singh 55
 Bijolia 3, 44, 59, 62, 553
 Bikaner 298, 382, 406, 407, 467, 468,
 471, 477, 541
 Bikaner Gypsum Ltd. 526
 Bikarni 502
 Birds 19
 Births 420, 491, 492
 Board of Revenue 328
 Bombay 59, 61, 77, 79, 163, 172,
 180, 234, 255, 338, 381, 495, 601
 Boondi 40
 Borromeo Islands 603
 Botanical Divisions 16
 Bowa Hills 165
 Branch Manager, Life Insurance
 Corporation of India 335
 Brick earth 168
 Bridge 26
 Brindaban 42
 Brinjals 107, 112
 British
 Courts 3; Government 55, 57,
 61, 63, 232; India 61; Resident
 2; Rule 61; Supremacy 56;
 Welfare 61
 Bronze 485
 Brothels 82
 Buckingham Palace 603
 Budatra 35
 Buddhist 71, 72
 Buffaloes 129, 130, 131, 135, 137,
 154
 Building stones 14, 163, 164
 Bullock carts 253
 Bullocks 114, 115, 127, 253
 Bund (also see Weir, Dam, Embank-
 ment) 52
 Bundi 35, 42, 43, 44, 55, 64
 Burhanpur 172
 Bus service 254

C
 C. E. Yates 249
 Cadmium 13, 165, 166, 169, 170
 Calcite 13, 14, 163, 166, 167
 Calcutta 172, 180
 Camel (s) 74, 130, 143, 154, 234, 250,
 253, 593
 Campbell Thompson 254
 Canal (s) 9, 11, 147
 Carpets 283
 Carts 113, 220, 427, 429
 Caste (s) 71-75, 79, 80, 88, 90, 338,
 419, 486
 Castor seed 152
 Cattle 26, 109, 129, 130, 137, 138,
 139, 143, 145, 154, 158, 220, 222,
 234, 346, 405, 325, 428, 431
 Cattle Fairs 138
 Cauliflower 112
 Cavalry 379
 Cement 14, 168, 170, 171, 173, 175,
 352, 376
 Census 4, 66, 68, 70, 71, 74, 75, 80,
 81, 83, 86, 274, 286, 288, 298,
 343, 348, 413, 454, 455, 495, 532;
 of Industries 192-203; of small
 industries 172
 Central Board of Secondary Educa-
 tion 466

- Central Cooperative Bank 226
 Central Government (also see Government of India) 274, 275, 403, 413, 415, 481
 Central India People's Conference 60
 Central provinces 63
 Central Public Works Department 415
 Central Statistical Organisation 1
 Central Wakfs Act 543
 Cereal Crops 129
 Cereals 107, 234
 Ceremonies 76, 77, 83
 Cess (also see Tax) 338, 344, 346, 432, 452
 Chacha 38
 Chachigdev Chauhan 35
 Chaff cutters 114
 Chaitak 604
 Champa Gudha 165
 Champion 16, 18
 Chanderi 40, 41
 Chandrabhaga 100, 581
 Chandsera 13
 Changan 19
Chanwla 110, 119
 Chapli 256
 Chappan 34, 37, 47
 Charbhujā 159, 267, 458, 581
 Charbhujā Road 258
 Chariawad 240
 Charumati 51
 Chatsu 32
 Chawand 47, 458, 512
 Chetak 597
 Chetuk 46
 Chhani 501
 Chhoti Sadri 3, 62, 338, 495
 Chief Accounts Officer 404
 Chief Electoral Officer 331
 Chief Engineer, PWD 329
 Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers 181
 Chief Judicial Magistrate 333
 Chief Medical & Health Officer 496
 Chief Social Education Officer 479
 Chieftains 3
 Chillies 112, 119, 153, 235, 237
 China clay 14
 Chirwa 34
 Chitor 250
 Chitrakoot 34, 35
 Chitrakuta 36
 Chittaur 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 58, 231, 326, 338, 381, 491, 495, 574, 581, 608: sack of 36, 43, 44
 Chittaurgarh 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 26, 61, 62, 141, 160, 170, 179, 230, 233, 234, 241, 254, 255, 261, 327, 349, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 415, 416, 455, 456, 513, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 575, 576, 594
 Chod Singh 33
 Chonda 38, 581
 Chottihar 14
 Choursimal 34
 Chouth 53
 Christian 71, 72
 Churches 605
 Cinema Houses 83
 Circuit House 255
 Cities 59
 City Magistrate 332
 Civil Court Ordinance 394
 Civil Defence 330, 332
 Civil Disobedience 60
 Civil Judge 333, 449
 Civil war 54, 55
 Clay 168

- Climate 100, 107
- Climbers 17
- Clinic 495
- Cloth 159
- Cloudiness 22
- Clubs 83
- Coal 101, 102, 234
- Code of Criminal Procedure 329, 332
- Coffee 87
- Coinage 231-233
- Coins 27, 31, 230
- Collector 3, 324, 326, 328, 329, 331, 343, 348, 404, 406, 419, 539, 540, Mewar State 4
- Collectorate 351
- College 58, 62, 63, 275, 469
- College of Home Science 470
- College of Law 470
- College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering 470
- Commandant of Home Guards 382
- Commander-in-Chief 2
- Commerce 221, 274, 287, 306, 318
- Commercial Banks 127
- Commercial Taxes (Department) 333
- Commercial Taxes Officer 334, 349
- Commissioner 392, 406
- Commissioner, Municipal Council 335
- Commissioner of Excise 349
- Commissioner, Transport 413
- Communication(s) 91, 160, 287, 288, 293, 295, 301, 306, 318, 343, 432
- Communist Party 557, 559, 560, 564
- Communities 80, 81, 88
- Community Development 128, 295, 296, 297, 301, 303, 321, 322
- Community Development Blocks (also see Panchayat Samiti) 299
- Compost 117, 300, 423, 511
- Condiments 105
- Configuration 6
- Congress (also see Indian National Congress) 59, 553-562
- Congress (J) 556, 557, 561, 562
- Congress (N) 557, 561
- Conservation Assistant 414
- Constituencies 553-562
- Constitutional Reforms 63
- Contract Labour Act 525
- Conveyance (s) 225-254, 275
- Co-operation 101, 303, 321, 322, 433
- Co-operation in Trade 238
- Co-operative Banks 127, 223
- Co-operative Credit 222
- Co-operative Credit Institutions 225
- Co-operative Credit Societies 223
- Co-operative Department 407, 408
- Co-operative Farming 101
- Co-operative Movement 224-227, 408
- Co-operative stores 239
- Co-operative Societies 204, 225, 226, 299, 301, 408, 473
- Co-operatives 170, 333
- Copper 13, 119, 163, 165, 232, 352, 376, 485
- Copper Coinage Act 233
- Cottage Industries 61, 52, 159, 173, 174, 300, 536, 570
- Cotton 105, 107, 111, 114, 115, 118, 119, 121, 124, 129, 153, 159, 172, 173, 174, 234, 282, 317, 338, 339, 352, 376, 411, 524
- Country Spirit 349
- Court (s) 39, 57, 60, 81, 221, 324, 325, 326, 328, 333, 347, 348, 385, 390-395, 400-402, 449, 529, 536, 582
- Court of Appeal 4
- Court of Directors 56
- Cows 135

- Credit (also see Loan, Finance) 222, 224
- Crime 377, 378
- Criminal Procedure Codes 390
- Cripps Mission 61
- Crop (s) 51, 100, 105, 107-112, 119, 121, 127, 139, 141, 142, 148, 299, 338, 339, 344, 431
- Crop Diseases 119-121
- Crop Pests 119-121
- Crop Rotations 118
- Crushers 113
- Cucumbers 107
- Cucurbit 119
- Cultivation 274; Mechanised 112
- Cultivators 73, 74, 81, 108, 112, 117, 119, 121, 222, 224, 292, 305, 337, 346
- Cultivators (Implement) 113, 119
- Cultural atmosphere 419
- Cultural Institutions 606
- Cultural Life 27
- Cultural Programmes 284, 480
- Cultural Societies 481
- Culture 27, 29, 40
- Currencies 220
- Currency 56, 230, 257, 291, 339, 452
- Customs 76, 77, 222, 348, 390, 420
- Customs Department 2, 325
- D**
- D.R. Bhandarkar 30
- Dabkucia 14
- Dabok 255, 258, 267, 463
- Daggers 159
- Daia 9
- Dairy Development 135
- Dairy Farming 73
- Dairy Farms 127
- Dak Bungalows 255-257
- Dal Singh 57
- Dam (s) 10, 11, 37, 58, 142, 603
- Dance 87, 88, 465, 477, 541
- Dancers 277
- Darauli 14
- Daroli 168, 303
- Daruli Mauderia 14
- Dalana Khurd 270
- Dashrath Sharma 30
- Dawer 21, 23
- Dayanand Saraswati 57
- Deaths 420, 492, 493, 515, 523
- Debari 165, 168, 254, 352
- Debt 56, 292, 346
- Debta 8
- Deccan 63
- Dedla 3, 8
- Deer 26
- Deesa 15
- Defence Forces 540
- Delhi 29, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 53, 58, 70, 163, 171, 172, 255, 466, 570, 601
- Delhi system 12
- Dalwara 3, 7, 165, 267, 458, 505
- Democratic Decentralisation 90, 298, 331,
- Density 66, 67
- Dentists 277
- Deogarh 1, 2, 4, 5, 13, 14, 45, 61, 65, 67, 68, 69, 74, 75, 93, 106, 120, 138, 139, 140, 144, 160, 227, 240, 256, 267, 296, 301, 302, 324, 327, 341, 345, 348, 352, 373, 408, 423, 425, 431, 437, 458, 480, 511, 512, 534, 584,
- Deogarh-Madaria 131, 503
- Deola 43
- Deolia 43
- Deopura 163
- Department (s) 328
- Department of Mines and Geology 171

Department of Statistics 1

Deputy

Chief Medical and Health Officer 507; Collector 3, 326; Collectors in Mewar State 4; Collector (Jagir) 332; Controller of Mines 415; Director 411; Director of Education 456; District Development Officer 224; 331; Inspector General, Police 380; Inspectress of Girls Schools 334; Superintendent of Police 329, 379

Desert 21

Deshi Rajya Praja Parishad 62, 63

Desuri 48, 57, 249, 250, 251; Pass 6

Devasthan Commissioner 541

Devasthan Department 541

Development 330, 332

Development Block (also see Panchayat Samiti) 536

Devimata 13, 14

Devpura 8, 13

Dewair 47

Dewas 11

Dewas Tank 10

Dhalan Ka Dudha 166

Dharamshalas 255

Dharavad 328

Dhariawad 296, 431, 438, 459, 506, 529

Dhariyavad 489

Dhariyawad 1, 5, 18, 19, 98, 101, 107, 108, 116, 120, 140, 141, 268, 340, 345, 452, 361, 398, 408, 584

Dharwad 327

Dhebar 7; Tank 10

Dhingla 232

Dholio Dungar 7

Dhulkot 484

Dialects (also see Language) 71

Dilawar Khan 37

Director

Animal Husbandry 405; Economics and Statistics 406; General, Posts & Telegraphs 417; of Education 510; of Land Records 343; Public Relations 407

Directorate of

Archives 407; Economics and Statistics 405; Education 476; Primary and Secondary Education 477; Public Instruction 455.

Disc plough 116

Discontinuation of Cesses Act 346

Disease (s) 421, 486, 493, 495, 511

Diseases of Animals—see Animal Diseases

Diseases of crops—see crop diseases

Dispensary (ies) 58, 181, 293, 384, 452, 487, 488, 489, 495, 498–502, 509, 510, 513, 528

Displaced persons 70

Displaced Persons and Debt Adjustment Act 394

District

Administration of Udaipur State 3; Agriculture office 120, 121, 124 (also see Agriculture Department); Agriculture Officer 121, 122, 224; and Sessions Judge 333, 334, 393, 394; Animal Husbandry Officer 136, 334, 405; Archives 406; Ayurved Officer 334, 570; Board of Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen 540; Boundaries in Udaipur State 3; Cotton Officer 334; Development Officer 330, 432; Election Officer 331; Employment Exchange Officer 540; Employment office 293; Excise Officer 334, 349; Family Planning Officer 334, 507; Health officer 278; Industries Officer 409;

- Judge 4, 81, 394; Magistrate (s) 326, 329, 333; Magistrate in Mewar State 4; Manager, Food Corporation of India 335; Medical and Health Officer 503; Medical and Public Health Officer 334; Nutrition Officer 334; of Mewar State 4; Organiser, National Sample Survey 335; Organiser National Savings 413; Probation and Social Welfare 533; Public Relations office 407; Public Relations Officer 334; Registrar 330; Savings Officer 335, 413, 414; Social Welfare Officer 334; Soil Conservation Officer 334; Statistical Officer 334; Statistician 406; Supply Officer 330, 406; Treasury 331, 351, 404; Treasury Officer 332; Tuberculosis Officer 514
- Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs 335, 417
- Divisional Evaluation office 412
- Divisional Forest Officer 410
- Divisions 326
- Divorce 81, 82
- Diwali 88
- Doctors 277
- Dolomite 14, 166, 167
- Domestic and personal services 279-281
- Donkeys 130, 154, 157, 234, 253
- Dother 9
- Dowry 80
- Drainage 512
- Dress 85
- Drinking 82
- Droughts 142, 416
- Drugs 59
- Dry fruits 234
- Ducks 155
- Duda 42, 44
- Dudh Talai Lake 139
- Dungarpur 1, 4, 26, 27, 34, 41, 50, 64, 179, 241, 249, 254, 324, 333, 349, 352, 353, 393 407, 408, 411, 412, 413, 415, 416, 155, 513, 524, 553, 554, 574, 593
- Duomo 603
- Durgadas 51
- Dushaniya hill 7
- Dusore 37
- Dust storms 22, 25
- Duties 420
- Dwarka 42
- Dwellings (also see Houses) 83-85
- Dyeing & printing 160, 178
- E
- Earthquakes 14- 6
- Economic
- Changes 78; Reforms 50, 62
- Economics and Statistics (Department) 334
- Eden 451
- Editors 276
- Education 58, 59, 83, 275, 321, 323, 333, 430, 432, 433, 453, 454, 529, 534, 535, 570, 572; Department 455, 477, 478, 571, 572; for handicapped 478
- Educational
- Centres 83; Facilities 83, 301, 453; Institutions 81, 82, 276, 293, 298, 302, 534, 571; standards 454, 455
- Eklinggarh 7
- Eklingji 31, 32, 73, 251, 588
- Eklingpura 14
- Elections 63, 64, 82, 331, 332, 333, 421, 427, 553-562
- Electric
- Power 178; pumps 113
- Electricity 160, 318, 349, 383, 537

- Electrification 434, 437, 444, 445, 448, 449
 Elephants 419
 Elevation 6, 10
 Elphinstone 30
 Embankment (also see Bund, Dam Weir) 10, 11, 139, 141
 Emerald 13, 14, 163, 166, 167
 Emigration 69
 Emperor 48, 49
 Employees' Provident Fund Act 528
 Employees' State Insurance 181, 218, 219, 500; Act 181, 394, 528; Corporation 181, 500, 528; Scheme 496
 Employment 82, 303, 315, 334, 469, 538; exchange (s) 293, 294, 319, 320, 538
 Engineer-in-Chief, CPWD 415
 Engineering Profession 278, 279
 Entertainment 83
 Epics 39
 Epidemic (s) 66, 121, 494, 495
 Erich 41
 Erinpura Granites 12
 Erskine (also see K.D. Erskine) 29, 85, 221, 250, 288, 291
 Essential Commodities Act 290
 Europe 603
 European countries 69
 Evaluation Department 412
 Excavations 27
 Excise
 and Taxation Department 349
 Department 82; Inspector 531
 Executive Engineer 403; Central Public Works Department 335, 415; Public Works Department 334; Rajasthan State Electricity Board 334; Water works 512
 Exhibitions 138, 180
 Expeditions 49
 Explosives Act 329
 Exports (s) 58, 170, 234; promotion scheme 180
F
 Facilities at important places 581-609
 Factories 181, 209-217, 299, 302, 316, 524, 526
 Fair (s) 83, 87, 90, 93-99, 180, 234, 241, 242, 432, 476
 Fair price shops 240, 241, 290
 Falna 408
 Family planning 333, 498, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 519
 Famine (s) [also see Relief] 52, 54, 57, 58, 66, 81, 106, 127, 142-145, 288, 292, 383, 572
 Farishta 29, 44
 Farmers 127, 235; Radio programmes for 467
 Faruksher 230
 Fateh Nagar 114, 159, 160, 223, 224, 227, 234, 235, 237, 239, 258, 268, 303, 404, 423, 426, 459, 511
 Fateh Sagar 7, 10, 104, 255; lake 8
 Fateh Singh 11; 57, 58, 254, 383, 603, 604
 Fatehpur Sikri 44
 Felspar 14
 Female Education 61
 Fergusson 601, 693
 Fertiliser (s) 108, 112, 117, 118, 121, 123-127, 169, 293, 300, 352, 376, 411
 Fertiliser Corporation of India 166
 Festivals 83, 87, 88, 89, 495
 Field Evaluation Officer 334, 413

- Field Publicity Office(r) 335, 414
 Film shows (also see cinema) 384
 Finances (also see revenue) 55
 Financial
 Aid 133; Assistance 179, 536; help 542
 Financing 220
 Fines 348, 431, 449
 Fire 383
 Firewood 101, 102
 Firishta 593
 Firoz Khan 38
 Fish 19, 20
 Fisheries 20 131, 132, 321, 322: Department 476
 Fishing 286
 Five Year Plan (s) 162, 226, 251, 289, 292, 297-309, 330, 453, 475 488, 489, 511
 Flood (s) 9, 62, 139-142, 383
 Fodder 107, 109, 129, 130, 145; crops 105, 129
 Fog 25
 Folk Art 482; Dance (s) 83, 463; Music 482; Songs 87, 92, 482
 Food 86, 87, 89, 511; Adulteration Act 513: Commissioner 406; Corporation of India 241, 416; Department 241
 Foodgrains 61, 63, 108, 109, 235, 239, 241 288, 289, 290, 299, 330; Procurement Order 311-313
 Forced Labour 59
 Forest (s) 6, 8, 18, 19, 26, 32, 100, 101, 129, 321, 322, 333, 430, 433; Act 20: Department 20, 101, 102, 157, 410; Industries 173; Nurseries 19; Produce (also see by name) 101, 102; Ranges 18
 Forestry 16, 101-103, 286
 Fort (s) [also see by name] 28, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 43, 44, 50, 57, 233, 581, 594, 600; as prisons 383
 Fortresses 44
 Fowls 155
 France 171
 Fruit (s) 26, 105, 112; crops 125
 G
 G. H. Ojha 29, 30, 31
 G. N. Sharma 30, 40
 G. S. Ojha 230
 Gadbore 328
 Gadbhore 14
 Gagun 40
 Gambhiri river 26
 Gambling 82
 Game Sanctuary 20
 Games 82, 83
 Gamgudha 166
 Gandhi Peace Foundation Centre 570
 Ganganagar 382, 411; sugar mills 531
 Gangapur 495
 Gangor 88, 89, 92
 Gaonguda 268
 Gaon Gudha 14
 Garasia 75
 Garibdas 50
 Gariya Magra 7
 Garnet 163
 Gau Pipli 9
 Gauri 89
 Gaushalas 134, 135
 Gaya 37
 Gaya Karandev 33
 General
 Education 455-466; Elections. 574-580; Insurance 227; Superintendent Hindustan Zinc Ltd. 335
 Geological
 Antiquity 12; Formation (s) 12, 16; Survey of India 13

- George, King 58
 Ghaghsa 34
 Ghanis 113
 Ghanta Mata 34
 Ghora 9
 Ghorī 9
 Ghasar Iswal 14
 Ghiyasuddin 39
 Ghodach 7
 Ghosunda 159
 Gilund 8, 268
 Ginger 153
 Girasia 81
 Girdawar circles 345
 Girwa 2, 3, 4, 5, 44, 65, 67, 69, 73,
 74, 75, 97, 101, 107, 108, 110,
 112, 120, 132, 140, 144, 168, 235,
 240, 296, 324, 327, 339, 341, 342,
 345, 352, 354, 378, 394, 397, 408,
 431, 439, 480, 537, 557, 601
 Glass 234
 Goa, Daman & Diu 70
 Goats 26, 74, 130, 131, 137, 154, 234
 Godich 7
 Godwar 55
 Gogunda 2, 5, 7, 8, 14, 19, 45, 47,
 49, 65, 67, 68, 74, 75, 96, 101,
 106, 108, 110, 120, 133, 140, 144,
 163, 235, 240, 249, 250, 268, 296,
 302, 303, 324, 327, 341, 342, 345,
 352, 365, 394, 408, 431, 440, 459,
 501, 529, 537, 585; tahsil 9
 Gola Gokarnath 170
 Gold 54, 159, 231, 242
 Goldsmiths 159, 232
 Goldsmithy 160
 Gomti river 8, 9, 10, 52, 100, 587
 Gondri 8
 Gopa kuda 13
 Gorana-ki Nal 10, 11
 Gorli 14
 Gosmda 423
 Goverdhan 595
 Government (also see Administra-
 tion) 60, 276, 420; Depart-
 ments—see by names; Functiona-
 ries—see by designations; Madan
 Mohan Malviya Ayurvedic Col-
 lege 474; Meera Girls' College
 471
 Government of India (also see Cen-
 tral Government) 1, 2, 126, 168,
 170, 229, 233, 250, 257, 292, 348,
 381, 413, 414, 415, 451, 466, 476,
 487, 497, 536, 598; offices in
 Udaipur district 334
 Government of Mewar 222, 233, 234
 Government of Rajasthan (also see
 State Government) 475, 490, 533,
 536, 595
 Government offices and amenities at
 Jhadol 588; Kailashpuri (Ekling-
 ji) 589; Kankroli 590; Kherwara
 591; Kelwara 592; Kotra 592;
 Kumbhalgarh 594; Mavli 594;
 Nathdwara 596; Railmagra 597;
 Rajsamand 598; Rikhabdeo 599;
 Salumber 599, 600; Sarada 500;
 Udaipur 605-607; Vallabhnagar
 508, 609 (Also see office by name)
 Government Officers—see by designa-
 tions
 Government Press 404
 Governor (s) 28, 30, 39, 45; Gene-
 rals' Agent 392
 Grain Merchants Association 63
 Gram 105, 107, 109, 110, 114, 119,
 151, 237, 289, 307-310
 Gramdan 431
 Grass (es) 17, 84, 101, 102, 129
 Groundnut 105, 107, 111, 114, 115,
 120, 124, 152, 236
 Ground Water (also see water) 12;
 Board 104; Department 103

- Guar 129
 Guava 112
 Gudha 164, 165
 Guhadatta 30
 Guhil 230
 Guides 480
 Gujarat 9, 16, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 70,
 171, 172, 234, 249, 331, 415
 Gulabchand 420
 Gum 101, 102
 Gupta Empire 28
Gur 236, 237
 Gurudwaras 605
 Gwalior 28, 40, 43, 44, 45
Gypsum 171
H
 HCM Institute of Public Adminis-
 tration 257
 Hail 25
 Hakim 2
 Hakim Mal 2
 Haldighati 46, 47, 249, 596
 Hameta Magri 13
 Hamirgarh 6 2
 Hamir Singh 55
 Hamlets 66
 Hammir 30, 35, 37
 Hamsapal 33
 Handicrafts (also see cottage indus-
 tries) 463, 465, 596
 Handloom 160
 Haran Magra 7
 Haribhau Upadhyaya 60
 Harbilas Sarda 38
 Harit 32
 Hariyadevi 27, 33
 Haroti 37
 Harrow 113
 Harwa 7
 Haryana 171, 172
 Hasan Ali Khan 51
 Hasan Khan 41
 Health 423-429, 432, 491-493, 494,
 528
 Hemp 338
 Herbs 17
 Hides 176
 High Court 392; during State re-
 gime 4
 Hillocks 18, 165, 587 600
 Hills (also see by name) 6, 7, 8, 10,
 18, 19, 26, 44, 46, 51, 100, 104,
 108, 168, 231, 598
 Himachal Pradesh 70, 172
 Himalayan Mountains 15
 Himalayas 40
 Himmat Nagar 255
 Hind 29
 Hindi 57, 58
 Hindu (s) 28, 29, 30, 35, 39, 40, 51
 71, 72 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 85,
 88, 93, 486, 599; Law 390; Maha
 Sabha 559; Marriage Act 79, 81;
 Rituals 75, 76; Rulers 46; Succ-
 ession Act 79
 Hindustan 40; Sugar Mills 170; Zinc
 Ltd. 13, 166, 168, 181, 293, 357,
 526
 Holding (s) 112, 126
 Holi 87, 88; Song 92
 Holika 88
 Home Guards 382: Act 382
 Homeopathic 509
 Honey 101, 102, 234
 Hora Magra 7
 Horse (s) 154, 253, 319, 593
 Horticulture 125, 470
 Horticulturist 73
 Hospitals (also see Medical Institu-
 tions) 293, 389, 452, 486 487,
 488 489, 495-498, 504, 508, 509,
 510, 539; and dispensaries 300,
 302

Hotel (s) 11, 90, 256, 255-266
 Houses 27, 83, 84, 141, 275, 293,
 419, 513
 Housing 282, 299, 302, 303, 321,
 323, 332, 536
 Humayun 43
 Humidity 22, 24, 108
 Hurda 3, 139
 Hurra 339
 Huts 66, 83
 Hyderabad 63, 171

I

I. N. A. 53
 I P. C. (also see Indian Penal Code)
 377
 Ibrahim Lodi 40, 41
 Idar 249
 Idul Fitr 89, 90
 Idul Zuha 89, 90
 Ijlas Khan 57
 Immigration 69
 Immoral Traffic 82
 Implements 112-114, 121, 122, 123,
 126
 Imports 234
 Income Tax Officer (s) 334, 352
 Indebtedness 221, 222
 Independence 58, 64, 221, 222, 233,
 242, 288, 292, 524, 532
 Independence Day 384
 India 4, 13, 14, 26, 29, 30, 35, 39,
 40, 42, 46, 48, 53, 62, 63, 69, 79,
 196, 130, 220, 222, 242, 320, 391
 Indian
 Airlines 255; Arm Act 329; Bureau
 of Mines 415; Corn 107; Facto-
 ries Act 181, 527; National Con-
 gress (also see Congress) 263;
 Nursing Council 474; Penal Code
 (also see IPC) 390; Red Cross
 Society 571; Standards Institu-

tion 15; States 70; Trade Unions
 Act 527;
 Indigenous Banking 220, 221
 Indore 495
 Industrial
 Area 178; Cooperatives 174, 175;
 Credit and Investment Corpora-
 tion of India 180; Development
 Bank of India 280; Disputes Act
 181, 525; Estate 178; Finance
 Corporation of India 180; Hous-
 ing 529; Potential 175; Relations
 525; Training Institute 166; Tri-
 bunal 525; Undertakings 181
 Industry (ies) 274, 287, 300, 303,
 305, 321, 322, 333, 377, 383, 432,
 524
 Industries Department 150, 173, 178,
 179, 409, 410
 Infantry 379
 Infirmities 495
 Information Centre 407
 Inheritance 78, 82
 Inoculation 490
 Insecticides 239
 Inspecting Assistant Commissioner
 of Income Tax 353
 Inspection Houses 256
 Inspector General of Police 382
 Inspector of Schools 334
 Instrument of Accession 64
 Insurance (also see General, Life,
 State) 528
 Intalikheda 268
 Interest 221, 275, 346
 Interestatal courts 3
 Intoxicants 530, 548
 Iranian 27
 Irnia 55
 Iron 13, 163, 234, 485
 Iron ore 14, 165
 Irrigation 11, 56, 58, 107, 113, 115,

- 116, 119, 122, 127, 141, 161, 162, 297, 300, 301, 302, 303, 321, 322, 325, 333, 343, 431, 439-449
- Irrigation**
And Drainage Act 329; Department 157, 169, 256; Department of Udaipur State 2; project (s) 8, 9; Schemes 9
- Isar** 89
- Isardas Rathor** 44
- Islam** 29, 40
- Isri Singh** 53
- Iswal** 62
- Ivory** 159
- J**
- Jagaji** 581
- Jagan Nath Kachwaha** 46
- Jagar** 34
- Jagat** 34
- Jagat Singh** 50, 53, 54, 602
- Jagir (s)** 53, 73, 79, 325, 332, 336, 337, 346, 347, 391, 405; Estates 3
- Jagirdari** 90
- Jagmal** 45
- Jagmandir** 11
- Jagniwas** 11
- Jagra** 6; hills 7
- Jahangir** 29, 49, 602
- Jahazpur** 3, 62, 139, 326, 338, 491, 495
- Jai Samand** 104, 127, 141, 480, 586, 587; canal system 9; lake 7, 10, 20, 141; tank 9
- Jai Samudra lake** 52
- Jai Singh** 52, 53, 587, 588, 603
- Jai-Stambha** 39
- Jail (s)** 59, 324, 383-389, 487
- Jaimal** 44
- Jain (s)** 71, 72, 75, 76, 80, 85, 86, 89, 485, 486, 585, 599; Festivals 89; Rituals 75, 76
- Jaipur** 32, 52, 53, 165, 180, 255, 257, 298, 348, 382, 404, 406, 407, 410, 413, 116, 489, 514, 543, 563, 601
- Jaisa** 37
- Jaise** 30
- Jaitra Singh** 34
- Jakham** 100, 302; River 7, 8, 9
- Jalor** 28, 34, 35, 36, 44
- James Tod** (also see Tod) 30, 56
- Jammu & Kashmir** 63, 70
- Jamnalal Bajaj** 60
- Jamun** 112
- Jamunia-ki-Nal** 14
- Jan Sangh** 553-563
- Janmashtami** 88
- Janprabh Suri** 35
- Jaswant Singh** 51
- Jatalda Magra** 7
- Jauhar** (also see Johar) 36, 43
- Jawad** 54
- Jawaharlal Nehru** 63
- Jawahir Bao** 43
- Jawan Singh** 56, 231
- Jawar** 37, 160
- Jawas** 8, 503
- Jayatalla Devi** 35
- Jaziya** 52
- Jehangir** 38, 48
- Jejaya** 33
- Jeliyo Dungar** 7
- Jewellery** 173
- Jewels** 54
- Jhadol** 1, 5, 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, 99, 101, 103, 107, 110, 140, 144, 227, 235, 240, 269, 296, 327, 332, 345, 352, 363, 398, 408, 431, 440, 463, 505, 507, 529, 588
- Jhalawar** 64

- Jhamar Kotra 13, 166, 178, 403
 Jhamari river 587
 Jharol 7
 Jhunjhunun 382
 Jiran 54
 Jobner 467, 468
 Jodha 42
 Jodhpur 6, 15, 42, 43, 51, 52, 53, 55,
 251, 255, 298, 382, 394, 408, 415,
 488, 541
 Johar (also see Jauhar) 44
 John Malcolm 30
 Joint Family 78; system 90
 Journalists 276
 Journals (also see Magazines) 457-
 466, 475, 478, 482, 483
 Jowar 86, 105, 114, 115, 120, 129,
 149, 288, 289, 307, 313
 Judge Small Causes 391, 394
 Judges 278
 Jungles 6, 100
 Justice-
 in Udaipur State 3
 Judicial Authority-
 during State regime 4
 Judicial Matters-
 during State regime 4
 Jujhar Singh 50
 Junagarh 14
 K
 K.D. Erskine (also see Erskine) 73,
 80, 82, 83, 159, 292
 K.M. Munshi 64
 Kachola 3
 Kadjaya Magra 7
 Kagdar 13
 Kagmadar 13
 Kailashpuri 73, 588
 Kailwara 37
 Kakka Suri 35
 Kalabhoj 31, 32
 Kalachuri 33
 Kalaguman 14, 166
 Kala Magra 7
 Kalan 503
 Kalinga 28
 Kalooji Bhora 473
 Kalpee 40
 Kama (or Karan) 33
 Kamal Nath ka Pahar 7
 Kaman Magra 7
 Kamdeo 34
 Kamlighat 508
 Kamroli River 116
 Kandla 8
 Kangra 15
 Kankroli 2, 51, 134, 142, 160, 165,
 223, 224, 227, 258, 261, 269, 324,
 412, 421, 460, 495, 500, 512, 589,
 597
 Kanolia 303
 Kanor 2, 3, 62, 324
 Kanore 269, 333, 383, 387, 395, 463,
 503
 Kanpur 13, 172, 234
 Kanwaria 138
 Kapasan 338
 Kapasin 3, 61, 62, 326, 420
 Karan 49
 Karan Singh 49, 50, 581, 602
 Karbaria-ka-Gudha 13
 Karmavati 43
 Karnatak 63
 Karoli 13
 Kashmir 46
 Kasturba Matri Kendra 573
 Kata 14
 Katha 101, 102
 Keatings 390
 Kelua 303
 Kelwa 14, 44, 173, 302, 502, 581
 Kelwara 256, 269, 303, 327, 460,
 591, 593, 594

- Kerala 70
 Kerora-ki-Nal 14
 Kerosene 234
 Kesar 7
 Kesari Singh 58
 Keshariyaji 599
 Key village scheme 133, 134
Khadi 59, 173, 174
 Khait Singh 37
 Khajuri 423
 Khalifa Al Mamun 32
 Khamnor 2, 4, 5, 8, 173, 236, 249,
 296, 324, 327, 423, 431, 480, 557,
 596
 Khamnore 107, 240, 269, 408, 441,
 504
 Khanna 40, 41
 Kharbaria-ka-Gudha 14
 Khari River 62, 100, 139
 Khartana 8
 Khemli 14, 269, 502
 Khempura 8
 Kheroda 269
 Kherwada 431, 442, 460
 Kherwara 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, 23, 65,
 67, 68, 74, 75, 99, 101, 103, 107,
 108, 120, 133, 139, 140, 144, 164,
 227, 240, 249, 250, 258, 269, 296,
 301, 324, 326, 327, 340, 342, 345,
 352, 358, 394, 408, 487, 490, 495,
 501, 502, 529, 536, 590
 Khet Singh 38
 Khirood 501
 Khizr Khan 36
 Khizrabad 36
 Khojwara 13
 Khumman 32, 36,
 Khurram 50, 602
 Khuwabad 327
 Khyber 51
 Kika (also see Pratap) 45, 47
 Kioli 14, 164
 Kirata 28
 Kirtivarman 33
 Kisan Janta Samyukta Party 557
 Kishangarh 51, 64
 Kirtipal 34
 Knives 159
 Koaria 270
 Kodamdesar 468
 Kodmal Magra 7
 Koliyari 7, 47
 Koner 303
 Kooch Bihar 63
 Kota 64, 298, 382, 456, 541
 Kotah 55
 Kotda 144
 Kothari River 100, 139
 Kotharia 14, 41, 44, 270
 Kothariya 8
 Kotmal 7
 Kotra 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 14, 18, 19, 21,
 23, 65, 67, 68, 74, 75, 97, 101,
 103, 110, 140, 141, 227, 234, 240,
 250, 270, 296, 327, 328, 341, 345,
 348, 352, 364, 383, 388, 394, 398,
 408, 431, 442, 487, 489, 504, 529,
 592
 Kotra-ki-Pal 11
 Kotravilota 13
 Kotri 13, 106
 Kraya Vikray Sangh 117
 Krishi Upaj Mandis 235
 Krishikar Lok Party 554, 557
 Krishna 42, 595
 Krishna Kumari 55
 Krishna, Lord 88
 Kshatrapas 27
 Kshem Singh 30, 33, 34, 36
 Kumar Singh 34
 Kumbha 31, 38, 230, 420, 593
 Kumbhalgarh 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 14, 18,

- 19, 34, 36, 43, 46, 65, 67, 68, 74,
94, 106, 108, 110, 120, 140, 142,
144, 240, 249, 295, 296, 297, 324,
327, 328, 341, 342, 345, 352, 369,
408, 419, 431, 444, 480, 489, 495,
501, 557, 572, 592-594; fort 8
- Kunthal 13, 164
- Kunwaria 328
- Kurabad 460
- Kurabar 3, 507
- Kuraj 8, 173, 270
- Kurawad 270
- Kurki 42
- Kurwar 18
- Kusa 29
- Kush 30
- Kushalgarh 64
- Kutch 15
- Kyanite 163
- L**
- Labour 181, 301, 302, 321, 323, 334,
348, 377, 524; Department 181;
Laws 181; Officer 524; Welfare
3 0; Welfare centre 528
- Ladies Fingers 118
- Lago Maggiore 603
- Lake (s) 8, 9, 10, 11, 37, 44, 52, 100,
104, 131, 142, 255, 586, 587, 598,
601, 602, 603, 604
- Lakha 37, 38, 72, 581
- Lakhimpur Kheri 170
- Lakhminiwas 495
- Lakhora 495
- Lakshami 88
- Lakshman Singh 36
- Land**
- and Building Tax Department
407; Development Bank 223;
Holdings (also see holdings) 347;
Mortgage Bank 227; Reclamation
100, 101; Records 332, 347; Re-
cords Officer 343; Reform (s) 293,
300, 345-348; Revenue (also see
revenue) 58, 59, 328, 329, 343-
345, 346, 347, 432; Revenue-His-
tory of assessment and manage-
ment 336-338; Revenue-Inspec-
tors 332; Tenures 336, 337; Utili-
sation 100, 101
- Langotiya hill 7
- Language 71
- Large Scale Industries 160, 168-172,
180, 524
- Lasadia 3, 4, 65, 67, 68 74, 75, 144,
327, 328, 502, 557
- Laterite 171
- Lauhariya 8
- Law (s) 222, 478, 423, 524, 544
- Law and Order 326, 328, 329, 333;
in Udaipur State 3
- Lawa 64
- Lawa Sardargarh 115, 270
- Lead 13, 37, 163, 165, 166, 168, 169,
299; smelter 169
- Leather 282; Jars 159
- Lega Magra 7
- Legal Profession 278
- Legislation 421, 422, 524, 525
- Legislative
- Assembly 61, 430, 431, 450, 557-
562; Measures 90; steps 82
- Legislature 4, 64, 553, 559
- Lemon 112
- Library (ies) 57, 482-484
- Life Insurance 227, 228; Corpora-
tion of India 227, 228
- Lilagarh hill 6
- Lilla Pathan 37
- Limboda 8
- Lime 173

- Limestone 13, 14, 168, 171
 Linseed 105, 152
 Liquor 59, 73, 82, 349, 530, 531,
 548; given up by Babur 41
 Literacy 281, 454, 455, 512; Drive
 61
 Literary Societies 481
 Literature 221, 478, 482
 Livestock 130, 176, 286, 318, 343;
 Census 131
 Loans (also see Finance) 127, 128,
 133, 135, 180, 221, 222, 223, 226,
 275, 300, 331, 333, 346, 347, 536
 Local
 Bodies (also see Municipal) 274,
 293, 330, 419; Fund Audit Dep-
 artment 411; Self-Government
 330
 Lohari 6
 Lohsing 46
 Lok Sabha 450, 553-557
 Longevity 493, 494
 Lonogram (Mrs) 452
 Loonkaran Kachhwaha 46
M
 M.B.M. Engineering College 475
 Mt. Abu (also see Abu) 15, 16, 180
 Madar 603
 Madar ka Naka 9
 Madho Singh 53
 Madhva 35
 Madhya Pradesh 165, 170, 171, 172,
 515
 Madhyamika 28
 Madras 70
 Madhya Pradesh 70
 Magazines 380, 457-466, 483, 529,
 564-570
 Magistrates 278, 326, 327, 391, 392,
 394; in Mewar State 4
 Magnesite 14
 Magra 62 324, 326
 Magro 3
 Mahabat Khan 49
 Mahajans 74, 80, 82
 Mahakma Khas 2, 3, 324, 325, 379,
 452
 Mahap 33
 Maharaj Pramukh 64, 324
 Maharashtra 70, 171
 Mahatma Gandhi 60, 571
 Mahavir Jayanti 89
 Mahavira, Lord 89
 Mahayak 32
 Mahendra 31
 Mahi River 8
 Mahila Mandal 453, 571
 Mahmud Khan 230
 Mahmud Khalji 38, 40
 Mahmud Khilji 230, 593
 Mahmud Shah Lodi 37
 Maira 38
 Maize 86, 105, 106, 107, 108, 114,
 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 129, 143,
 149, 236, 237, 289, 299
 Majera 13
 Major District Roads 252
 Makar Sankranti 88
 Makde Magra 7
 Malaria Eradication Unit 501
 Malarial fever 66
 Maldeo 30, 37, 43
 Maldeo Sonagra 36
 Malegaon 172
 Malhar Rao 53
 Malia-ka-Bas 14
 Malva 28, 129
 Malwa 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39,
 40, 42, 47, 53, 249
 Malwah 230
 Man Mori 31, 32
 Man Singh 46, 47, 249, 608

- Manas 9
 Manas Nullah 9
 Manas River 9
 Mandal 48, 51, 52
 Mandalgarh 3, 8, 37, 46, 48, 249, 339, 487
 Mandor 38
 Mandore 55
 Mandsor 249
 Mandsores 28
 Mandu 38, 40
 Manganese 13, 14, 163
 Mangarwar 250
 Mango 112
 Manikyalal Verma 59
 Manipur 63
 Maniyol hill 7
 Manpur 9
 Mansi River 139
 Manufactures 159, 234
 Manufacturing 305, 318
 Manure (s) 109, 117, 118, 123, 293
 Marble 13, 14, 52, 163, 168, 602, 603
 Marital status 70
 Market (s) 142, 235, 288, 290, 419
 Marketing centres 252
 Marketing societies 239
 Marriage (s) 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 90, 420
 Marriage of widow (see widow re-marriage)
 Marwar 40, 41, 51, 55, 59, 143, 250, 419, 593, 594, 597
 Marwar Jn. 115, 255
 Mauryas 32
 Mathura 51, 595
 Maton 13
 Matsya 28
 Mattat 32
 Mauryan Empire 26
 Mauryas 27
 Mavli 4, 5, 11, 59, 65, 67, 68, 74, 75, 96, 107, 108, 110, 114, 115, 120, 121, 140, 144, 170, 224, 237, 238, 240, 258, 261, 270, 296, 327, 333, 341, 342, 344, 345, 348, 352, 362, 381, 383, 388, 395, 396, 408, 431, 445, 453, 460, 480, 502, 508, 509, 537, 594, 608
 Mavli Jn. 115
 Mechanised Cultivation 112
 Medapat 34
 Medical
 And Health 321; Benefit 528, College, 403, 489; Department 333; Facilities 301, 423, 489; Institutions (also see Hospitals, dispensaries) 302, 304, 487, 516, 518; Relief 432, 510
 Medicine (s) 234, 277
 Medium Scale Industries 168-172, 180
 Medpat 28
 Meera 482
 Merchants 234
 Merspur 328
 Mers 37
 Merta 42
 Merwara 37, 234
 Metal Corporation of India 168, 509
 Meteorological observatory 21
 Methi 237
 Mewar 2, 6, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 139, 142, 143, 159, 160, 221, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 288, 291, 307, 308, 335, 336, 378, 383, 392, 419, 421, 422, 423, 484, 488, 490, 491, 495, 497, 499, 553, 563, 581, 585, 595, 596, 598, 599, 600, 601, 608; Bhil

- corps 57, 487, 488; Charkha Sangh 60; Code of law 390; Education 451; First population enumeration 66; Government 62, 63; Gram Panchayat Act 422; Harijan Seva Sangh 61; Harijan Sevak Sangh 62; Judicial set up 389; Khadi Bhandar 60; Literacy 454; Medical institutions 487; New Code of Administration 325; Prajamandal 59, 60, 421, 563; Raj Gram Panchayat Act 421; Rules 573; Societies Registration Act 60; Sources of Revenue 348; State 4, 101, 242, 249, 250, 251, 257
- Mewar State
Administrative Reorganisation 325; Collector and District Magistrate 4; Council 325; Joins Rajasthan 64; Secretariat 407
- Mewat 41
- Mica 58, 82, 163, 166, 167, 315
- Midwives 277
- Milan 603
- Milk 129, 130, 135
- Mina (s) 75, 81, 87
- Mineral Conservation and Development Rules 415
- Mineral Resources 13
- Minerals (also see by name) 14, 163, 299
- Minerals-metallic 13; non-metallic 13
- Mines (also see minerals) 9, 37, 58, 181, 251, 509, 528, 529; and Geology Department 13, 164, 166, 403; and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 415
- Minimum Wages Act 181, 292, 314-317, 524, 526
- Mining 14, 58, 287, 293, 318; and Quarrying 305; Engineer 334
- Ministry of
Agriculture 126; Education 466, 476; Finance 413; Information and Broadcasting 414; Steel and Mines 415
- Mint (s) 2, 230, 231, 325
- Mirabai 42
- Mirpur 46
- Mixed cropping 119
- Mochia 165
- Mohan Singh Mehta 481
- Mokal 38
- Molaka 164
- Money Lenders 220, 221
- Monsoon (s) 105, 111, 132, 138, 143
- Moong* 107, 119, 236, 237
- Morals 79
- Morwan 54
- Morwana 419
- Mosque (s) 53, 500, 598
- Moth* 107, 110
- Motilal Tejawat 59
- Motor Transport Workers Act 181, 525, 526
- Motor Vehicles 173; Act 413
- Mountain (s) 15, 16, 28, 33
- Muazzam 51
- Mughal Dominion 45
- Mughal Emperors 230
- Mughal Empire 39, 53
- Muhammad Azam 51
- Muhammad Shah 53
- Muharram 89, 90
- Mules 130, 154, 253
- Munderia 168
- Munghana 502
- Municipal Board (s) 138, 298
- Municipal Board (also see Local Bodies) 420

- Municipal Council 181, 513, 537
 Municipal Magistrate 332
 Municipality (ies) 59, 117, 331, 411,
 423-429, 492, 511, 533, 537
 Munsif (s) 4, 449
 Munsif and Judicial Magistrate 333
 395
 Munsif Magistrate (s) 4, 385, 394
 Musalmans 80
 Museum 484, 485
 Music 87, 88, 459, 460, 461, 463, 464,
 465, 466, 474, 477, 478, 482, 529, 541
 Musical Instruments 87
 Musicians 277
 Musk Melons 107
 Muslim (s) 29, 30, 35, 39, 71, 72, 74,
 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 90,
 159, 486; Festivals 89; Rituals
 76, 77, 78; Wakfs 543
 Mysore 63, 70, 165
N
 N. C. C. (also see National Cadet
 Corps) 462, 464, 466, 470, 471
 Nadol 34
 Nadwai 55
 Nag 31
 Nagabhatta 28
 Nagaditya 31
 Nagaur 38, 39
 Nagda 21, 32, 419
 Nagri 27
 Nagphani hill 6
 Nagria 13
 Naib Hakim 2
 Naib Tahsildars 326, 328, 330
 Nainsi 37, 249
 Naravarman 33
 Narmada River 28
 Narvahan 31, 33
 Nasiruddin Mahmud 35
 Nasirabad 249, 250, 378, 392
 Nathava-ki-Pal 14, 169
 Nathdwara 2, 5, 8, 14, 51, 60, 61,
 62, 65, 67, 69, 74, 75, 89, 95, 108,
 110, 112, 134, 140, 144, 164, 168,
 227, 234, 235, 236, 238, 251, 256,
 258, 263, 270, 297, 300, 324, 327,
 331, 333, 340, 342, 344, 345, 352,
 355, 381, 385, 395, 396, 397, 423,
 427, 461, 473, 480, 487, 495, 498,
 499, 508, 511, 512, 534, 594-597
 Nathuwas 13
National
 Cadet Corps 480 (also see
 N.C.C.); Cooperative Develop-
 ment Corporation 128; Council
 of Educational Research and
 Training 476; Extension service
 297, 321; Highway (s) 141, 252,
 403 (also see Roads); Malaria
 control programme 488, 513;
 Movement 61; Savings Organisa-
 tion 229, 413; Seeds Corporation
 335; Small Pox Eradication Pro-
 gramme 514, 515; Tuberculosis
 Control Programme 514
 Natural calamities 465
 Nature cure centre 511
 Naturopathy 511
 Nav Nirman Sangh 571
 Neemuch 56, 57, 249, 378, 415
 Neemuchmata 13
 Negana 13
 Negaria 14
 Nenwara 51
 Nepal 16
 New Delhi 180, 415, 417, 476
 New Great Insurance Co. Ltd. 227
 Newspapers 59, 564-570
 Nickel 165
 Nimach 54, 250
 Nimbahera 55, 249, 250, 324

Non-workers 81, 286
 Notified Area Committee 421
 Nullahs 19, 103, 105, 141
 Nutrition Programmes 536
 Nyaya Panchayats 393, 433-449

O

Occupational castes 73
 Occupations 73, 274
 Ochre 14, 166, 167
 Octroi Duty 179
 Oghna 9
 Offences 377
 Oil Engines 113
 Oilseeds 105, 107, 111, 123, 235
 Ojha (also see G. H. Ojha) 31, 32
 Onion (s) 86, 112
 Opium (also see poppy) 58, 82, 234, 349, 530, 548
 Ora 7
 Orai river 8
 Orchards 125, 287
 Organisations of Employees 259
 Oriental
 Bank of Commerce Ltd. 223;
 Fire and General Insurance Co.
 Ltd. 227
 Orissa 46, 63, 165
 Ornaments 85, 86, 221
 Oudh 29

P

P. W. D. (also see Public Works
 Department) 157
 Padam Singh 232
 Paddu Kota 63
 Paddy (also see rice) 108, 115
 Padmini 36
 Paheda 138
 Painters 277
 Paintings 587

Pali 1, 176, 382, 554, 555, 556, 557,
 575, 576, 585, 595
 Palodra 9
 Patta 44
 Panarwa 249
 Panchayat (s) 301, 322, 331, 332,
 411, 419, 420, 422, 423, 429, 512,
 563
 Panchayat Samiti (s) [also see by
 name] 82, 83, 106, 107, 112, 115,
 116, 117, 120, 121, 122, 124, 126,
 132, 136, 138, 158, 228, 235, 237,
 240, 276, 298, 330, 331, 333, 405,
 408, 411, 429, 431-449, 480, 491,
 512, 535, 536, 537, 563
 Panchayati Raj (also see Democratic
 Decentralisation) 298, 431
 Panchmata 62
 Panna Dai 43
 Panwara 9, 19
 Papaya 112
 Paper 159
 Parganas 325; of Udaipur State 2, 3
 Parihar 55
 Parliament 292, 553
 Parsad 13, 27
 Parsoli 3
 Partabgarh 50
 Partapgarh 43
 Parvati 89
 Parvez 48
 Paryusan 89
 Passes 6
 Passport 329
 Pasture (s) 100, 130, 135; Develop-
 ment 105
 Patwar Halkas 345
 Patwaris 328, 332, 333
 Payment of Bonus Act 181
 Payment of Wages Act 181, 524
 Peas 112, 118

- Peasants' Agitation 59
 Peepli Ghat 59
 Periodicals (also see Journals, Magazines) 173, 458-466, 474
 Pershad 19
 Persian wheels 113, 122, 127
 Peshawar 51
 Pesticides 239
 Pests of crops- see crop pests
 Petrol 234
 Petroleum Act 329
 Phalasia 4, 65, 67, 68, 74, 75, 271, 327, 341, 363, 394, 461, 505
 Phulad 255
 Physicians 277
 Pichhola 104; Lake 8, 9, 10, 11, 139,
 Pigs 26, 130, 154
 Pilot 281
 Pilot Milk Scheme 335
 Pissiculture 131
 Plain (s) 6, 19, 100
 Plan (also see Five Year Plan) 104, 454, 524, 529, 539
 Planning 296-304, 330, 331, 538;
 Commission 180
 Plant Protection 123, 124, 125
 Plateau (s) 6, 8, 100
 Plough 113
 Poet 48
 Police 57, 58, 62, 324, 329, 333, 378-383, 397-399, 500, 502; Act 329; Administration 5; Circles 6; in Udaipur State 3; Stations 6; outposts 6
 Political
 Agent 56, 57, 451, 593; Awakening 59; Consciousness 562, parties 562-564
 Pollution 76
 Polygamy 79
 Polytechnic 475
 Ponies 154, 253
 Poppy 338, 339, 349, 530, 548
 Population 1, 65, 66, 74, 80, 81, 83, 144, 145, 251, 286, 293, 298, 343, 429, 432, 487, 490, 491, 498, 532; density 2; growth of 66; working 274
 Post Master General 416
 Post offices 304
 Postal system 257
 Potatoes 112, 118, 153
 Pottery 27, 160, 282
 Poultry 133, 155; farms 127
 Power (also see Electricity) 160, 303, 321, 322; Tariff 191
 Prahallad 88
 Prajamandal 59-64
 Praja Socialist Party 554, 555, 558, 559, 560
 Pratagarh 64, 324
 Pratap (also see Kika) 45-48, 52, 586, 596, 597, 600, 604, 608
 Pratap Museum 484
 Pratap Singh 54, 581
 Pratapgarh 531
 Pratappura 528
 Pratihara Empire 28
 Press 59, 60
 Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 423, 424
 Prices 61, 142, 143, 222, 240, 241, 288-290, 293, 343, 344
 Primary Health Centres 495, 503-507, 519
 Prime Minister 325; of Mewar 4
 Principal Zonal Training School, Western Railway 335
 Printing presses 317
 Prithvi Raj 39, 43
 Prithviraj Chauhan 44
 Privy Council 4

- Probation and Prison Welfare Officer 536
 Professions 73, 74, 419, 432
 Prohibition 529
 Project Officer, Small Farmers' Development Authority 334
 Prophyllite 13
 Prostitution 82
 Public
 Call offices 259, 304; Demand Recoveries Act 329; Health 333, Public Health Engineering Department 411, 512; laboratory 512
 Public Relations 330, 334, Department 407, Office (r) 83, 407
 Public Works 57; department 2, 181, 255, 256, 325, 333, 403, 404, 529
 Pulan 141
 Pulses 105, 107, 110, 151
 Pumping sets 113, 115, 116, 122, 127, 224
 Punjab 63, 70, 171, 172, 234
 Pur 52
 Pushkar 60
 Pyrophyllite 103
Q
 Quartz 14, 166, 167
 Quit India Movement 61
Quran 77
 Qutlugh Khan 35
 Qutubuddin 39
R
 RIMDC 14
 Rabcha 13
 Radio 83, 91
 Radio Active Minerals 14
 Radio Station (also see All India Radio) 259
 Raghav Dev 38
 Raghogarh 9
 Rahap 30, 36
Rahat 113
 Rail 234
 Railmagra (also see Relmagra) 1, 4, 8, 65, 67, 68, 74, 75, 95, 107, 108, 110, 121, 124, 138, 140, 144, 224, 271, 296, 344, 345, 348, 352, 367, 408, 489, 505, 597
 Railway (s) 58, 143, 250, 254, 281, 325, 348, 381, 393, 487, 495, 496, 508, 594, 597; Lines 59; of Udaipur State 2; Service Commission 475; Station(s) 58, 234, 484, 581; Training School 475; Union 63
 Raimal 31, 39
 Raimal Rathore 41
 Rain (s) 107, 142, 252, 288
 Rainfall 8, 9, 11, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 100, 140, 143, 144, 290, 343
 Rainy season 9, 107, 109, 112
 Raipur 3
 Raisen 41
 Raisin 40
 Rajpramukh 64, 324
 Raj Samundra 52
 Raj Singh 50-52, 54, 595, 597
 Rajanagar 324
 Rajasthan 1, 15, 21, 26, 27, 28, 31, 38, 48, 52, 53, 54, 64, 66, 67, 70, 75, 101, 104, 131, 142, 160, 165, 166, 170, 171, 172, 179, 180, 220, 224, 233, 251, 257, 275, 288, 292, 297, 298, 324, 326, 331, 336, 343, 349, 350, 378, 381, 393, 404, 406, 407, 410, 411, 413, 414, 416, 417, 421, 423, 429, 453, 454, 475, 478, 481, 486, 488, 510, 514, 524, 526, 527, 533, 541, 563, 570
 Rajasthan
 Adim Jati Sewak Sangh 572;

Agricultural Engineering Board 112; Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act 346; Agricultural Loans Act 346; Atomic Power Plant 160; Bhoodan Yajna Act 347; Bhoodan Yajna Board 347; Board of Muslim Wakfs 543; Civil Court Ordinance 395; College of Agriculture 128, 129, 468, 469, 470; Co-operative Societies Act 225, 408; Discontinuance of Cesses Act 347; Display of Prices of Essential Commodities Order 290; Excise Act 349, 531; Financial Corporation 179, 180, 412; Formation of 2; Government (also see State Government) 255, 256; Government Servants & Pensioners Conduct Rules 529; Ground Water Board 297; High Court 394, 395; Khadi Gramodyog Board 173; Land Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act 347; Land Records Act 328; Land Reforms and Jagir Resumption Act 346, 542; Land Revenue Act 332, 343, 344, 346, 347; Mahila Parishad 572; Money Lenders' Act 221, 222; Municipalities Act 423; Opium Act 530; Panchayat Act 393; Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat Election Rules 393; Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act 429; Pradesh Congress Committee 563; Prohibition Act 529; Protection of Tenants Ordinance 346; Public Trusts Act 542; Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act 394; Sahitya Academy 481; Sangeet Natak Academy

477; Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 181; Small Industries Corporation Ltd. 178, 180; State Archives 406; State Cooperative Bank Ltd. 223; State Cooperative Land Development Bank 224; State Electricity Board 172, 181, 408, 409, 427; State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation 175, 178; State Road Transport Corporation 254; State Roadways 404; State Warehousing Corporation 239, 240, 241; Tenancy Act 328, 332, 346; United State of 4; Vidyapeeth 453, 471, 472, 473, 477, 481, 565; Weights and Measures Act 410; Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 242

Rajiwawas 495

Rajnagar 2, 3, 14, 61, 62, 168, 173, 250, 339, 421, 495

Rajor 224

Rajpura Dariba 13

Rajputana 2, 40, 41, 55, 60, 62, 63, 64, 541, 592

Rajputana Malwa Railway 250, 381

Rajsamand 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 14, 23, 65, 67, 69, 74, 75, 95, 104, 107, 110, 112, 120, 124, 132, 133, 138, 140, 142, 144, 234, 236, 239, 240, 271, 295, 296, 326, 327, 328, 332, 333, 341, 342, 344, 345, 352, 366, 383, 385, 395, 396, 398, 408, 423, 428, 431, 445, 461, 480, 489, 503, 508, 511, 534, 537, 557, 572, 581, 597, 598; lake 10

Rajya Sabha 450

Rakhi 87, 88

- Ram Rajya Parishad 553, 557, 558, 559
 Ram Navmi 89
 Ram Prasad 45
 Rama 28, 29, 30, 89
 Ramdeoji 586
 Rameshwaram 40
 Rameshwari Nehru 61
 Rampura 40, 53
 Ramzan 89, 90
 Ram Singh 30, 33
 Ranamet 165
 Ranchhod Bhatt 52
 Ranmal Rathor 38
 Ranthambore 35, 41, 44
 Rape and Mustard 105, 107, 109, 111, 152
 Rape Seeds 236
 Rashmi 3
 Rasmi 339, 419
 Rat Control 120, 121
 Ratangarh 55
 Ratanpur 254
 Ratan Singh 35, 36, 42
 Rational Forum 572
 Ratna 54, 55
 Ratna Singh 30
 Ratna Simha 36
 Rattan Singh 42
 Ravana 89
 Ravindra Nath Tagore Medical College 474
 Rawat 581
 Rawatbhata 160
 Recreation (also see Amusement) 83
 Reforms 57
 Regional Assistant Director, National Savings 335
 Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner 524
 Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner 524
 Regional Transport Officer 413
 Regulated Markets 235-238
 Relief 141, 143, 332
 Relief Measures 139, 145
 Relief Work (s) 10, 52, 62, 106, 157
 Religion 29, 40, 71-75, 78, 221, 541, 571, 608
 Religious ceremonies 72
 Religious groups (also see by name) 71, 72
 Relmagra 227, 235, 240, 303, 327, 431, 446, 461, 557
 Rent (s) 288, 338, 343, 344
 Rent rates 354-373
 Reptiles 19, 20
 Republic Day 384
 Reservoirs 37
 Rest House (s) 20, 256
 Revenue 39, 53, 56, 57, 128, 288, 328, 331, 332, 338, 339, 343, 346, 350, 353, 424, 452, 531, 536
 Appellate Authority 326; Cases 348; Department 157; Department of Udaipur State 2; Inspectors 328, 333; Matters 2
 Rice 86, 87, 105, 108, 150, 234, 307-310, 314
 Ridge 601
 Rikhabdeo 5, 13, 46, 61, 62, 138, 159, 163, 164, 173, 223, 271, 381, 399, 497, 512, 598, 599
 Rikhabdeoiji 505
 Rinched 504
 Rishabdeo 480
 Rishabdev 462, 572
 Rites 76
 Rituals 72, 77, 83
 River (s) [also see by name] 7, 8, 9, 26, 35, 52, 62, 103, 105, 107, 131, 132, 141, 142
 Road (s) 20, 57, 101, 116, 141, 170, 178, 249, 250, 251-254, 299, 302,

- 303, 319, 321-323, 422, 434, 438,
439, 441, 443, 444, 445, 446, 448,
449
Road Accidents 253
Robinson 389
Rock Phosphate 13, 163, 166, 175,
403
Rocks 11, 100, 107
Rohera 234
Rohira 250
Rumi Khan 43
Rupadevi 35
Ruparel 587
Rural
Areas 74, 75, 83, 84, 85, 222, 240,
241, 275, 286, 287, 288, 293, 352,
412, 420, 532, 563; Electrifica-
tion 162; Entertainment 83;
Population 67, 68, 69, 83; Roads
252
- S**
SKN College of Agriculture 468, 471
Sabarmati River 7, 9
Sadri 41, 44, 46, 59; pass 6
Sagwara 352
Saharan 3
Sahidas 44
Sabran 339
Saira 2, 3, 4, 5, 327, 394, 506, 557
Sajangarh 14
Sajjan Nivas Garden 139
Sajjan Singh 57, 452
Sajjangarh hill 7
Sakambhari 33
Sakti Kumar 33
Salehdi 41
Salivahan 33
Salt 234, 314, 348
Salumber 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 13, 18, 19, 41,
44, 45, 53, 62, 65, 67, 69, 74, 75,
98, 101, 107, 108, 112, 120, 140,
144, 163, 224, 232, 234, 235, 240,
271, 340, 345, 348, 352, 357, 506
Salumber 296, 301, 324, 327, 332,
333, 340, 345, 348, 352, 357, 383,
386, 395, 396, 423, 428, 431, 448,
462, 495, 511, 512, 534, 557, 572,
599, 600
Samant Singh 34, 35
Samar Singh 35
Samar Singha 36
Sambhaji 52
Samin Ali Khan 390
Samoli 31
Samprati 593
Samvatsari 89
Samyukta Socialist Party 556, 560,
564
Sanga 39-42, 43, 249, 581
Sangram Singh 53, 58, 230, 231, 602
Sanhemp 153
Sanitation 422, 423-429, 432, 492,
511-515
Sanskrit 28, 39, 230, 478, 479
Sanwad 489, 504, 508
Sanwar 234, 271, 303
Sara 6
Sarada 1, 3, 4, 5, 23, 65, 67, 68, 74,
75, 98, 103, 107, 108, 140, 144,
165, 240, 272, 296, 301, 327, 340,
345, 352, 356, 408, 431, 502, 507,
529, 557, 600, 601
Sarais 542
Sarara 324, 326
Sardargarh 2, 3, 14, 24, 328
Sardar Patel 64
Sardar Singh 56, 231
Sarjana 11
Sarson 236
Sarup Sagar 139
Sarup Singh 56, 57, 297
Satola 46

- Satpura mountains 15
 Sayra 272
 Sayyid Ahmad 46
 Sayyid Hashim Behra 46
 Scarcity 61, 63, 118, 144, 297
 Scheduled Caste (s) 74, 75, 79, 90, 176, 427, 431, 532, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 552, 557, 558, 559, 561, 597
 Scheduled Tribes 74, 75, 79, 90, 176, 411, 431, 532, 534, 535, 536, 538, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 561
 Scholars 57
 School (s) 275, 276, 298, 421, 422, 451, 452, 453, 454, 469, 571, 572; ayurvedic 510; higher secondary 457-466; middle 456; primary 456; secondary 457
 Scouts 481
 Scriptures 76
 Sculptors 277
 Sea 10, 28
 Secretary, Urban Improvement Trust 335
 Sects 72, 74, 76
 Seed (s) 114, 120, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 222, 238, 293, 300; drills 114; multiplication farms 114-117, 121; of fish 132
 Sei River 9
 Selaka 165
 Semari 9, 272
 Semi-precious minerals 14
 Sendur 63
 Senior Civil and Assistant Sessions Judge 393
 Sesamum 107, 111, 152
 Sessions Judge 4, 392
 Seth Mathuradas Biyani College 473
 Settlement 57, 58, 333, 338-342, 343, 354-373, 452; Commissioner 343; Officer 334, 343
 Sex Ratio 67
 Shabaz Khan 47
 Shabe-barat 89, 90
 Shah Alam 230
 Shah Jahan 50, 51
 Shahid Bhagat Singh Navyuvak Mandal 572
 Shahpura 64, 232, 324
 Shakti Singh 45
 Shambhu Singh 57, 250, 324, 390, 451
 Sheel 31
 Sheep 26, 74, 130, 131, 138, 154, 234; and Wool Department 131
 Sheetla Ashtami 89
 Sher Shah 44
 Sher Shah Suri 43
 Shikar Bari 165
 Shisharma Stream 11
 Shiva, Lord 32, 89
 Shivaratri 58, 89
 Shoemaking 160
 Shrines (also see temples) 419
 Shrubs 17
 Shyamaldas 57
 Sikh 71, 72
 Sikri 40
 Siladitya 31
 Silica 163, 166, 167
 Silver 13, 31, 50, 54, 159, 165, 166, 167, 230, 231, 233, 242
 Simha 32
 Sindhu 28
 Singha 581
 Singoli 55
 Sipra 24
 Sirar hill 7
 Sirohi 1, 31, 50, 250
 Sirwania 27

- Sisoda 30, 33, 36
 Sitamata 19
 Siwalik hills 26
 Skins 176
 Small Farmers' Development
 Agency 126, 128, 131; Authority
 331
 Small Industries 300, 323; Service
 Institute 177, 178
 Small Savings 414
 Small Scale Industries 160, 172, 173,
 180, 192
 Soapstone 13, 163, 175, 299
 Social
 and Moral Hygiene 538; change
 (s) 78, 91; customs 72; education
 479; evil (s) 61, 80; functions 85;
 groups 72; institutions 90; life
 27, 570; reformers 532; reforms
 61, 62; service organisations 570-
 573; services 293; welfare 321,
 323, 333, 533; department 176,
 410, 496, 533, 534, 535, 536, 538,
 539
 Socialist Party 557
 Society 72, 81, 93, 221
 Sohan Singh 57
 Soil (s) 16, 18, 19, 103, 105, 106, 107,
 109, 110, 118, 130, 141, 339, 343,
 344, 354-373, 411, 470, 596;
 conservation 105, 127, 157, 321,
 322, 333; erosion 105, 106;
 preparation 107, 108, 109, 110,
 111; treatment 121
 Solaj 34
 Som River 6, 7, 8, 100; village 8
 Songs 88, 482
 Soorajmal 43
 Soyabean 115
 Special Marriage Act 79
 Spices 105
 Sport 19
 Sports Council 331
 Sprayers 114
 Squall (s) 22, 25
 Standard of living 292, 293
 Staple food 86, 109
 State
 Aid to Industries (Loans) Rules
 179; Assistance to industries 179,
 180; Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
 223; Bank of India 223; Educa-
 tion Evaluation Unit 477;
 Engineer 2; Enterprises 538;
 Financial Corporation Act 179;
 Government 179, 274, 275, 290,
 292, 328, 331, 347, 403, 407, 409,
 476, 481, 529, 533, 536, 538, 539,
 (also see Government of Rajas-
 than); Highways 252; Institute of
 Education 476; Institute of Scie-
 nce Education 476; trading 240,
 241
 State Insurance 228-230; depart-
 ment 229
 Station Manager, Indian Airlines
 335
 Station Master 335
 Statistics 321, 323; department 405
 Steatite 163
 Stone carving 160
 Stone (s) 6, 14, 315
 Storage 239, 240, 306
 Stone 315
 Streams 139
 Strikes 525
 Sub-castes 72
 Sub-Deputy Collector 3, 326
 Sub-Divisional
 Magistrate (s) 332, 385, 449;
 Manager, Rajasthan State Agro
 Industries Corporation 335; Offi-
 cer (s) 327, 328, 332, 333, 344,
 348; Officer, Phones 335

Sub-Divisions 2, 4, 5, 327, 344
 Sub-Treasuries 351
 Sub-Treasury Officers 331, 332
 Suchivarma 33
 Sugar 160, 234, 235, 238, 241
 Sugar Cane 58, 105, 107, 110, 111,
 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123,
 152, 160, 299, 338, 339
 Sumerpur 467
 Sumitra 30
 Summer 107, 109, 111
 Superintendent
 Central Excise 334; of police 329,
 333, 334, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382,
 590; of post offices 335
 Superintending Engineer 408; Public
 Health Department 411
 Supply Department 406
 Suraj Mal Hara 42
 Surajan Hada 44
 Suratgarh 415
 Suratpura 14
 Surgeons 278
 Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd. 172
 Swarup Sagar 11
 Swarup Singh 231
 Swatantra Party 555, 556, 559-563
 Switzerland 171
 Swords 159

T

TB Clinic 498, 514
 T.V. Raghavacharya, Sir 4
 Tahawar Khan 51
 Tahsildar (s) 326, 327, 328, 330-333
 344, 348
 Tahsils (also see by names) 1, 4, 5,
 6, 8, 108, 110, 141, 251, 327, 344,
 348
 Taj 603

Talc 13

Tanks (s) [also see by name] 9, 10,
 11, 100, 103, 104, 122, 131, 139,
 141, 142, 147, 222, 300, 343, 346,
 431, 537
 Tax (es) [also see cess] 59, 61, 159,
 275, 333, 349, 350-353, 419, 420,
 423, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 431,
 432
 Tea 86
 Teachers' Training 298, 472
 Tej Singh 34, 35
 Telegraph (s) 416; Department 416;
 Facilities 258; offices- 304
 Telephone 417; exchanges 304
 Temperature 21, 24, 108
 Temple 10, 15, 31, 32, 35, 37, 39, 42,
 50, 51, 53, 73, 331, 420, 542, 583,
 586, 587, 593, 594, 595, 597, 598,
 599, 600, 604, 608, 609; com-
 mittees 419
 Tenants 61, 346
 Tendu 101, 102
 Tenure (s) 343, 345, 346
 Thakkar Bapa 61
 Thanas 5
 Thermopylac 47
 Thikanas 3
 Thona 14
 Thoria Magra 7
 Threshers 114
 Thunder 25
 Thunder storms 22
 Thur 14
 Tidi
 River 9; Tank 169
 Tikhi 166; Goongurha 14
 Tili 111, 115, 119, 236
 Tillers 113
 Timber 101, 102, 234
 Tobacco 82, 153, 234, 314, 338, 352,

- Tod (also see James Tod) 32, 37, 40, 41, 43, 55, 419, 590
- Tomato 112
- Tomraj hill 6
- Tonk 64, 250, 324, 382
- Topography 16, 141
- Tourism 321, 323; Department 257
- Tower of Victory 39
- Towns 6, 55, 59, 65, 69, 91, 133, 162, 220, 251, 255, 292, 293, 419, 492, 512; on banks of berach 8
- Toys 159
- Tractor (s) 113, 115, 116, 252
- Trade (s) 220, 221, 287, 292, 306, 318, 432; Centres 234, 238; Routes 249; Unions 181, 527, 546; Unions Act 181, 525
- Training (also see Education) 534, 536, 571
- Trains 90
- Transit duties 58
- Transport 91, 160, 282, 287, 293, 295, 301, 306, 316, 318, 377, 383; workers 281
- Travancore-Cochin 63
- Treasury 331; of Udaipur State 2; Officer 331, 404
- Treaty (also see Alliance) 42, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55
- Trees 16, 19, 421
- Tribal
Areas 298; population 75; Research Institute and Training Centre 410
- Tribes 27, 377, 572
- Tribute 35, 36, 53, 56, 336, 348
- Tripura 63
- Trisulia 232
- Tube-wells 104, 147, 537
- Tugblaq Shah 37
- Tundoo 165, 169
- Tur 107, 119, 151
- Turnska 28
- U
- U.K. 170
- UNICEF 504, 505, 513
- U.P. (also see Uttar Pradesh) 170
- U.S.A 466
- U.S.S.R. 69
- Uda 39
- Udai Karan 39
- Udai Singh 1, 11, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 72, 73, 601, 602,
- Udaipur 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 19, 26, 29, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 69, 77, 81, 82, 117, 120, 124, 134, 160, 165, 166, 168, 179, 221, 227, 234, 235, 239, 258, 297, 327, 328, 332, 345, 382, 534, 537, 541, 553, 601-608; Cement works 170, 171; cotton mills 172; earthquake 15, 16; ka Nala 8; maximum temperature 22; Meteorological observatory 21; rainfall 23; Ruler becomes Rajpramukh 64; Special weather phenomenon 25; School of Social Work 472; Sub-divisions 5; temperature and humidity 24; town 3, 4, 74; University 128, 129; wind speed 25; Zila Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd. 223
- Udaipur city 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 28, 32, 83, 125, 135, 170, 173, 223, 224, 273, 279, 349, 394, 557; 581; founded 44; lathi charge 62; Municipal Act 421, 423; Nature cure 511; vaccinations 490
- Udaipur District 4, 5, 9, 101, 110, 126, 130, 162, 163, 172, 267-273, 349; administrative history 2-5; agriculture 06-129; a riculture

irrigation 100-158; air service 255; animal diseases 156; animal husbandry and fisheries 129-139; archaeology 26-27; area 1; area and population of crops 149-153; area irrigated 147, 148; assembly constituencies 577-580; backward classes 532-541; banking, trade & commerce 220-248; banks 243-244; cases in the courts 400-402; charitable endowments 541-543; climate 20-25; comes into existence 64; communications 249-273; co-operative movement 246; currency and coinage 230-233; dharmshalas 263-264; economic trends 286-323; education and culture 457-486; education in fine arts 477, 478; employment 293-295; fairs 93-99, 248; factorics under E.S.I. 218; famine relief 157, 158; famines, 139-145; farm harvest prices 309, 310; fauna 19, 20; five year plan 321-323; floods 139-145; flora 16-19; formation 324; General and life insurance 227-229; general aspects 1-25; general credit facilities 222-226; geology 12, 13; general administration 324-335; ground water 11; history 26-64; home life 83-91; horticulture 106-129; indigenous system of medicine 509-511; industrial co-operatives 204; industries 159-219; industries and manufactures 168-180; irrigation 103-105; judiciary 389; justice 377-402; labour welfare 181, 524-529; land revenue 374; land revenue administration 336-345; land utilisation 146; language 71; law and order

377-402; laws 544; libraries 482; livelihood pattern 286-288; 305, 306, live stock population 154; local self-government 419-450; localities electrified 182-190; location 1; medical & public health services 486-523; mineral resources 13; mines & minerals 163-168; miscellaneous occupations 274-285; measures 484-485; national savings 229; newspapers and magazines 564-570; Nyaya Panchayats 449; old time industries 159, 160; origin of name 1; Other Departments 403-418; other social services 524-549; Parliamentary constituency 574; pattern of employment 318; people 65-99; places of interest 581-609; planning and development 295-304; police 378-383; population 65-70; posts and telegraphs 257, 258; power 160-163; pre-history 26; professional and technical education 474-476; prohibition 529-532; public life and voluntary social Service Organisations 553-580; revenue administration 336-376; revenue cases 375; road facilities 251-254; roads 260; railway stations 261, 262; railways 254, 255; rainfall 23; religion and caste 71-78; sanitation 511-515; shape 1; small scale units 192; social life 75-83; soil conservation 105, 106; soil erosion 105, 106; State insurance 247; topography 612; trade and commerce 234-242; trade routes and highways 249-251; trade unions 546; travel facilities 255-257; university and colleges 466-473; vital statistics 491;

- voluntary and social service organisations 570-573; working factories 209-217; Zila Parishad 450
- Udaipur Division 4, 229, 258, 326, 406; during State regime 3
- Udaipur State (also see Mewar State) 1, 2, 8, 26, 28, 101, 139, 142, 159, 250, 326; administration 4; administrative head 4; administrative pattern 2; ayurvedic dispensaries 510; courts 3; customs department 2; material condition of people 292; merger in Rajasthan 324; planning 296; prices 288, 307, 308; *Sarkari Dukan* 331; vaccination 490; wages 290, 291; Zilas 2
- Udaigar 14, 104, 141; lake 8, 10, 44
- Udayaditya 33
- Ugar Singh 420
- Ujjain 54
- Ulugh Khan 35
- Umarda 232
- Umra 13, 14
- Underground water (also see water) 11
- Undithal 13
- United Free Church 453, 487
- United Provinces 234
- University 275, 302, 403, 535; of Udaipur 466-473, 474
- Unthala 4, 327, 557
- Untouchability 59; (Offences) Act 533
- Upheaval (of 1857) 56
- Up Rajpramukh 64
- Urban
- Arcas 74, 75, 78, 83, 84, 86, 240, 241, 242, 275, 277, 279, 286, 287, 293, 412, 420, 532, 563; Improvement Trust 331, 411, 537; population 67-69
- Urd 115, 119, 236, 237
- Usan 7, 13
- Uttar Pradesh 70, 171, 172, 234
- V
- Vagad 34
- Vairat 33
- Vairi Singh 33
- Vakkpatiraja 33
- Valeriya hill 7
- Vallabhar 108
- Vallabhnagar 4, 5, 8, 11, 65, 67, 69, 74, 75, 96, 104, 110, 112, 140, 144, 258, 272, 303, 327, 328, 332, 340, 342, 345, 352, 360, 463, 467, 500, 608; Tank 10
- Valley (s) 19, 109, 581
- Varasingh 31
- Varanasi 171
- Vedas 39
- Vegetables 86, 105, 112, 125, 338
- Vehicles 252, 254, 293, 350, 351
- Veterinary Dispensaries 133
- Veterinary Hospital (s) 403, 405
- Veterinary Institutions 136-137
- Victoria, queen 58
- Vidhan Sabha (also see Legislative Assembly) 557-562
- Vidharbha 28

- Vidya Bhawan 453, 472, 473, 478, 481, 500
- Vijay Laxmi Pandit 61
- Vijayasing 33
- Vijaynagar 40
- Vikas Adhikari 433-449
- Vikram Singh 33
- Vikramaditya 29, 42, 43, 608
- Village (s) 51, 54, 65, 66, 67, 68, 78, 86, 91, 133, 139, 144, 162, 220, 226, 235, 242, 251, 293, 302, 327, 338, 340, 419, 422, 429, 495, 512, 514; on banks of Berach 8; on banks of Som 8; Transfer of 5
- Village crafts 159
- Village Industries 173, 174, 323
- Village Panchayats 429-431
- Viramdeo 42
- Virpura 7
- Visa 329
- Vishnu 88, 599, 604
- Voluntary Organisations 81, 551, 570, 571, 572, 573
- W
- Wagan River 8, 26
- Wages 280, 290-292, 314-317, 343, 348, 525, 526
- Wakal River 7, 11, 100; Tributary 9
- Wangli River 8
- War (s) 38, 39, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 61, 288; Second world 10
- Warehouses 531
- Water 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 27, 89, 104, 105, 108, 131, 139, 141, 145, 158, 169, 178, 297, 300, 302, 303, 318, 321, 323, 383, 412, 422, 424, 426, 427, 428, 434 435, 438, 441, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 471, 536, 537, 598, 601; courses 26; ground 11; level 103
- Watermelons 107
- Wax 101, 102
- Weather (also see climate) 22
- Weavers 159
- Weddings 87
- Weed control 120
- Weights and Measures 242
- Weirs (also see dam, bund, embankment) 9
- Welfare Centres 570
- Welfare of labourers (also see labour welfare) 62
- Well (s) 12, 100, 103, 104, 107, 115, 116, 122, 127, 142, 147, 222, 224, 300, 343, 346, 412, 419, 536, 537
- West Bengal 70
- Wheat 86, 107, 108, 109, 110, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 149, 234, 236, 237, 240, 288, 289, 290, 307-313
- Widow Remarriage 80
- Wild Life Protection Act 20
- Wind (s) 22, 25
- Windsor 601
- Wine (also see liquor) 349
- Witchcraft 78
- Wooden Products 282
- Wooden Toys 160
- Wool 131, 234
- Workers 81, 100, 274, 279, 280, 286, 295, 526
- Workmen's Compensation Act 181, 524, 527
- World 288
- Writers 275, 277

Y

Yashomati 31

Yasodharman 28

Yogaraja 33

Youth Welfare 572

Yunani 486, 510, 522

Z

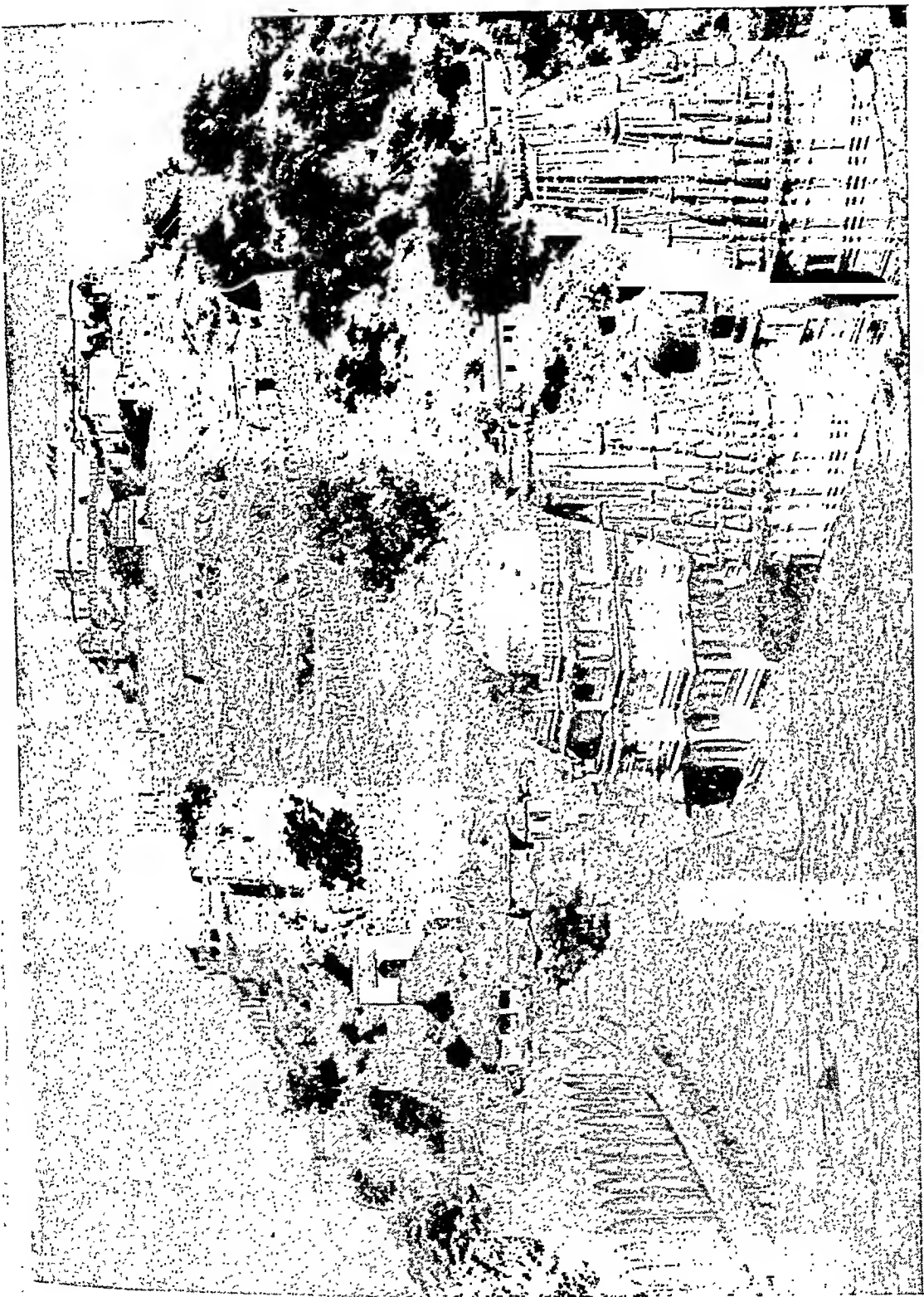
Zalim Singh 54, 55

Zawalmala 165

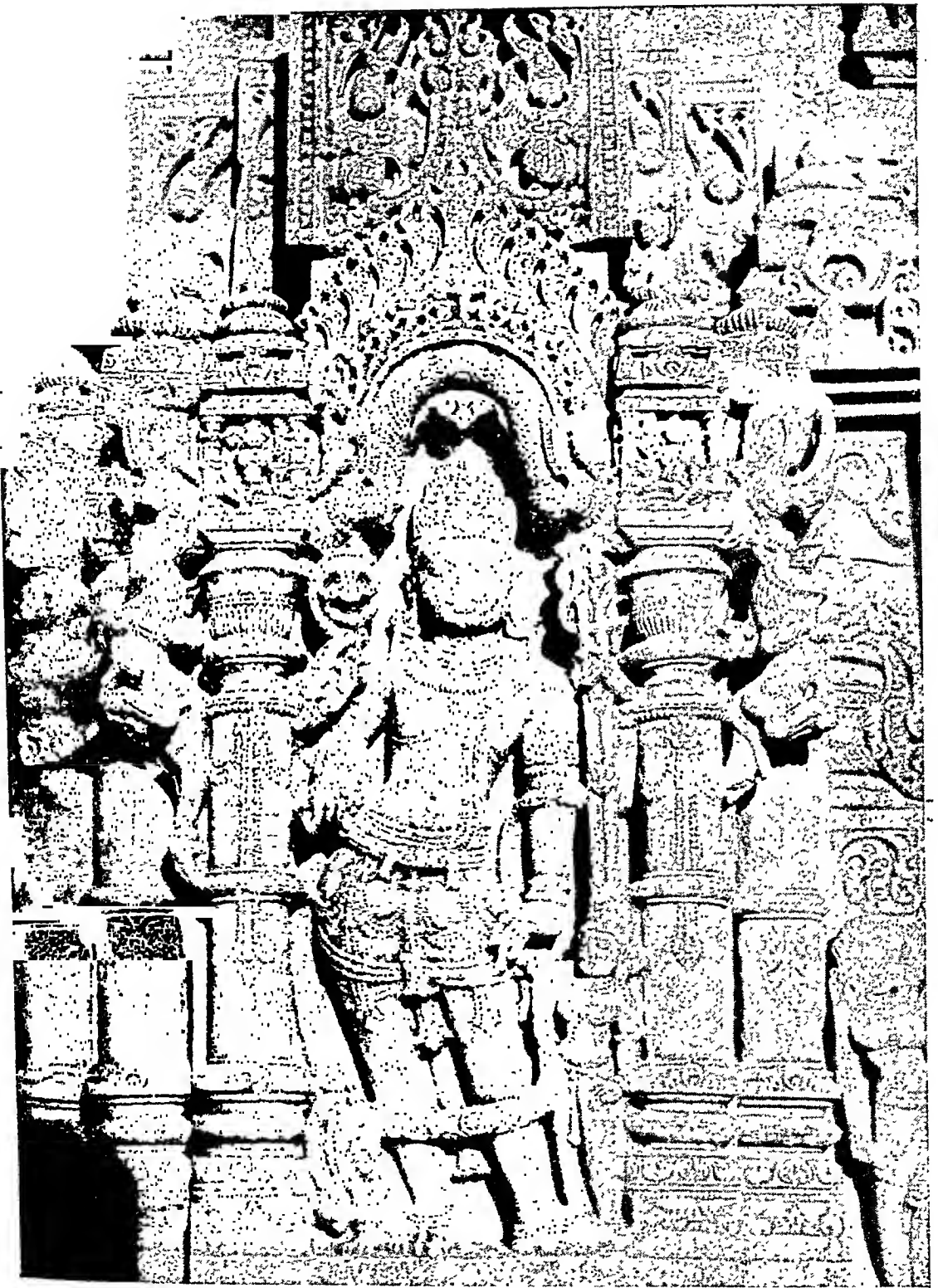
Zawar 7, 9, 13, 58, 166, 168, 169,
181, 238, 262, 272, 300, 509, 528,
529Zila Parishads 228, 330, 331, 429,
432, 450Zinc 13, 163, 165, 166, 168, 169, 299,
376

Zinc Smelter 165, 169, 272

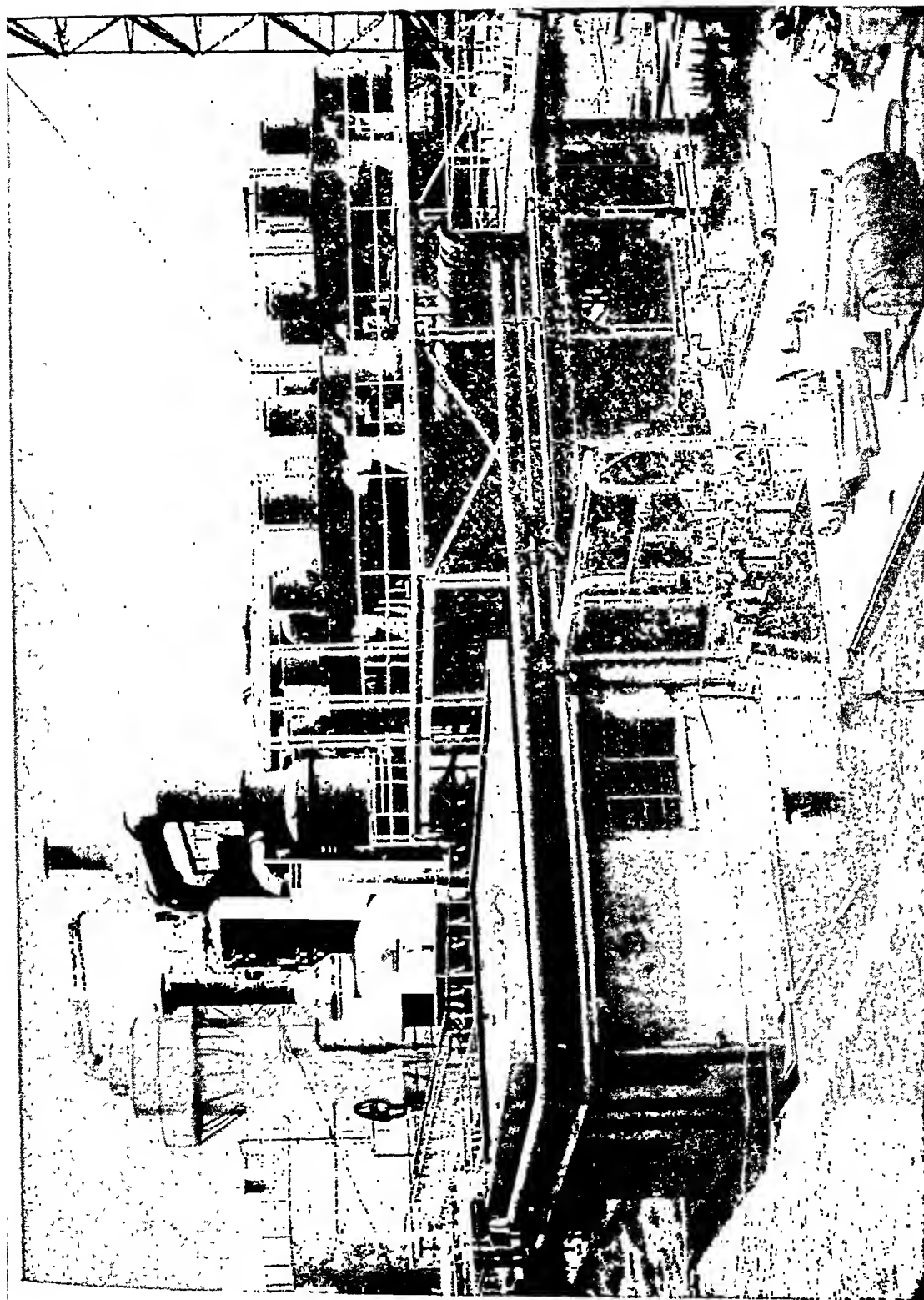
Zorawar Singh 232



A view of the fort and temples at Kumbhalgarh



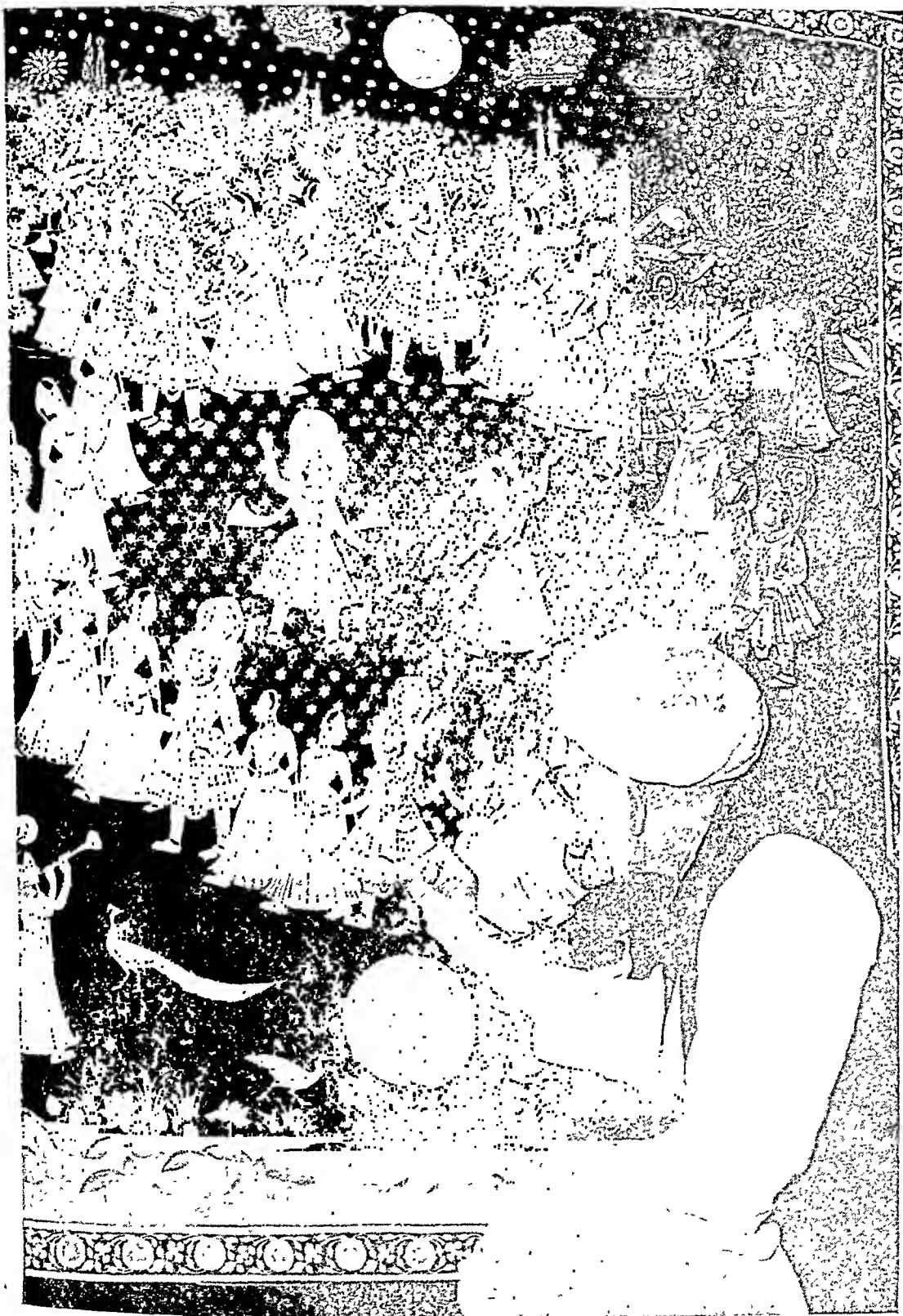
Sculptures from Nagda temple



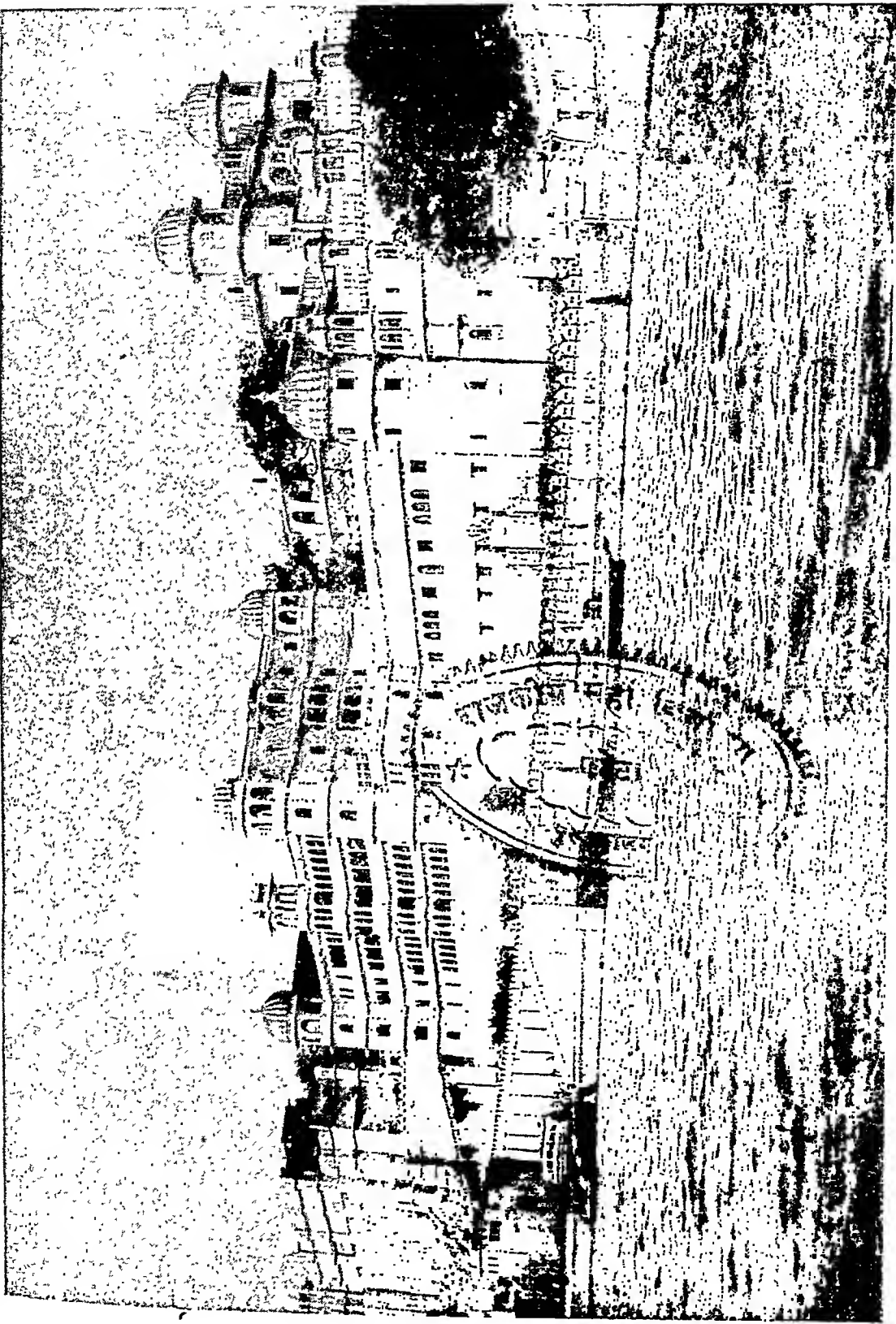
A view of the Zinc Smelter at Debari



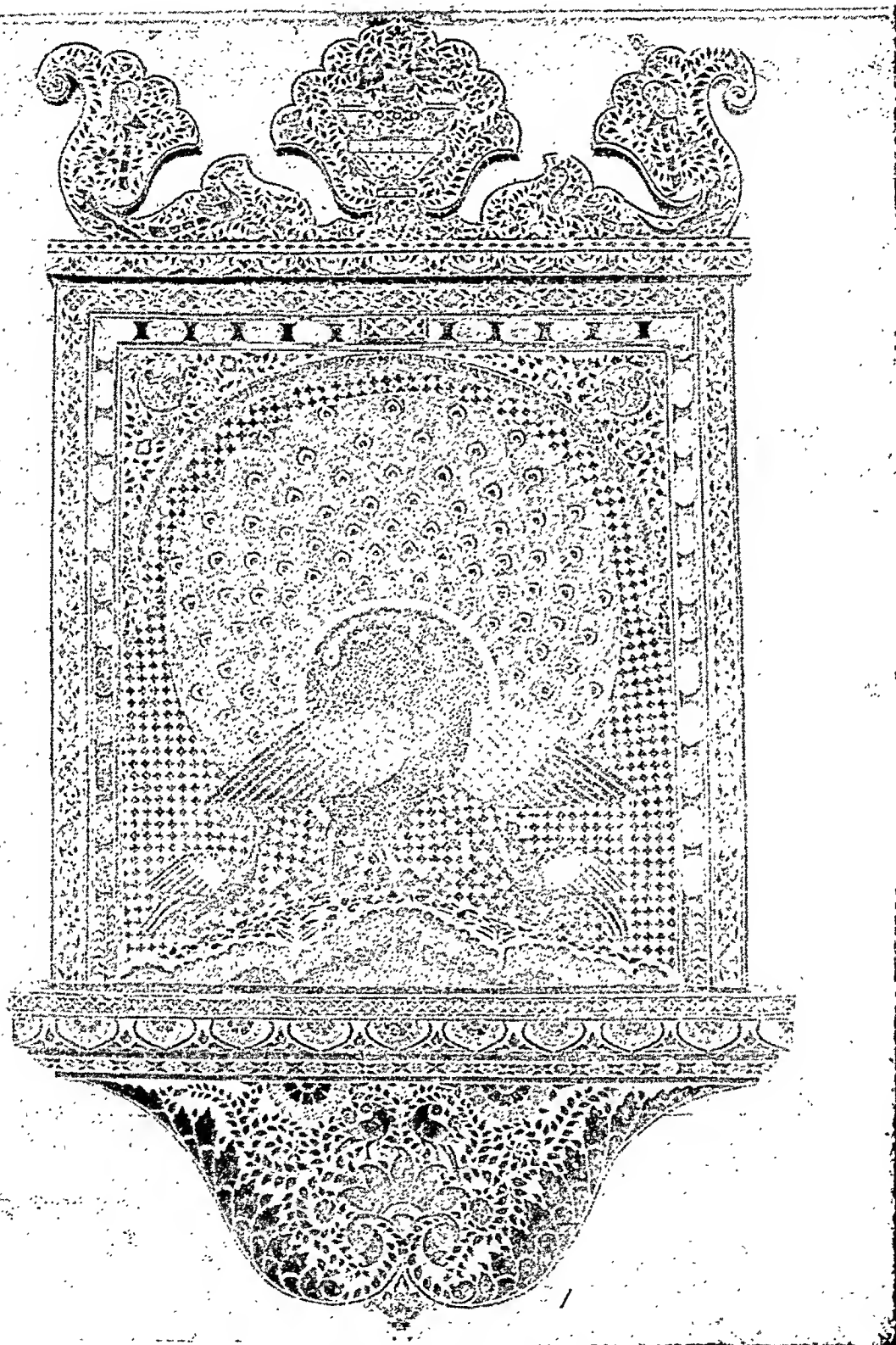
Painting on wood in the City Palace, Udaipur



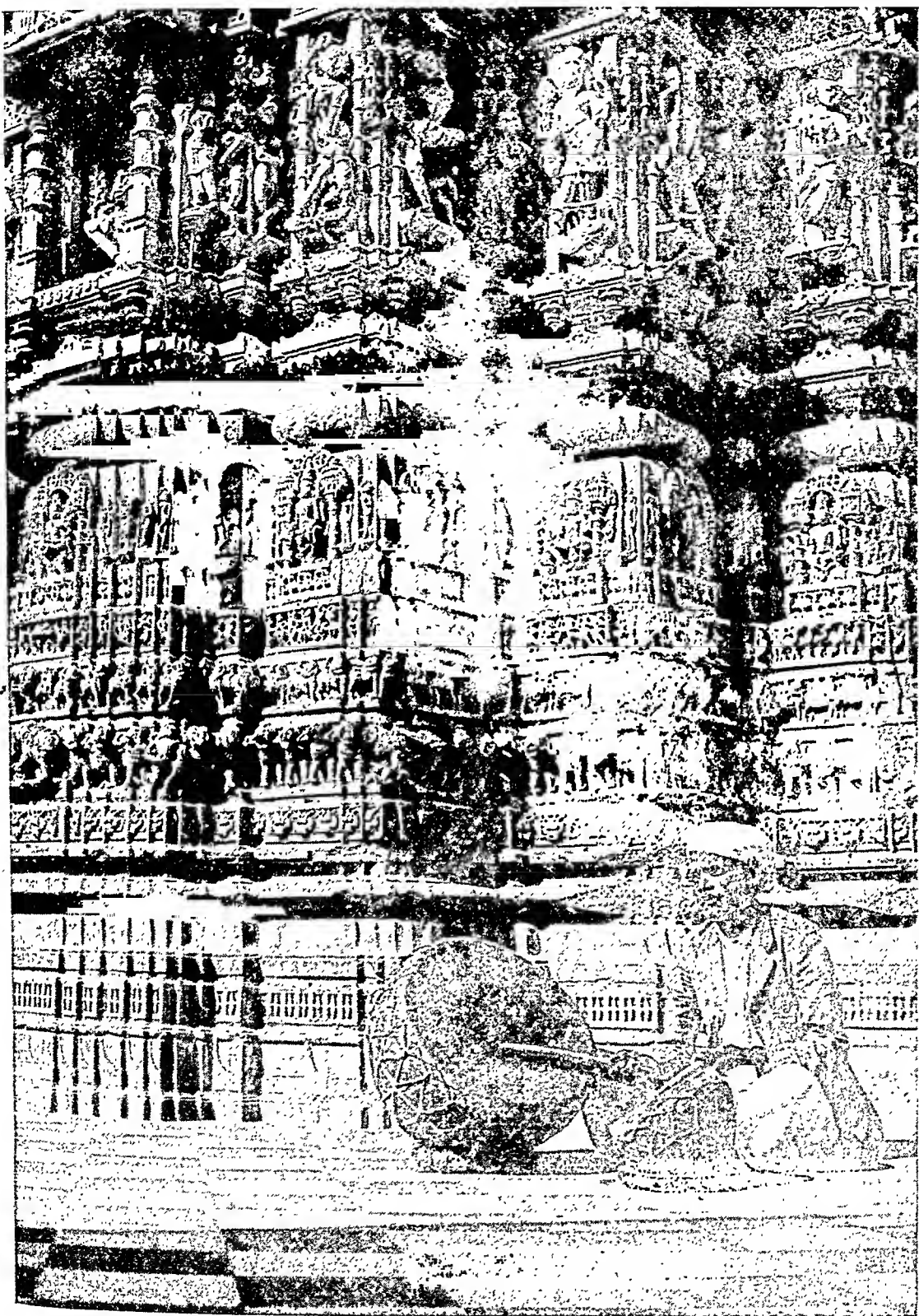
A specimen of Nathdwara Painting



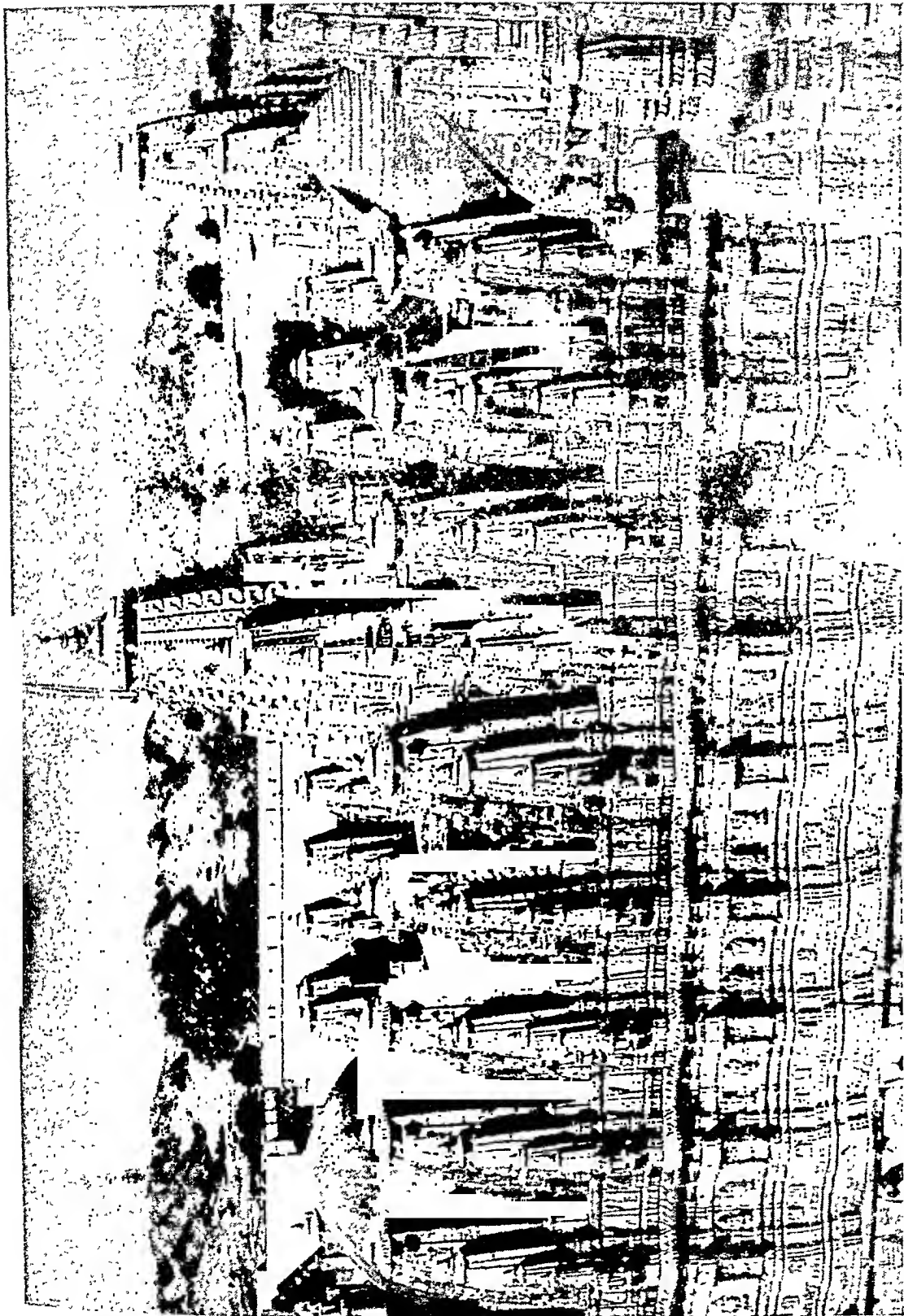
Pichhola Lake and Palace, Udaipur



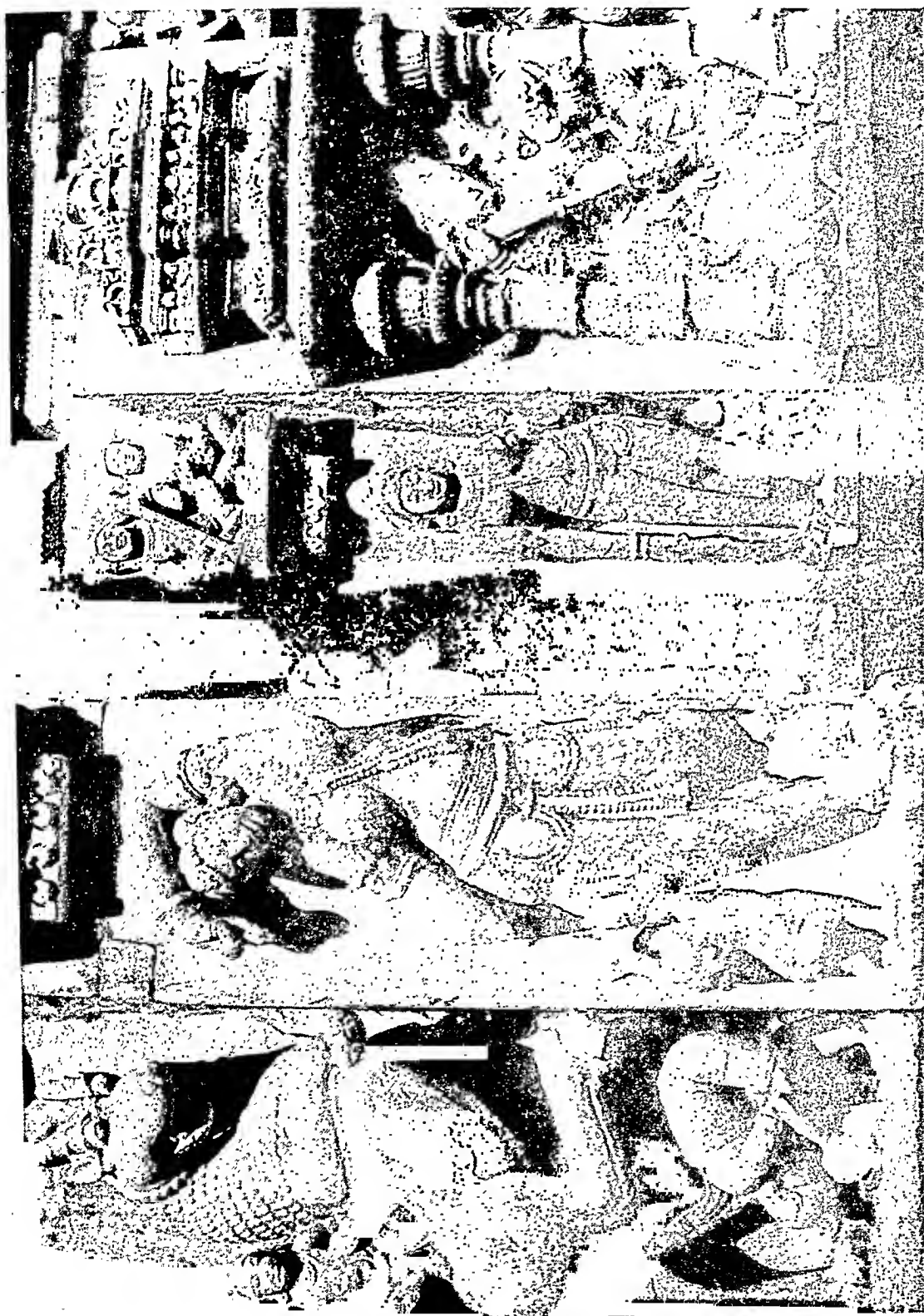
Glass Mosaic Work in Udaipur Palace



Drummer at the Ekling Mahadev temple



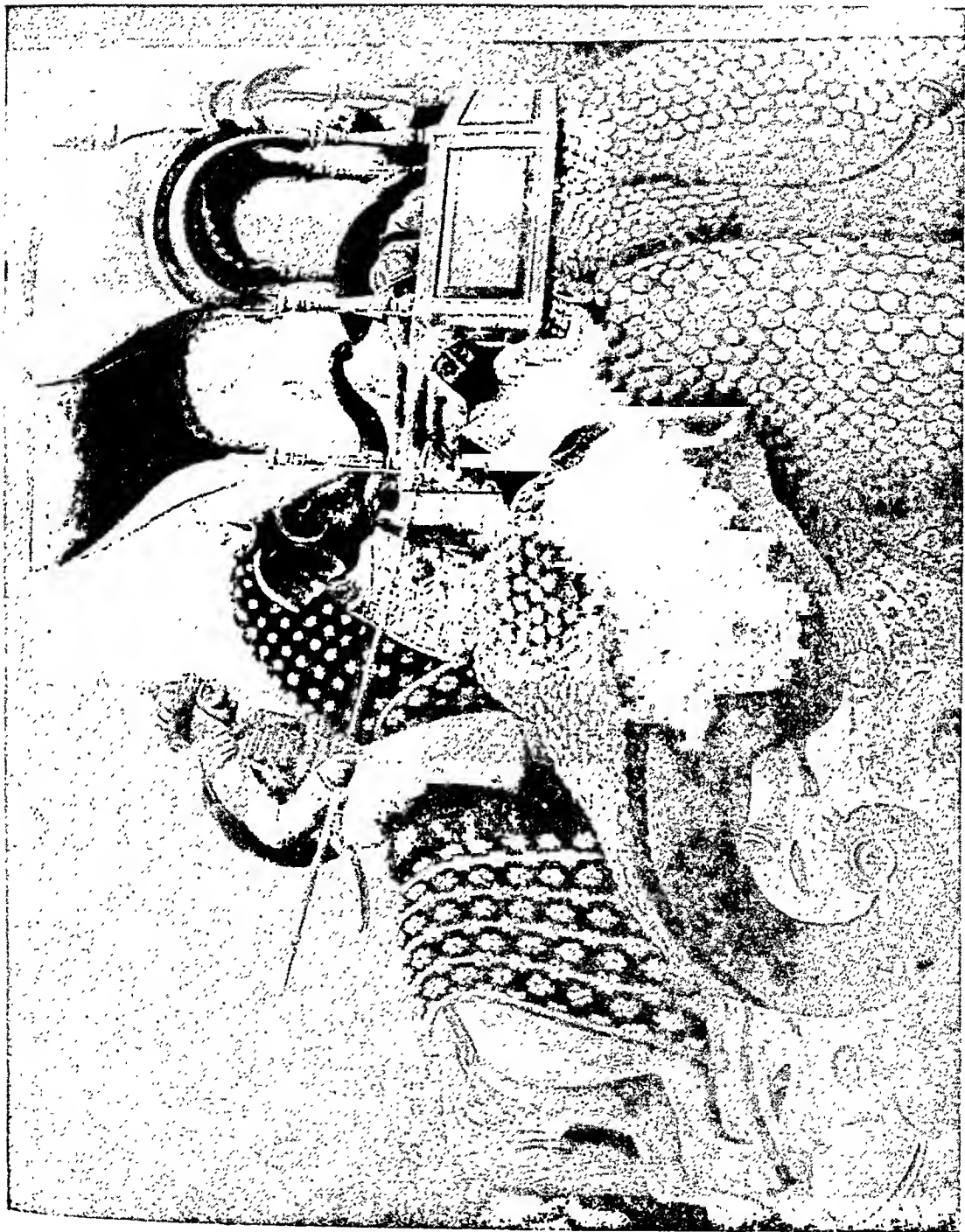
Jain temples at Keshariyaji



Sculptured panels in the temple at Jagat



Doorway at Nathdwara



Painting at Haldighati showing Pratap Fighting the Mughals